

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932

MORE OFFICES

In the course of his budget address the Hon. the Minister of Health and Education referred to the cramped accommodation for Government officials in the Provincial Building, and the danger there was of the records of the Registry Office being destroyed through fire, due to the lack of safety vaults. The cry of lack of accommodation for officials is perennial. In old days the demand was that the Legislative Library should be removed. When the Bell Government was in power it was suggested that an additional wing be added to the Provincial Building to provide accommodation for the Library and for the Registry Office. Mr. Bell, however, in the characteristic words of the Patriot of those days, "sitting tight on the lid of the chest" and refused consent to any building scheme, involving the issue of additional bonds. As a matter of fact, as was afterwards disclosed by the External Audit, at the very time this scheme was promulgated, the Bell Government had substituted I. O. U's for sinking fund bonds in its possession. The Harris bequest subsequently obviated the necessity of building for the Library, but the problem of housing the Registry Office remains. So far as can be ascertained it is not the intention of the Government to embark on a building scheme. There is in the market, and available at a price the old Bank of Nova Scotia building at the corner of Great George and Richmond Streets. This building is already provided with safety vaults and spacious office accommodation. The suggestion has been made that the Registry Office should be removed from the Provincial Building to these quarters. The question of cost, of course, has to be considered and the Government will no doubt endeavor to make as good a bargain as possible in the interest of all concerned. The purchase of the building would be looked upon in the way of an investment, as the upper offices are already rented, bringing in about \$700.00 per annum. This would be less than the interest on the bonds for the purchase of the building, but taken in conjunction with what would be required to be paid in rental for the Registry Office accommodation and the installation of safety vaults, the one would practically offset the other.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Curiously and significantly the Opposition speakers in the House, with the exception of Mr. J. A. Campbell, have refrained from explaining or discussing the letter sent by Mr. B. W. LePage and Mr. Angus MacPhee to an elector in their district at last election, and which was read in the House on the 16th inst by Mr. D. F. Bethune. In this letter (which Mr. Campbell endeavored to excuse on "the ground that we all do that sort of thing") Mr. LePage, and his colleague, offered a bribe to the elector in question in return for his support at the then ensuing election. "Now, sir, you have an opportunity of getting an increased amount during the years to come by supporting us" wrote Mr. LePage. "On the other hand if you support the Conservative party you will lose all this money." This attempted bribe is sufficient to unseat Mr. LePage, and if he is unseated, according to the law, he is incapable of being elected to, or sitting in, the Legislative Assembly, or of voting at any election as a member of the Assembly, or of the holding of an office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for a period of seven years. Hon. Mr. LePage has thus not only forfeited his right to sit in the Legislature but his right to vote or to hold any position which his party, when in power, might offer him during the next seven years. It is

not sufficient for the Legislature to make the disclosure of a corrupt act on the part of any of its members, it is its duty to see that the law with regard to this breach is duly upheld and the penalties given effect.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The House of Commons has set to work to provide a program for the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference. A Committee of the House has been appointed which held its first sitting on Tuesday. From all accounts there is going to be a very wide spread and deep interest in the proceedings, not only on the part of the Empire, but by the world at large. Only recently in far away China the hope was expressed that, as the result of the conference settlement would be made once and for all of the domestic troubles of that vast territory. As is well known China is one of the greatest markets for all kinds of produce. It was largely the attempt on the part of Japan, as the nearest manufacturing country, to "collar" that trade that led to the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The United States, at our door, is vitally interested in the outcome. The Argentine, one of the greatest markets of Great Britain, is more or less concerned over the outcome of the discussions, while naturally France, Germany and other continental powers, are lying low, waiting developments. The delegation from Great Britain at the Conference will be an exceptionally strong one. It will comprise the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, The Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Halifax, Minister for War, Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and probably Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of State for Agriculture, or some other representatives of that important department. The time is fleeting, and all haste must be made to have arrangements completed for the delegates to enter upon their important duties without delay or interruption.

OTTAWA OBSTRUCTION

The Liberal Opposition at Ottawa have been unduly delaying the estimates of the Government without just reason or cause. The Government members claim that the opposition is pure and simple obstruction, with the consequence that farmers out West are being held up in the purchase of seed for the coming crop. In order to bring matters to a head the Government took effective means to bar any amendment the Liberals might offer to the unemployment resolution. The Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, presented a motion which has the effect of stifling any Opposition amendment. On the other hand if opens the way for a renewed discussion, as members who have already spoken can again take the floor in support of or opposition to, the new motion. The last occasion such a motion was introduced by the Government and acted upon was in 1913, during the discussion of Sir Robert Borden's naval bill. It practically means closing the debate.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The public interest shown in political affairs is evident at practically every sitting of the Legislature this session. The galleries are invariably well filled and the debates are being followed with keen zest. This is a healthy sign and indicates that despite the numerous attractions and distractions of modern life, legislative matters still loom large in the public mind.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Coming right on the heels of the suicide of Mr. Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match magnate, the death, under similar circumstances, of Mr. George Eastman, the Rochester kodak manufacturer, is an unusually startling piece of news. He left this note: "To my friends: My work is done. Why wait?" Mr. Eastman was 77. He lived a full life. At 14 he went to work as a messenger boy in an insurance office. Six years he was a clerk in a bank at \$20 a week. He became interested in photography, so much so, eventually, that he gave up his job and devoted all his time to the development of the various phases of a then little known instrument. After many disappointments and reverses he finally attained success—on an enormous scale. He became a multi-millionaire, an internationally known philanthropist and a big game hunter.

Four million Christmas trees per year are cut in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and sent to New York and other large centres of the Eastern United States. The revenue the two provinces net for the last year comes to \$303,396, according to provincial records. Even now they are preparing for a bigger and better Christmas tree season next year in the Maritimes. The business has become one of the profitable industries of the Atlantic Coast regions. New Yorkers are always looking for trees, and the market is brisk. Prince Edward Island has not figured very extensively in this business but it's quite probable that more will be done in the near future.

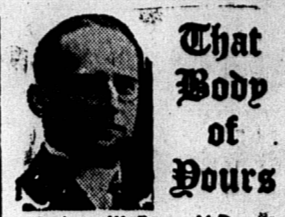
What has happened in China since September makes it apparent that the United States should reconsider the treaties signed at the Washington conference. America is apparently unwilling or unable to withdraw from the far east and make Hawaii its outpost. Consequently it has hostages in Japanese hands. It should clear its mind of vain ideas and accept the lesson which Japan has given it. It should put its islands in a defensive condition or get out of them. To do the former it must abrogate a treaty. To do the latter it must retreat. To do neither is insane.

Britain remained for a long period the world's greatest creditor nation without disturbance because she took interest payments in goods, thus adjusting her international balances with a small amount of gold. But France and the United States have waged war on merchandise imports, and have insisted on being paid by their debtors in gold. Today they have mountains of the yellow metal, which is merely crushing their trade and industry.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times says "The general belief is that Mr. de Valera's difficulties will begin from the moment he takes office, will accumulate quickly, and will find an early issue in a general election. This correspondent says the Labor Party, while supporting de Valera—and it is not represented in the new Government will refuse to alter the Anglo-Irish Treaty and in some other respects disagrees with his policy. The Opposition has expressed its desire to aid the Government in the promotion of policies promising benefit to the country, but will oppose any drastic change in relations with Great Britain and the Empire. The next few months will reveal the Government's intentions and the reaction of the country thereto."

Canada can learn from the old country in the matter of dealing with drunken drivers. Recently a drunken motorist in Aberdeen was fined \$500 and had his license suspended for ten years. In that case a boy was seriously injured. The St. Thomas Times-Journal also cites the case of a drunken driver who did not injure anybody, being fined \$375 and losing his license for ten years. If we were to adopt the old country idea in place of our meagre penalties, the number of drunken drivers would soon be reduced and our busy highways would be much safer.—St. Mary's Journal

There were 17,134 more occupied farms in Canada in 1931 than in 1921. So much we gather from the census returns, but we also gather that there is a fly in the ointment. The increase all took place in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. In every Province from the Manitoba boundary to the Atlantic there was a decrease. Ontario had a decrease of 6,748 farms, Quebec 1,558, New Brunswick 2,708, Nova Scotia 7,870, and Prince Edward Island 826. Here are five of the best farming in Canada for all-round farming, all showing a decrease in the number of occupied farms. The total decrease in these territories.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MYALGIA-MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM

An ailment that is just as common as ever in Muscular Rheumatism, yet you scarcely hear that name any more, as it is now called Myalgia, which means an affection of the muscle.

Myalgia or Muscular Rheumatism is an affection of the muscles causing pain and stiffness which usually disappear after some days. The principal symptom is pain, which may come on suddenly without apparent cause, or may be due to a movement of the part. This pain may remain in the one spot, as for instance in the muscles of the chest where it is often mistaken for pleurisy, or may shift from one set of muscles to another. Where the pain is in the muscles of the chest really outside the ribs the breathing is painful just as in true pleurisy. When the pain is over the heart, the patient may naturally imagine that he has heart disease. Should the pain be in the abdomen there is the feeling that some acute abdominal condition is present such as appendicitis. However the difference between muscular rheumatism, myalgia and these other conditions is that there is no rise or increase in temperature in myalgia, whereas these other conditions will show some temperature or fever.

Similarly with myalgia in other regions as in the neck, small of the back, hips, and so forth, the patient may suspect meningitis or perhaps injury to joints.

Although the acute form of myalgia passes away in a few days, the chronic form may last for weeks or months.

The cause is thought to be due to cold, dampness or exposure, but there must be some underlying condition which asserts itself when the body is cold, wet or tired. The most important point in the treatment is rest, which must be secured if at all possible. About the only internal treatment is salicylic acid, a light diet such as milk, eggs, light meats, buttermilk and water.

Myalgia in most cases is relieved by heat and massage. Heat is useful in every form-hot baths, hot packs, hot water applications, hot air baths, hot poultices and so forth. Where massage is painful, rubbing or massaging the adjoining parts of the skin is helpful. The intestine must be kept active.



FROM THE GOLDEN BOOKS

Suppose—A Tangent

A friend I greatly love, experienced, sage, Deep in her slivery age, Said yesterday: "Life has been good to me In this—I have been free From grievous care, since those I hold most dear Have never cost one tear: My children, and my children's children, too, An even way pursue; Harmonious to a thought are they—not one, When all is said and done, Would fly off at a tangent from the rest! Am I not truly blest?"

Though no dissenting word I let escape, My thought took questioning shape: "Suppose came one quite tangent to your line, Old friend, old friend of mine, Some child of children's children, yet to be— A soul too wild and free, A cloudy genius in your safe white frock. Would that not prove a shock? A straggler on whose ear in vain would fall The shepherd's folding-call? One wholly alien to your placid norm, Disrupting social form? Could such a one by Apollonian gleam His bad estate redeem? Or, would you love that tangent more—not less? I could but dare a guess. For no perturbing word would I release To cloud her slivery peace. —Edith M. Thomas

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.

SELKIRK SETTLERS

Sir,—I enclose a copy of a petition of Dr. Angus Macaulay for lands in Cape Breton. This petition is of much interest to me and will I am sure be very interesting to the people of Belfast. It shows that the Selkirk settlers and other Scotsmen were very anxious to have freehold tenure of lands and inclined to migrate wherever such tenure could be procured. From other papers in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia it would appear that a few of the Selkirk settlers left Prince Edward Island for Cape Breton. Perhaps some of the descendants of those who remained will write you as to whether there is a tradition to this effect. At any rate Dr. Macaulay, though restless at the time when he presented his petition, did not remove to Cape Breton; and yet according to the endorsement of the petition his request was complied with. I am wondering whether anyone on Prince Edward Island can throw any light on this side of Dr. Macaulay's activities. It may be that as more papers are opened up here I shall get more light myself; but in the meantime I am communicating to you the difficulty I have in reconciling this petition with what has hitherto been known about Dr. Macaulay. Yours sincerely, D. C. HARVEY, Archivist.

DR. MACAULAY'S PETITION

To His Honor Brigadier General Nepean President of His Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief in and over Cape Breton and its Dependencies etc., etc. The Petition of Angus Macaulay M. D.

Most respectfully Sheweth That Your Honour's Petitioner came four years ago to Prince Edward Island at the head of upward of four hundred Protestants from Scotland whom many have followed since, now forming a respectable Colony.

That the land of said Island being now all private property leaves no encouragement for the rapid increase of population in said Colony as its exertions are damped by the land Proprietors or their Stewards.

That the Petitioner had been desired by several in said Island and also had numerous applications from Europe to procure a place of Settlement for men who will undoubtedly be lost to the British Empire unless an Asylum be opened for them upon King's land; he has applications also from an influx of emigrants floating about Pictou etc.

That Your Honors Petitioner at a considerable expense travelled a part of Nova Scotia and came also here from Prince Edward Island to look out for an eligible situation.

That he thinks the natural advantages of soil and fisheries of this Province a sufficient inducement for colonization especially around the Lake Bradore and its tributary streams.

That those whom he wishes first to introduce are industrious Protestants loyal subjects. That to promote the object he had in view it is requisite to have Kings land in proportion to the progress of the Colony according to the rules which are or may hereafter appear proper to Your Honor in Council.

That to facilitate the progress of the Colony and to prevent circuitous and dangerous navigation to emigrants from Prince Edward Island etc.—and also to induce them gradually and successively to pour into the Bradore and its Rivers it is humbly suggested and requested of Your Honor that a Tract of land on each side of the Madavacuk or Indian River be reserved for the Colony for a twelvemonth and during that period to be given in Lots to those to be brought forward by the Petitioner.

That also The Petitioner obtain for himself one thousand acres in an eligible situation upon said River in order to facilitate and open a regular communication through the N. W. Peninsula of this Province from the Settlement at Morgaree (Margaree) into the Bradore as his object is to Colonize rapidly not only upon the course of said River but also upon the Lake. So confident is he of success that he shall be the first to begin next summer or earlier and shall relinquish his Prospects as Physician and Clergyman in Prince Edward Island for the Promotion of this Colony. So far does his private inclinations and the Public benefit embrace one the other—and if he is at first fortunate enough to be

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 thereat.

RECREATION

There appears to be but little recreation for the patients. There is no library, and there is no radio on the wards.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the question of recreation be the responsibility of the auxiliary committee which is recommended. That this committee be requested to arrange for frequent entertainments, and for the provision of a library, and radios on the wards, etc.

EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS

By-Law 17—The assistant physician "shall assist and encourage employment and recreation of the patients."

DISCUSSION

In the treatment of mental disease, occupation is of fundamental importance, and the patient who is left without occupation of some kind is, in most cases, not being properly treated. We find that not more than 35 patients can be considered as having any occupation or work in the Hospital.

To organize occupation takes time, ingenuity and effort, but until every member of the staff of the Hospital comes to understand that a very real part of his duties is to find direct occupation for the patients, the Hospital will not be the treatment centre that it should be.

It would be contrary to our ideas to dictate to a Medical Superintendent with regard to what staff he should have, but we would think it likely that, in order to get occupational work started and to demonstrate it to the staff, who must carry on most of it, it would be necessary to secure, at least temporarily, the services of someone trained in such work for mental hospitals.

Occupational therapy is not something set apart. It is not something

countenanced by Your Honor the Petitioner has no doubt of the final result.

That the Petitioner's first steps will be slow from his private concerns for a few months yet they will gradually be accelerated to a surprising degree as the means and the end he has in view will gradually stimulate and prop each other if he is encouraged to direct and to divert the current of industrious and loyal emigrants to the natural advantages which this Province holds forth to unfettered exertions not paralyzed by indolent and monopolizing Land Proprietors of the uncultivated wilderness in North America.

Your Honors Petitioner as in Duty bound will ever Pray Angus Macaulay, Chaplain upon the retired pay of the 1st W. I. Regmt. Sydney 30th July, 1907.

ENDORSED ON THE BACK Petition of Doctor Macaulay. Compiled with 3rd August 1907. W. MCKINNON Clerk Council

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thing which is done merely in special work-rooms. It must be carried into the wards and into the whole life of the Hospital, and be participated in by all the staff, bringing it to as large a number of the patients as possible. At present, it is obvious that a number of the patients could be employed in keeping the grounds clean; another group should be cleaning on the wards; the farmer, carpenter, dressmaker, etc., should be making more use of patients' labour. There is need for special provision for workshops. After the patients are classified, we think that the ground floor of the Convalescent Home might be considered as a workshop for the women, and the present carpenter shop for the men. "In fact, little lady," the eminent doctor concluded paternally, "you are not at all well." The sweet little Society flapper tearfully agreed. "Our nerves are entirely wrong," added the eminent one, "and our stomach is seriously out of order. In fact we shall have to diet." The poor child's big blue eyes filled to their brim. "W-w-what color, doctor?" she asked anxiously. Bill—"Do you think betting on football games is wrong?" Ed—"The way I bet is." Latest reports show that peace is still raging in the East.

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