

## Hospitals for Sick Farmers

BY EARLE W. GAGE

Though a comparatively new idea, you will find the rural hospitals scattered over the face of the prairie country of Western Canada, meeting medical needs in a manner that every farm family so urgently requires, but so seldom receives. One of the handicaps to living in the country has been the universal lack of hospital and medical service, and this has been increasingly true in the recent shortage of country doctors.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have solved these problems by erecting community hospitals right in the farming centres, the hospitals being sustained by taxation which is not burdensome. Many sick people, who would otherwise have a long journey into a larger centre, or go without treatment, have medical attention and are nursed back to health in their own neighborhoods. Many young Canadians—farmers of the future—first saw daylight in these modern rural hospitals, and their mothers have received the treatment given to the maternity cases in more thickly populated centres.

Each province of Canada maintains a Department of Public Health, and the western provinces being essentially agricultural, the boards of these sections are concerned to a great extent with caring for the well-being of rural settlers and devising means of giving country folks the best medical attention possible.

That the question has been admirably solved by establishing these rural hospitals, was evidenced recently when the American Medical Association agreed that Western Canada led the continent in its methods of rural health nursing and other medical measures.

The hospitals are of three types. The first or average type is designed for a well-developed community where there is no necessity for outside or district nursing. The building contains the superintendent's office, operating room, sterilizing room, nursery, three wards

and a sun parlor. Next is the type which serves its supporters in districts having no physician. This is staffed by graduate nurses under a lady superintendent. The third type, found in mining and industrial districts, is not only designed to be of service to the town and urban taxpayers, but is equipped with the necessary paraphernalia for aggravated accident cases.

Service at these hospitals has been provided at an extremely low tax rate. Only one district pays more than \$4.80 per quarter section of land. For this small annual expense, taxpayers are guaranteed hospital service for their wives and families at all times at the rate of \$1 a day.

Any district containing enough assessable land and a sufficient number of taxpayers may request the establishment of a community hospital. When the Minister of Health is assured of the district's financial ability to support the project, he appoints a board which selects a site and prepares a plan for the proposed hospital. If their plans meet with approval, the building is started, the board having the power to borrow money and issue bonds against the time taxes are raised to repay.

The Minister of Health of Alberta recently said: "It is the hope and aspiration of the department in carrying out this all-important phase of governmental activity, that in the not too distant future, as a result of the application of this act, Alberta may be practically covered with rural hospitals, giving the maximum service with maximum results, maintaining and preserving the health of the people of Alberta, with the cost distributed over the areas benefited in such a manner that the financial burden will be borne by all, and consequently within the ability of all to pay. The health of a state is its greatest asset, and the community hospital is to the health of the people what the public school is to their education."

## For Ocean Flight With 100 Voyagers.

Great things are promised in British aviation for the coming year, not the least of which is the long dreamed of fog piercing ray, says a London despatch. This, however, is the exclusive property of the Admiralty, the features of which and the method of using it have not been published, and there is little likelihood of it being available for civil aviation, even when perfected.

Fogs have usually proved the worst enemy to the airman, and it is now proposed to lay an electric cable from London to Paris, guiding planes by induction. Enough has been learned of the new ray, however, to indicate that it is like "invisible light," which American military scientists reported perfected last year. It is invisible to the naked eye, and requires receiving apparatus, but with such it is said to work perfectly.

The other developments include a giant new Diesel driven plane of 1,600 horsepower, and a German visitor that the Croyden baggage wrestlers have christened the Jimmy Wilde of the air. It's a Junker monoplane, all metal, with deep wings holding baggage in the extremities and passengers in the centre section. It carries six passengers with a 150 horsepower motor. It flew from Gelsenkirchen to Lympe in one jump, and then up to Croydon, where the Air Ministry is now inspecting it. The wings are without guys or struts, and the carriage is capable of landing in snow or water. The same kind of machine is said to have made the twenty-six hours' flight in America.

The new giant is really only semi-Diesel, and for the first time an engine burning crude oil has been produced at a weight per horsepower making it



The New Greek Premier.

Colonel Gonatas led the revolutionary movement in Greece and is now the chief figure in the Cabinet. Greece is again attempting the invasion of Thrace.

useful for flying. Coupled with the recently evolved high lift slotted wings for slowing up a landing or increasing the lifting power, Air Ministry experts believe a plane thus powered could fly to any place in the world. Twenty-four hours from New York to London, stopping at the Azores for fuel, an airplane carrying 100 passengers, with two of the new motors, is one of the possibilities.

This new engine, which is building at the Beardmore works on the Clyde, is 50 per cent. more powerful than any British motor extant, and more than twice the power of any foreign motor. Lack of vibration, elimination of the fire hazard, and reliability are among the qualities claimed for the new machine.

## Art in Piano Playing.

What finish means to any piece of craftsmanship is what finish means to musical art, as for example, in piano playing. Bungling work or attempts to conceal a rawness or crudeness are always futile. Even the untutored public knows instinctively whether the work of the pianist has a fine finish or whether he is merely trying to make them believe that it has. A finely finished piece of cabinet work, an exquisitely worked piece of jewelry, an automobile made with precision and finish within and without, are self-evident. There are certain things which can not be painted over with sham. Nothing will make a certain portion of the musical public emit those little sighs of appreciation and applause more than passages played with infinite perfection of finish. This is cultivated by much practice until all thought of roughness is worn down smooth as though given the great number of treatments of pumice stone and hand rubbings which produces the beautiful gloss on an expensive piano. It requires great labor and great self-control, but any experienced pianist knows how eagerly the public listens for such finish. In fact, the majority of a popular audience would rather hear the Mendelssohn Spring Song played with exquisite finish than the serious works of Brahms and others.

No piano playing is great that does not come from the heart and soul of a great individual. As with the actor, the empty pated chap who knows the so-called technique of his art has no chance in these or any other days with the gifted, highly educated, richly endowed minds who can deliver the lines of a great playwright with real eloquence. Booth, Mansfield, Beerholm, Tree and Irving were all educated men, not necessarily from the academic sense, but from that of world knowledge. In addition to this we must recognize the eloquence that is born with the individual. Some people have minds so constituted that they become the messengers of great thought early in life.

About the oldest thing in the world is love's young dream.

## The Way of a Man With a Motor.

The price of wheat dropped very low, It caught Jones unprepared.  
He wished he hadn't been so slow,  
To sell, or else he'd fared  
Lots better—so the money went,  
And poor old Jones was badly bent.  
He told his wife: "You take in board,  
We simply can't give up the Ford."

In quite a different sort of way  
Mike Masters got his fall.  
He gave his bonds, saved day by day,  
To back some Loose League ball.  
His team, it ran a sorry last.  
They nailed his credit to the mast.  
He told his wife: "Wash for support,  
We simply can't give up the Dort."

To play with oil, young Johnson tried,  
The same as others do;  
But all too soon his gusher died,  
And stock went up the flue.  
The burning problem was how soon  
The landlord man would sing his tune.  
He told his wife: "We'll touch Dad's cash,  
We simply can't give up the Nash."

Bud Brennan picked a protege  
From out a chorus crew,  
To shine upon the Great White Way,  
But in a week she flew  
With all his poke of golden grit,  
And Bradstreet marked him—Badly hit.  
He told his pal: "We must mortgage  
The mine—we can't give up the Paige."  
—D. R. Oliver.

## Place of Armistice Signing Marked by Memorials.

The historic spot in the forest of Compiègne, where the armistice that ended the World War was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, has been cleared, and several impressive monuments have been established to commemorate the incidents of that historic event. A granite slab, inscribed "Le Marechal Foch," has been laid on the exact spot where the train conveying Marshal Foch halted on the military railway, and at some distance from it, a similar slab, inscribed "Les Plenipotentiaires Allemands," has been laid where the train conveying the German envoys halted. Midway between these two slabs, a third one, larger, and with a fitting inscription, marks the spot where the armistice was signed. At the end of the avenue leading from the main clearing to the Armistice Crossroads, a monument has been erected to the memory of the soldiers of France, presented to the town of Compiègne by a Paris newspaper.

## Greatness.

He has achieved the heights—unhelped, alone,  
The way was steep, and many a cutting stone  
Hurt his brave feet, but ever on he pressed,  
Unwavering, and reached his goal—his best.

Nor can he joy in his achievement—no,  
While there are footworn, toiling ones below  
He looks with pitying eyes that understand—  
A tender smile; he reaches out his hand.  
His strength to their poor feebleness is lent,  
So is he great, with noble discontent,  
Till others share the good that he has won,  
And those who toil in darkness find the sun.  
—Bertha Gerneaux Woods.

## Caruso's Memorial Candle to Burn for Centuries.

There has been manufactured in New York the largest candle in the world as a memorial to Enrico Caruso, generally conceded to have been the finest tenor singer the world ever heard. This giant candle is 16 feet high, 5 feet in circumference at the base, with a taper to 18 inches at the top, and weighs a ton. It will be shipped to Italy, where it will be placed in the church of Our Lady of Pompeii. It will burn for 24 hours on All Souls' Day, November 2, of every year, and is expected to last for several centuries.

## Spoiled the Effect.

Mr. Meek, a widower with one daughter, had married Mrs. Wild, a widow with a daughter.  
The curate was visiting the newly-wedded couple and the new Mrs. Meek was trying to make a good impression.  
"Yes," she was saying, "my step-daughter is as dear to me as my own daughter. I show no preference and love them equally."  
There was a step outside the door, then a tap.  
Mrs. Meek put on her kindest smile.  
"Is that you, darling?" she asked.  
"No, ma," came the weary voice of her step-daughter, "it's me."

Japan has 3,000 newspapers and magazines.  
A philosopher is one who gets what he wants in this world by wanting less.

## DEMAND FOR NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER

### THE PROVINCE'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

### Return to Normal Conditions in This Industry Presages Prosperity in the Maritimes.

In a year which is exhibiting brighter prospects for Canadian trade and industry in every section of the Dominion and covering practically every phase of activity, there is further gratification furnished by the fact that New Brunswick is sharing in this prosperity to the extent of experiencing an extensive demand for the product of her forests. The real significance of this is only appreciated when it is realized that the lumber industry in its various phases constitutes pre-eminently the province's most important activity. Not only is the demand and export of lumber fast approaching a state equal to what were considered normal conditions in the years before the war, but the prospects are all for a vastly enhanced prestige for this first of New Brunswick industries.

About two-thirds of the normal New Brunswick lumber cut ordinarily went to the United Kingdom, the United States being the next heaviest consumer. The war years brought about an unprecedented demand for New Brunswick lumber from overseas which resulted in all mills working to capacity and many new ones starting up. The termination of hostilities cut off this demand suddenly and definitely and left New Brunswick dealers with large surplus supplies on hand. Up to the present summer there has existed a slackness in demand, with many companies going out of business and others operating at only partial capacity.

The present spring and summer have seen an extraordinary demand from both the United Kingdom and the United States and accumulated stocks have been largely cleaned out. Mills which have been closed down for years have started up again and others have increased their capacities from fifty to one hundred per cent. New Brunswick ports have been experiencing the busiest year in their history. The July customs receipts at St. John were the highest on record. Receipts at Fredericton for the month of August were only one-third less than for the whole of last year. Campbellton and other ports have had a record year. All this is attributable to the lumber trade. The province's exports in all lines to the end of June had doubled. In the quarter ending that month they amounted to \$751,245, of which the sum of \$650,000 was represented by wood and wood manufactures.

### Prospects for Winter's Cut Good.

The cleaning out of accumulated stocks is being followed by great activity on the various limits, and according to government authorities prospects for the lumber cut this winter are exceedingly rosy. Practically all operators in the business have elaborate plans for the winter months. Government lumber scalars predict that the lumber cut for this season will be double that of last year. Further indications of this important provincial trade are not lacking. The rafting season on the Naashwaak this year constituted a record with more than 26,000,000 feet of lumber brought down, and the company expects to cut 15,000,000 feet this winter. One of the largest deals in Maritime lumber was recently concluded by Hallingworth and Withey when large New Brunswick and Nova Scotia holdings were secured at a price of \$2,000,000. The paper and pulp mill at Bathurst finds



Boom for Newfoundland.

Sir Richard Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, has been instrumental in attracting to Newfoundland an immense pulp and paper industry which will give that country the greatest boom in its history. The Island had great resources of timber and water power.

such a demand is being made for its product that an addition is under construction which will make the ultimate capacity of the plant 100 tons of paper per day and employ an additional fifteen hundred men.

Factors which have brought about this fresh demand for New Brunswick softwoods from the United States, together with the fact that the hardwoods of Maine and other states are becoming depleted, is causing a good deal of attention from that country to be directed to the hardwood resources of the Maritime Province. Several Americans interested in hardwood manufactures have been in the province making investigations and have departed very favorably impressed. Little toll has been taken of New Brunswick hardwoods and there is a great wealth of maple, elm, oak, birch, beech and ash. In all probability of a demand for these lumbering firms in New Brunswick are at the present time directing attention for extending the work of their plants to the manufacture of hardwoods. This opens up prospects of a much more expansive lumber trade between New Brunswick and the United States.

The return to normal conditions of the lumbering industry of New Brunswick is highly pleasing because it is the hinge of provincial prosperity, of prime importance no less to the trade of New Brunswick ports than to the actual lumbering operations and the many industries dependent upon them. The situation existing over the past few years has been an abnormal one due to artificial conditions, and with the depletion of the many woods of the United States and the steady demand from overseas, New Brunswick's industry should consistently be maintained in its present active prosperity.

## Old Windmill is Remodeled Into Three-Story Home.

A century-old windmill, of the kind commonly seen in European countries, having four large sweeps or sails and an outside covering of shingles, has been remodeled into a three-story home at Longstrup, Jutland, in Denmark. After the huge grinding stones and shafts were removed from the interior, the three floors were divided into comfortable rooms having dormer-type windows. Nine persons are accommodated in the rebuilt structure, from which a beautiful view is to be seen.

A floating dock to accommodate ships up to 60,000 tons is being constructed for Southampton.

The first bathroom was in Cnosos, a city on the island of Crete, 4,000 years ago.

## REG'LAR FELLERS



PLEASE MISTER KIN I CALL UP THE BUTCHER NEXT DOOR TO MY HOUSE SO HE KIN TELL MY MOTHER THAT I LANDED THE JOB

Gene Byrnes