

CANADIAN DOCTORS TO BE PAID LIKE THE LEECHES OF CATHAY

By John Burke Ingram

Should doctors be paid for healing their patients? To this seemingly foolish question a friend of mine recently replied: "Certainly! That's what doctors are for."

Do you remember the old, old fable about the way the Chinese pay their physicians. Only when the patient is well is the doctor paid. Thus the interests of the doctor and the patient are identical. Smart people, those Chinese! Today we are trying to work out some system in the name of "preventive medicine." Today the attitude of the doctor toward disease is changing. Vaccination against smallpox started that change. Before vaccination doctors existed solely to cure. With the coming of vaccination they began to prevent disease.

Vaccination has been followed by similar discoveries. It is now possible to "vaccinate" (the word, while inexact medically is correct in general sense) against diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, rabies, infantile paralysis and other diseases. Almost every year sees another one or two additions to the list of preventable diseases. And year after year the falling death rate from tuberculosis proves that preventive medicine is effective in combating many of those ills of the flesh against which no specific has yet been discovered.

The most significant recognition that has been given to the principle of preventive medicine has been the organization of public health departments. The function of every public health official is not to cure disease, but to keep the public healthy. And more and more this is becoming the function of the practicing physician, too.

What is to happen to the average doctor when—and if—we reach the Aesculapian utopia in which there are no sick people left to heal? This state, thinks Dr. Gordon Bates who writes on the question in the issue of the Canadian Public Health Journal, will be a most happy one. For instead of having thousands of sick to heal, he will have millions of well folk to keep well. Truly a more congenial, as well as a more profitable state of affairs to both doctor and patients.

Half of all the illness in Canada is preventable, he says, "and over 30 per cent of our deaths are post-ventilable." The direct cost of illness he places—on conservative estimates made by public health officials from coast to coast—at \$300,000,000.

He visualizes a day when a mother instead of philosophically hoping her offspring will have their share of children's diseases early and get them over with, will consult her family physician and arrange with him to have the children immunized against these diseases so they won't have them at all. A much less expensive, less annoying, and less dangerous procedure. He points out that though Canada has annually about 1,200 deaths from diphtheria and 13,000 cases of it, preventive medicine could cut the toll of this disease by 95 per cent—and that it fails to do so largely through the ignorance or neglect of parents, since diphtheria is principally a disease of childhood.

"But what other phases are there to the adoption of preventive medicine by the general practitioner?" Dr. Bates asks. "One thinks immediately of the periodic health examination idea.

"Many illnesses which have resulted in death might have been prevented had the physician had the opportunity of acting in the incipient stage of the disease in question. An infected tooth or tonsil may spell disease or death; cancer, syphilis, tuberculosis may result in death because of neglect when the symptoms are slight, and these are only examples of conditions in which at present the physician too frequently



BOYD FIRST CANADIAN TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO ENGLAND
After waiting impatiently to hop off from Newfoundland for Croydon, England, for more than two weeks, Errol Boyd, Toronto aviator, set out on Thursday morning on the long night across the gray Atlantic, with Frank Connor as navigator. The intrepid aviators reached Cornwall, England, Friday night, after battling against adverse weather. Here is the first Canadian to fly over the Atlantic by airplane, sitting in the cockpit of the scarred monoplane Columbia, in which he made the flight.

has not the opportunity of exercising a preventive function. Over-eating, over-drinking, over-work, under exercise, worry may present problems just as serious but the culprit seldom consults his medical adviser until Nemesis is upon him. The effect on sickness and death rates is obvious.

A year ago through the co-operation of the Canadian Medical Association and the Dominion department of health a standard form, designed for the use of the physician in the examination of the apparently well was forwarded to every physician in Canada.

"The case for periodic health examination is so strong that unquestionably this procedure will form a most important part of the armamentarium of the general practitioner of the future to the end that unnecessary illness may be prevented.

"Important steps in the direction of making the application of periodic health examination practical have already been taken. A number of the Canadian life insurance companies have entered into a co-operative scheme with the Canadian Medical Association whereby certain policy-holders will have made available for them free medical examination by their own family doctors or at least doctors of their own choice, the life insurance companies paying the bill."

So the life insurance companies find periodic health examination such good business, as a life-prolonger for heavy policyholders, that they are willing to pay for it!"

Which makes it look as though it were a good thing for one to walk around to his family physician and say: "Doctor, look me over now and on every birthday from now on. Peep at my innards with X-rays. Ask me leading questions about my way of living. I don't want to get sick, and I'll pay you handsomely to keep me well!" Clever people, those Chinese!

Aunt Agatha was recovering from an attack of flu and was somewhat upset to have well-meaning, but tactless visitors tell her how ill she still looked.

Her nephew, a sympathetic little lad, was doing his best to comfort her. "Don't you let 'em make you feel bad auntie," he said, "I don't think you look a bit worse than you always do."

"ROYAL MOUNTIES" HAVE ROMANTIC EXPERIENCES

Patrols Are a Series of Romantic Adventures, Which Police Consider Plain Simple Duty.—One Patrol Covered 1,800 Miles.

The patrols carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by dog-team and boat in Eastern and Western Canadian Arctic during the past year totalled approximately 25,000 miles—sufficient, had the patrols been placed end to end, to circle the earth at the equator. These patrols are all a series of romantic adventures by flood and field or just plain simple duty, according to the viewpoint—the latter being that of the Force.

However, perhaps the most interesting to the public was that made by Inspector A. H. Joy and Constable Taggart, to Bache Peninsula, Ellesmere Island, by way of the following islands: Cornwallis, Bathurst, Melville, Edmund Walker, Loughheed, King Christian, Ellet Ringnes, Cornwall and Axel Heiberg. This circuit involved travelling about 1,800 miles and occupied from March 12 to May 30. Besides the inspector and constable there were two Eskimos and the supplies for the party were carried on two sleds drawn at the beginning by twelve dogs each. A cache of fuel oil and pemmican left by the steamship Beothic the preceding summer at Beechey Island was picked up and found to be in good condition. The course in the first part of the journey was almost due west along the southern shores of Devon, Cornwallis, Bathurst and Melville Islands. The aim was to pass along the shore ice which meant in many cases going through a defile between the cliffs of the island and a wall, from twenty to one hundred feet high, formed of great blocks of ice forced on the shore by the movement of the sea ice. At times the "pressure ice" was found close against the cliffs which necessitated climbing and dragging the sleds over the hills of the interior. For the first two weeks travelling was made harder by heavy falls of soft snow. The labors of the party were increased by inability to dry their clothing, which was alternately wet or frozen until they reached Melville Island.

Along this part of the route many old caches and cairns were passed, showing where either British or Canadian expeditions had landed in past years. These included the Franklin cenotaph and the caches on Beechey Island; the cairn on Cornwallis Island, erected in 1850 by Commander William Penny of H.M.S. Lady Franklin and Sophia; the cache at Dealy Island off Melville Island, deposited by Commanders Kellett and McClintock in 1852-53 when on their search for Sir John Franklin; and the Canadian Government cache at Winter Harbor, Melville Island, deposited by Captain Benier, of the C. G. S. Arctic, in 1908-9, and visited by Stefansson in 1917. From the Dealy Island cache about two hundred pounds of canned meat nearly eighty years old, but still well preserved were taken. The cache at Winter Harbor and the greater part of the contents were in fair condition.

After reaching Winter Harbor, Inspector Joy turned north and crossed Melville Island to Hecla and Griper Bay; he then followed a course roughly northeast to Bretlia Bay on the west shore of Ellesmere Island. It was his practice to go some distance inland on the islands visited. He noted that there was coal on the surface of Edmund Walker Island and that the vegetation was abundant. Cornwallis Island has hills from 800 to 1,000 feet high. He found several good lookout points on Ellef Ringnes Island. Melville Island he calls the "paradise of the Eastern Arctic" and on Bathurst Island much good grazing ground, on which herds of caribou were pasturing, was seen.

As compared with trips in this general area in the past four seasons this one was on the whole more laborious,

on account of deep, soft snow, but wild life was much more abundant. Polar bears were very numerous; many herds of musk-ox were seen; and caribou, which winter in the region were plentiful. Lemmings, hares and foxes were frequently seen as were also seals. Wolves were always about but hard to shoot owing to wariness.

Some tracks which Inspector Joy saw when nearing the end of his journey were those made by the sled of Corpl. Anstead, who started out in April from Bache Peninsula post to patrol to Lake Hazen in the north-east corner of Ellesmere Island. He had proceeded north, as far as Depot Point near Mokka fiord on Axel Heiberg Island when his Eskimo helper became seriously ill, forcing him to camp for ten days. Seeing that it would be impossible to make his objective Corpl. Anstead explored the three arms of Mokka fiord and returned to the post.

KEEPING IDLE HORSES OVER THE WINTER

Horse-power is always a problem on the farm, particularly when it comes to having it available at the time it is needed at a reasonable cost. Once the freeze up sets in there is little work a horse can do until the spring. When the fall work is done the price of horses is very low and when they are wanted in the spring bring a premium. Many farmers are finding a solution to this problem by keeping their horses over the winter.

Some useful suggestions for wintering idle horses cheaply are given by Superintendent G. A. Langelier of the Cap Rouge Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. He has been making a special study of this problem for a number of years and finds that his idle horses fare particularly well on a daily ration of 1 pound mixed hay, 1 pound oat straw, and 1 pound carrots or swedes for each 100 pounds of weight in the horse being fed. Not only did the horses keep in splendid condition during the five months in which they were idle but a average gain of 28.2 pounds in weight was made without loss of vitality or energy.

The rule followed was gradually to cut down work and feed from November 1 until November 15, when the horses were placed in box stalls. With the exception of an occasional drive of a mile or so they would not go out during the winter. About April 15 they were gradually worked in by being given easy jobs and fed concentrates in small quantities until by the first of May they were used under harness ten hours a day and were on full feed.

The important item to bear in mind in wintering horses idle is gradually to decrease work and ration in the fall and in the same way gradually to increase ration and work little by little so as to give the horses an opportunity to adapt themselves to the change from work to idleness and from idleness to work.

WHEN TO PLOW

The best time to plow depends largely upon the kind of soil, the extent and kind of weeds, and the amount of time available at different seasons of the year. Field Husbandmen of the Dominion Department of Agriculture offer the following suggestions—

Sod land that is weedy should be plowed as early as possible in the summer, disked three times at intervals of one week to break up the sod, and the cultivator should be used thereafter when weeds such as couch grass are present.

Thorough working at frequent intervals is necessary if weeds are to be eliminated. In the preparation of sod land for spring sown grain crops the summer plowing and thorough working of the land is particularly desirable.

Fall plowing is always desirable for spring sown crops in both light and heavy soils. Spring plowing is likely to delay seeding and adversely affect the yield, particularly of grain crops. But it is particularly important that clay land being used for grain, corn, roots, or other spring sown crops be plowed in the summer or fall.

A real golfer on one of these Tom Thumb courses feels just as an aviator would feel taking a ride on an elevator.—Oshawa Times.

In Other Communities

Taken From Our Exchanges About People of Your Acquaintance.

Trains Direct to Union

Walkerton branch trains on the Canadian Pacific have been leaving North Toronto Station. This station is to be a thing of history and is being closed, therefore all trains will leave the Union Station at the same time as has been the custom for North Toronto. The old system was somewhat of a nuisance. The change itself is an agreeable one.—Walkerton Herald-Times.

A Popular Fire

The ringing of the fire bell on Sunday morning for a blaze behind the Liquor Store thrilled some of the thirsty ones into hoping that they might have an opportunity to display their bravery by rushing through the flames and rescuing the fire water. However, the blaze was extinguished without the necessity of any such feats of heroism. We have some chaps here who would go through hades in a celluloid suit to save a "Johnny Walker."—Walkerton Herald-Times.

Race Horse Breaks Leg

Hanover's well known race horse "Red Man" owned by George Hillgartner, will race no more this season as it had the misfortune to stumble and break one of its hind legs during the race in Hanover at the Hanover fall fair. "Red Man" was in second place and stood a good chance of coming within the money when the accident occurred. Mr. Hillgartner, who was driving, is at loss to know how it occurred, but he had the bone set and the leg encased in a stiff plaster cast.

New Crown Attorney Starts

Mr. C. S. Cameron, K.C., who has been appointed County Crown Attorney for Grey County, succeeding the late T. H. Dyre, K.C., was sworn in by His Honor Judge C.T. Sutherland at the latter's chambers at the court house Owen Sound, last Thursday, thus officially taking over the duties of his new office. There were several matters of business in connection with the office, however, which were in the hands of County Crown Attorney J. W. Freeborn of Bruce County, who was Acting Crown Attorney pending the appointment of Mr. Cameron, and these were cleared off the slate by Mr. Freeborn before Mr. Cameron took active charge of the office.—Walkerton Telescope.

Good Showing at Rural Fair

At the Bentinck township rural school fair held at Lamlash on Monday, Howie's School, near Elmwood, won all the six prizes offered in the public speaking contest, besides first in the chorus singing, as well as securing the best awards available in many of the other keenly contested events of the day. The total enrolment at this school is but 16 and that they should hold a monopoly and control the situation in the oratory game, is an achievement worthy of praise and one that might prove difficult to duplicate at any school fair. The teacher of these pupils is Miss Margaret McFarlane, who taught successfully for several terms at Vesta, and to whom no doubt much of the credit is due for the fine showing made by her scholars on the stump in the recent contest.—Chesley Enterprise.

Eighty Tons to Grow a Bushel

How much water does it take to grow a bushel of wheat? When someone asked us this question we answered fifty gallons, thinking that would be a liberal estimate. Then we were told to work it out and see for ourselves how silly our answer was. Well, we have worked it out and we admit that we are somewhat staggered.

First, let's take a good wheat growing area. The area around Regina will do. On looking up meteorological records we find that the normal rain fall in this area is just under fifteen inches a year (translating the snow into rain). This means that on every acre of land 54,450 cubic feet of rain fell. Now a cubic foot of water (so the editors of our technical newspapers tell us) weighs 62 pounds. That meant that 1,688 tons of water fell on each acre. The average yield of wheat in the Regina area in a ten year period was 21 bushels. Thus each bushel of wheat took 80 tons of water to grow.—Financial Post.

Shooting Accident

As the result of a regrettable shooting accident in his own garage, Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. R. J. Puckering had to have his left arm amputated in Orangeville Hospital at an early hour Wednesday morning. Mr. Puckering had been on his farm in Mulmur during the afternoon. He had his double-barreled shotgun with him and had shot a large owl. On coming home he had left the gun in the car, and evidently, although known for being careful with firearms, had failed to remove the shells. When about to retire for the night he remembered the gun and went out to get it. In removing it from the car it was in some way accidentally discharged, the shot lodging in his left arm and shoulder, injuring the arm so badly that it had to be amputated, as before stated. Assistance was summoned as rapidly as possible and the doctors decided on his removal to Orangeville Hospital. We are pleased to hear that at latest reports he was making quite as favorable progress as can be expected.—Shelburne Free Press.

Do Not Want Hydro

An ultimatum that if they do not sign up with the Ontario Hydro Commission at once, power and light will be cut off without further negotiations on October 31, was made last Friday by the Orillia Water, Light and Power Company to their light and power consumers in Orillia Township. The announcement was the outcome of an abortive meeting on Tuesday when, after six hours of discussion the Township Council and the Orillia Commission failed to come to an agreement whereby the township rescinded all previous agreements between them and the Orillia Commission and agreed to the Hydro Commission taking control of all power lines into the township.

A. B. Thompson, township solicitor, said the Commission had the power to cut off electrical supply to the township users. Last week each light and power user in the township received formal notification of the threatened shut-down on the township. Many farmers are angry at what they consider the injustice of the Act and some even swear they will revert to ancient means of lighting rather than come under Hydro Commission control which will mean higher rates, they contend.—Midland Argus.

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