

SALE s Goods

who are planning their
to be reduced at a
tem.

NETIAN CLOTHS in Brown, Navy,
Reg. \$1.45. Sale Price \$1.25 yd.
WY RAGLAN CLOTH.
\$1.50. Sale Price \$1.40 yd.
HT NAVY POPLIN.
\$1.80. Sale Price \$1.65 yd.
CRICISED POPLINS in Saxe, Navy,
Brown, Tan.
\$1.60. Sale Price \$1.45 yd.
CRICISED POPLIN in Sky, Moss,
Navy, Saxe.
\$1.20. Sale Price \$1.05 yd.
PLIN—Fine Cord in Wine, Mole, Saxe,
Navy. Reg. \$1.10. Sale Price \$1.05 yd.
ON SHEPHERD'S CHECKS.
\$3.00. Sale Price \$2.50 yd.
ON SHEPHERD'S CHECKS.
\$1.40. Sale Price \$1.30 yd.
CRICISED SHEPHERD'S CHECKS.
90c. Sale Price \$1.00 yd.
GREY WHIPCORD.
\$1.40. Sale Price \$1.15 yd.
ON CASHMERE in Navy and Card.
Reg. \$1.10. Sale Price \$1.05 yd.
HERMITTES.
65c. Sale Price \$1.55 yd.
AN CLOTH in Wine, Brown, Black,
Reg. \$2.20. Sale Price \$1.95 yd.
Y SILK TAFFETA.
\$2.50. Sale Price \$2.25 yd.
SILK TAFFETA.
\$1.85. Sale Price \$1.70 yd.
PORT VOILE in Fawn, Nile, White.
85c. Sale Price \$1.75c yd.
CY VOILE.
93c. Sale Price \$1.85c yd.

only:

OL SERGE.
\$3.20. Sale Price \$4.85 yd.
ON SERGE.
\$1.90. Sale Price \$1.70 yd.
ON SERGE.
\$1.80. Sale Price \$1.50 yd.
CRICISED POPLIN.
\$1.60. Sale Price \$1.45 yd.
CRICISED POPLIN.
\$1.70. Sale Price \$1.50 yd.
CRICISED POPLIN.
\$1.40. Sale Price \$1.25 yd.
E (SILK STRIPE).
90c. Sale Price \$1.60 yd.

Trimming Silks.

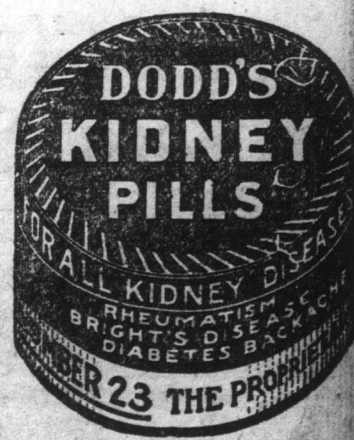
GRAIN in Fawn, Navy, Nigger,
NILES and STRIPES.
\$1.60 to \$2.40 yd.

ver Nets in Cream, White,
to suit all tastes.

ton's

"winning fame before the eyes of the
whole world."
The third of a series of concerts in
aid of the building fund of the new
Catholic church here, was given in
the Parish Hall on St. Patrick's Night
by some of the young married people
of the congregation. The performance
from every viewpoint was a
decided success. The programme was
a well chosen one and the hearty ap-
plause that greeted the interpreters
of its various numbers testified the
keen enjoyment of the audience. Un-
til this winter it was several years
since a performance of this descrip-
tion was held here, but a return to
this popular, edifying and oftentimes
instructive form of public amusement
is welcomed by everybody.

CORRESPONDENT.
March 18th, 1919.



Bay Hospitals.

Stirring Appeal by Dr. Grenfell

England and America the right
health is regarded very much as
right to life. Hospitals in which
the best of treatment can be obtained
even the poorest patient are no
ever looked upon as a luxury, but
as an inherent right. New-
foundland is a full quarter of a cen-
tury behind in caring for the health of
her people—one might say half a cen-
tury. She has one hospital at the ex-
treme south end of the Island—hac-
cable for half the year to a large
part of the country. This hospital is
even large enough for St. John's
need. The outport people suffer and
from long cruel voyages when they
and interminable delays when they
to the city. Doctors in the out-
ports are even told not to send
patients along till they know that
they can get in. All this could be
remedied by proper management at a
fraction to the country of very little if
anything more than the one central
hospital is now costing.

Today Nipper's Harbor and Joe
Arm are offering twice as much
a doctor as we pay, yet they can-
not get them, and we can. Good men
for less money and the means to
the kind of work which satisfies
them.

That the present system is in-
efficient, and unfair and uneconomical
beyond question—as far as the
reports are concerned it is disas-
trous.

The voters of the country are
beginning to see this, and the return
of our soldiers who have been in hos-
pitals will help them to insist on fair-
treatment at home. Our returning
soldiers will not be content any longer

er with a hospital as far from the
place where they work in peace time
as North Scotland would have been
from the spot where they fought in
war time.

5. Now is the psychological mo-
ment to inaugurate Bay hospitals, be-
cause any quantity of hospital fittings
will be in the market cheap, from the
war hospitals in Europe; and because
these hospitals will be the best mem-
orial to those who died for our lives
and liberty, and many will wish to
help with them on this account.

I can probably go to no more au-
thoritative source for the proof of my
statements than to the report of the
only hospital Newfoundland does pro-
vide. This came to us by this mail,
and I presume it is endorsed by the
Hospital Board, and therefore its
statements are to be relied upon. It
reflects great credit on the author, Dr.
Keegan. The development of the ar-
tificial limb department especially
fills a need long realized. It shows:

1. That the taxpayers of the whole
country have to pay over \$100,000 an-
nually, besides the gift of the build-
ing, to maintain a free hospital at St.
John's. Nearly half of the patients
live in St. John's. They have no ex-
pensive journey to reach the hospital,
no board and lodging away from home
to pay while waiting for a chance to
get into it. Most of them are wage-
earners whose pay goes on when they
are ill. On the other hand the outport
fishermen earn nothing, while they
are at their heaviest expense. In ad-
dition, the outport people are the pro-
ducers of the wealth which keeps St.
John's going.

2. Practically everywhere else in
the world patients must pay what
they can; and there are special beds
for those who can afford to pay for
more luxuries than are absolutely es-
sential. It has been stated again and
again that the people of St. John's are
well off, and need no help from out-
side, and that is very probably true.
Why then should their patients not
pay anything towards their own hos-
pital? At St. Anthony, poor as we
are comparatively, patients pay one-
tenth of all the expenses of the hos-
pital. Moreover, as St. John's hos-
pital is "absolutely free" our people
are not willing to do what they could.
Thus, a Canadian patient in St. John's
said that he expected a bill of at least
\$100 after three weeks' treatment, but
he was not charged one cent. I can
think at the moment of two patients
from the South who paid \$100 apiece
for treatment at St. Anthony hospi-
tal.

al. Objections have been raised to
"charity hospitals"; but in a sense
our hospitals are less "charity" than
St. John's, seeing that our patients
are all asked to pay something. The
actual facts are that the taxpayers of
the outports pay 7/8 of the cost of St.
John's hospital, and the population of
St. John's itself fills half the beds.

3. Practically the population of St.
John's is thirty thousand, that is, less
than one-eighth of the total popula-
tion of the Colony. If patients were
to pay half the cost of their treatment,
\$50,000 a year would be saved, and
so \$10,000 annually would be avail-
able for five bay hospitals, each of
which should raise another \$10,000
from various sources quite easily. The
hospitals then could be delivered from
politics, as every hospital must be to
do its best work. I venture to say
that a memorial gift from the Gov-
ernment to start a hospital in each
of a subsidy of \$10,000 a year apiece,
would meet a quick response and in
a short time work a revolution in the
public health of the Colony. Once
the people have learned what good
hospital treatment means to them,
they will see that their bay hospital
does not fail. We are assured that
they can easily afford to do so.

If the money wasted in this coun-
try on quack patent medicines were
spent in rational healing, that alone
would solve the problem of cost. The
use of patent medicines is in inverse
ratio to the intelligence of a people.
The educational value of bay hospi-
tals would be untold in fighting tuber-
culosis, and dietetic diseases that kill
far more Newfoundlanders annually
than the Germans did in the war.

Again, the money spent in passages
to St. John's and in boarding patients
while there, could be far more reason-
ably devoted to upkeep of bay hospi-
tals. The Government agent in St.
John's has told us that sufferers come
and remain at the expense of the
Government, and have even returned
home again without even entering the
hospital at all.

But beyond all this, there is the
heavy economic loss to the Colony
caused by loss of life and limb quite
unnecessarily, and all because "all
the accidents of the outports are treat-
ed" and "practically all the surgery
of the Colony done" away down in St.
John's. We have at this moment a
poor little girl, whose hip had been
out of joint a whole year. Last week
I saw a man whose hip, dislocated by
a fall when he was a boy, was still
out. He, of course, is a pauper on the
Government. It would be the easiest
thing possible to go round these few
districts, and show what terribly poor
economy it is to neglect to place the
equipment to "in any way carry out
modern treatment" within quicker
access, and less expenditure, owing to
distance, in time and money—just as
it was to wait till 1910 to put it in St.
John's.

There are also fees to widows, un-
necessarily left widows. They are
small—indeed, so small that they fur-
ther burden the Colony with half fed,
and half cared for children. The mon-
ey had far better be saved by, and for,
the upkeep of bay hospitals.

There is another problem raised by
this authoritative report, namely, the
number of Newfoundlanders with no
home to which to go, and therefore
kept in hospital only for that reason.
Dr. Keegan states that an average of
ten beds are occupied by such all the
year round; 365 days at \$2.49 means
\$8,889.50 cents. Our records and
statistics definitely show a similar
condition of affairs—only probably
proportionately greater. Though we
have every year to raise money to
meet this tax on our budget, we have
been severely criticized for mention-
ing it. We could not meet it unless
we did, and yet those who criticize do
not offer to solve the problem for
their people in any other way. St.
John's considers it legitimate to add
this expense to their budget and make
the colony pay for it. The paltry
Government grants made for one
Northern hospital does not pay for one
doctor, much less enable us to meet
this tax. It is locally. Voters cannot
want their homeless fellow country-
men turned out to perish the day they
are fit to leave hospital. Are they not
willing to make provision to meet this
expense till a home or some method
of sustaining life can be arranged for
them? So long as our Association ex-
ists it has no doubt about its course
of action in this matter.

The St. John's hospital report in-
sists that the trend of modern times
in all parts of the world is towards
the hospitalization of the sick, because
(a) the hospital gives the patient the
best, and often the only chance for
his life or limb; (b) because the doc-
tor can tell better what is the matter
with the patient through its X-ray
department, its laboratory, and its
other aids to diagnosis, not available
in the ordinary bedside practice; (c)
because the patient can be watched
and studied before the operation and
after. Without a hospital doctors in
our scattered outports can often only
see one patient once anyhow. In dis-
eases like pneumonia and Spanish in-
fluenza, the trained nurse is at pre-
sent the most valuable part of the
treatment; (d) "because only then
can dietary or electrical or other
special treatments be carried out."
How often have outport patients to
die, because there are no means to

give them the treatment which they
could have in America or Canada, or
a bay hospital? That is the reason
why we built a little string of hos-
pitals, and why, so long ago as 1893,
we refused absolutely to return at all
to Newfoundland unless we could
have a little hospital, trained nurses,
and modern means of finding out
what the trouble was with our pa-
tients. We put in our X-ray outfit in
1893, and our first small laboratory,
and brought out trained nurses and
two assistant doctors to Labrador. We
have kept on improving our methods
ever since, adding specialists on eye-
work, dental work, orthopedic work,
nose and throat work, as we could ob-
tain their services. Not only was this
done for the sake of the immediate
patient, but for our own sakes, to
stimulate us doctors to aim higher,
and enable us to do better for those
who came for our help.

Dr. Keegan says "the United States
has 6877 hospitals." The Dominion
of Newfoundland has one. The city of
New York, says Dr. Keegan further,
has a hospital bed for every one hun-
dred and thirty patients. The Domi-
nion of Newfoundland has a hospital
bed for every two thousand, one hun-
dred and ninety-three. He states that
"if the St. John's hospital were con-
fined to St. John's patients it would
have only one bed for three hundred
and ninety-five inhabitants," and
"that the St. John's hospital is uter-
ly inadequate to meet the medical
and surgical demands of the Dominion,
and that he expects it to be less and
less so." He states that "it is not per-
fect." It has no obstetric department,
no pediatric department for crippled
children, it has to take in contagious
or tubercular cases into the general
wards, and it has no specialist for sur-
gical work of any kind.

Thus, even Newfoundland's one
hospital could only be rated "low"
by American standards. The law
of the State of Massachusetts com-
pels every thirty thousand of its popu-
lation to provide a tuberculosis sanitar-
ium. Tuberculosis is our worst en-
emy in Newfoundland. Provision for
mother and babies of our Colony
should be made before, after and dur-
ing confinement in all cases, by dis-
trict nurses, public instruction, and
hospital beds. They are the very life
spring of our country. None what-
ever is made. Mayor Gosling has
made very plain the need by showing
that even St. John's has almost the
highest infant mortality in the world.

Why have we not had bay hospitals
long ago? Dr. Keegan says about
this most vital problem of every civil-
ized country that so little attention
is paid by the Government that
"not until 1910 was even the St.
John's hospital equipped in any way
to carry out modern treatment."

When I first saw it in 1892, it hadn't
even a trained head nurse.
Our rich still send their sick to
America or Canada for treatment.
The poor still use thousands and
thousands of dollars worth of patent
medicines every year. I have seen
hungry families wasting money on
remedies like Kidney Pills, when they
had no idea what was the matter with
them; and a half naked family going
without butter, and spending thirteen
precious dollars on a perfectly use-
less "electric belt."

No one to-day dare deny over his
signature the value of bay hospitals.
Every doctor realizes what an im-
mense advantage to himself as well as
to his patients an accessible hospital
would be. Men like Dr. Wood, of
Twillingate, and Dr. Fisher, of Bay
of Islands, have repeatedly stated this.
Why then do we not have them? Is
it because we do not care? Or will
not take the trouble to organize them?
Or are we afraid of the cost?

In war time the Red Cross work is
romantic. In peace time the care of
the fallen is tedious and prosaic. But
a life is a life, and a capacity a ca-
pacity in one as much as the other. All
our civilian men, women and chil-
dren, cannot go to France to fight in
order to be near a hospital. If the
wives and children of our legislators
and Executive Council all lived north
of Cape John, or on the West Coast,
they would soon devise satisfactory



You don't press a
button any more but
we still do the rest.

Expert workmen,
modern methods, im-
proved equipment &
tested chemicals in-
sure results.

Let us finish what
your Kodak began.

TOOTON'S,
THE KODAK STORE,
320 WATER ST.

We have just received a shipment of New FURNITURE

Extension Tables, Side Boards, Bureau and Stands, etc.

The C. L. MARCH CO., Ltd., Cor. Water and Springdale Streets.

EXTENSION TABLES,
round and square,
From \$18.90 to \$24.00.

We are now finishing a line of
Bureaus and Stands that will
only cost you \$19.00.



COUCHES and LOUNGES,
SMOKERS' CHAIRS,
\$16.50.

Imported Side Boards,
nicely finished, Beveled
Mirror, etc.
only \$39.50.

Hall Stands,
Oak Finish,
\$23.00 and \$37.50.

The C. L. March Co., Ltd.
Cor. Water and Springdale Streets.

means to provide bay hospitals. New-
foundland claims that she can do it
if she wants to. She never claims
that she has attempted to do so.
(To be Continued.)

Government Not Doing Its Duty.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure not
long ago of assisting at an entertain-
ment and reception held at the Catho-
lic Hall, Stephenville Crossing, in
honor of the returned veterans of
that patriotic settlement, and the en-
thusiasm manifested on that occasion
more than justified the glowing ac-
counts that have from time to time
appeared in the public press of the
intelligence, public spirit and gener-
osity of the people of that interesting
place. The building was packed and
the different items of a well selected
programme were well rendered and
received hearty applause.

The principal object, however, for
which the gathering had taken
place was to do honour
to the brave boys of the
settlement, who at an early stage of
the war had volunteered their ser-
vices for the defence of the Empire,
and when each of the twelve or four-
teen sturdy, handsome fellows, none
of whom had been badly wounded, was
presented with a well filled purse,
generously subscribed to by the few
people of the place, one felt that here
indeed is the spirit of true patriot-
ism and magnanimity, which runs
like a thread through the life of the
settlement, and of public spirit which
is so characteristic of certain places.

There is, however, one point of
agreement throughout the whole Dis-
trict of St. George's and that is a
general condemnation of the Govern-
ment for the scandalous manner in
which it has treated the returned sol-
dier. No doubt every district in the
island will have an annual reunion
of its ex-soldiers, and if I may suggest
I would say that Stephenville Cross-
ing would be an ideal spot for the
men of St. George's to hold their
meetings.

Yours truly,

A VISITOR.
March 10th, 1919.

Long Hours.

Editor Evening Telegram.
Dear Sir,—We hear a lot on the
street and read more in the newspa-
pers of the eight-hour day, which
seems to be the standard time set for
labour throughout the world. But
what of the outport postal telegraph
officials of this country who are con-
fined to their offices from nine o'-
clock in the morning until eight at
night, and oftentimes much later? Is
the twelve hour a day drudgery still
to be exacted of these poorly paid

members of the Civil Service while
the hours of every other class of
labourer, whether Government or oth-
erwise, are so limited or curtailed
as to permit of exercise and recre-
ation so necessary to health and per-
sonal well-being. Most of the postal
telegraph officials in this country, it
should be remembered, are of the
gentler sex, whose weaker constitu-
tions should not be subjected to the
severe test of a close, continuous and
painstaking application for twelve
hours out of the twenty-four, thus
allowing no time for needed recre-
ation. It is contrary to all the laws
of hygiene and should be remedied
without delay. This is a case where
the ladies' branch of the N. I. W. A.
could, perhaps, do good service.

Yours truly,

March 13th, 1919. OUTPORT.

Floating Tuck Shops.

Navy's Wonderful Eporium.

Stuffed olives and Mrs. Humphry
Ward, chiropody and fountain-pen
ink, golf clubs and penny bars of
chocolate, a cold storage plant, an
electric laundry, a ship's cat, and a
wine cellar worthy of the Reform
Club.

One does not find these things all in
a construction 200ft. long in the or-
dinary way of business. The war
taught us to do business in usual
ways, however, and the Grand Fleet
had to compress many things into a
small compass. So it reduced the
Junior Army and Navy Stores to a
shop the size of a village grocery, and
packed it, with a miniature Smithfield,
a complete model laundry, and a pos-
sible edition of Truefitts, into a cargo
steamer, the Borodina, of the Wilson
line, and then took the whole con-

traption to its bosom in the waters of
Scapa Flow and made a pet of it.
The Borodina was one of the Navy's
closets attendants. She was fitted
out and sent to Scapa at very short
notice in December, 1914. The man-
ager in charge of her stores soon saw
that he had under-estimated the needs
of the Fleet. By telegraph he troubled
every order he had given for stores,
and twenty-three railway trucks were
required to take his new stock to
Aberdeen.

Scapa Flow is a dreary, desolate spot
with barely so much as a hamlet on
its shores. There were nearly 100,000
officers and men in the Grand Fleet,
and their wants were extensive and
peculiar. But the Borodina managed
to fill them all, from attending to the
corns of an admiral to supplying the
admiral's secretary's secretary with
a copy of Mr. H. G. Wells' latest novel.

JOYFUL EATING

Unless your food is digested with-
out the aftermath of painful acidity,
the joy is taken out of both eating
and living.

KI-MOIDS

are wonderful in their help to the
stomach troubled with over-acidity.
Pleasant to take—relief prompt and
definite.

MADE BY SCOTT & BOWNE
MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION

HOW THE NAME CAME.

The Romans and Greeks ate the
codfish, as also did the Anglo-Saxons,
who gave it the name of gad, from
which the word cod comes, gad re-
presenting the rod on which it was
dried.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

When your head aches, it is usually
caused by your liver or stomach getting
out of order. These "sick headaches"
quickly disappear as soon as the stomach
is relieved of its bilious contents. Right
your stomach and regulate and tone
the liver with Beecham's Pills, which
rapidly improve conditions and promptly

Help Headache

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.
Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold everywhere in Canada and U.S.A. In boxes, 25 cents.