

PRINCE EDWARD—TODAY ONLY—3.00—7.00 8.45
JANE WITHERS—JACKIE SEARL
IN "GINGER"
 SHE RIVALS SHIRLEY TEMPLE?
 ALSO... CARTOON AND COMEDY

CAPITOL—TODAY ONLY—3.00—7.00—8.45 P.M.
"HELLDORADO" with MADGE EVANS
RICHARD ARLEN
 ALSO... CARTOON AND SERIAL CHAPTER 7
 PLUS TOM HOWARD COMEDY

"LET THE WORLD WHISPER! I'M GOING TO LIVE MY OWN LIFE!"



Joan Crawford
I LIVE MY LIFE
 with **BRIAN AHERNE**
FRANK MORGAN • ALINE MacMAHON

ADDED NEWS
PRINCE EDWARD
 3.15—7.00—8.45
 Mat. . . 16c, 26c.
 Evening 26c, 32c, 37c.

SING, GEORGE, SING!
DANCE, NANCY, DANCE!
 A new kind of love team in a new kind of musical story!

Nancy CARROLL
George MURPHY
After the Dance

ADDED . . .
 The Home Told—Jack La Rue—Arthur Holt

MUSICAL—GOOD LUCK BEST WISHES
MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
 DAILY 3.15—7.00—8.45 P. M.
CAPITOL—MATINEE 11c—26c.
EVENING 26c—32c.

Their Majesties' Christmas Greeting Cards



"From a Country Hedgerow" painted by Edith Andrews which has been selected by Queen Mary as the Christmas card she will use in sending the season's greetings to the year.



"The silver jubilee ceremony in Westminster Hall." The Christmas card which will be used by King George in extending this year's greetings and which was painted by Fred Taylor R.A. The card depicts the King, accompanied by the Queen and members of the royal family, receiving at Westminster Hall on May 9, 1935, the loyal congratulations of Parliament on his silver jubilee.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at a cents a word strictly payable in advance.

DOLLAR DAYS continued Monday and Tuesday. Prowse Bros. Ltd. L-3439-11-30-21

POLICE LOOK FOR BURGLARS—The strident ringing of the Bank of Canada burglar alarm at the Police Station gave the men on duty several "runs" last night. There were no "gunmen" at the Bank, however, merely something wrong with the electrical part of the alarm system.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, Tea and Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 4th. Good food, Christmas gifts, toys and novelties. L-3438-11-30-21

FINE FOX SKINS—Mr. Harry Kirsch of Moncton purchased yesterday from Mr. Arthur Roberts, Windsor, two beautiful specimen fox skins. The pelts, which fetched top-notch prices, were large size three-quarter silvers with handsome blue black manes, and Mr. Kirsch says were the finest skins he has handled this season.

CARD TOURNAMENT CONCLUDES—The concluding game of the card tournament in the Holy Name Hall was held last night. The winners for the tournament were Mrs. Peter McDonald and Austin Bradley. Last night's winners were: Ladies' first, Mrs. Creghan; second, Miss Lappin; Gentlemen's first, William Condon; second, J. J. Bowlan.

CRESCENT CLUB—Y. M. C. A.—The regular weekly meeting of the Crescent Club of the Intermediate section at the Y. M. C. A. was held last evening. Vice President Bill Johnston presided and presented a paper to the club on the "Life of Lord Tweedsmuir" Canada's recently appointed Governor-General. Next week the club will discuss "The 1936 Olympics and Germany's attitude toward the Jewish athletes." Plans were discussed for the following week and in connection with a special programme for the Christmas holiday season.

DRAMATIC GROUPS CALL MEETING—Prince Edward Island, the only province without the little theatre movement will soon swing in line with other provinces. A dramatic group have called an organization meeting for early in December when an evening of one act plays will be presented under the distinguished patronage of Lieutenant Governor, George DeBlais. Members of the temporary committee issuing invitations for the meeting expressed the hope that a dramatic team would be sent to Ottawa from Prince Edward Island next Spring to compete in the Dominion Spring Festival. The plays which will be presented at the first performance include "The Wedding" directed by Miss Marjorie Hicks, and "The Valet" by Ralph Morton. Mrs. A. H. Roper, who was honored by a British Columbia dramatic organization, is well known Charlottetown director, are among those sponsoring the movement.

RETURN FROM BUSINESS TRIP—T. G. Ives and son, Stewart Ives, Charlottetown, returned this week from a business trip to Upper Canada. They visited the Toronto Motor Show, conceded the finest Automobile Show in North America where each manufacturer tries to outdo the other. They also motored to Niagara Falls and on to Windsor and Walkerville—the Canadian manufacturing centres for most Canadian built cars, from there they crossed via tunnel to Detroit, Mich., the Automobile Metropolis of America, and proceeded to the Studebaker. On their return home they visited the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto and the Montreal Motor Show. More new automobiles are being purchased at the several motor shows than ever before, and manufacturers are unable to supply the demand which speaks for greater prosperity in Canada.

ST. PETER'S Cathedral Tea and Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 4. L-3438-11-30-21

BREAKS LEG IN ACCIDENT—Mr. Arthur Grady of Summerside had his leg broken yesterday when the wheel of a motor truck passed over it. Mr. Grady was in a truck taking a horse to Summerside. When going out Elm Avenue he thought he heard the horse getting loose. The driver, Mr. Oliver Campbell, slowed down and Mr. Grady opened the cab door and leaped out to look at the horse. In some way he slipped and the right rear wheel passed over his leg. He was taken at once to the Prince Edward Island Hospital where he was reported last night as resting comfortably.

PERSONALS
 The many friends of Mr. Tom DeBlais will be glad to learn that he is convalescing in the Prince Edward Island Hospital following his recent illness and expects to return to his home on Sunday.

Mr. Aubrey Outfall, Fredericton, who underwent an operation at the Prince Edward Island Hospital recently, returned to his home yesterday.

Annual Meeting
 (Continued from Page 1)

ture, however, I have entitled my paper "Some Aspects of Mental and Moral Deficiency."

Now there is a good deal of doubt regarding the exact delimitation of these groups.

The term "Mental Defect" is generally accepted as denoting intellectual defect, existing from birth, or from the early years of the individual's life; and so the term mental defect, or mental deficiency applies to cases of congenital or early acquired intellectual defect, as measured by one or other of the methods of intelligence testing.

Tests for the level of intelligence are based on the works of Binet and Simon, two French psychologists—these tests have been variously modified, and when rightly used are of much value. They are based on the measurement by a series of empirical tests of the average intelligence of normal children at different ages, by comparison with the scale of intelligence found in this way; the mental development of a defective subject can be readily determined and expressed in terms of intellectual age. Thus, a defective, who at the age of 20 years succeeds only in the tests which can be performed by the average normal child of eight years, is described as having an intellectual level of eight years, and the diagnosis designating intelligence levels are as follows:

Idiot, Imbecile—Low grade, medium grade, high grade.
 Moron—Low grade, medium grade, high grade.

Not mentally deficient.
 We will define these terms as follows:

IDIOTS
 Persons so deeply defective in mind from birth, or from an early age, as to be unable to guard themselves against common physical dangers—their intellectual level is up to 2 years.

IMBECILES
 Persons in whose case there exists from birth, or from an early age, mental defectiveness not amounting to idiocy, yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves, or their affairs, or in the case of children of being taught to do so—their intellectual level 2-7 years.

MORON
 Persons in whose case there exists from birth, or an early age, mental defectiveness, not amounting to imbecility, yet so pronounced that they require care, supervision and control for their own protection, or the protection of others, or in the case of children are incapable of receiving proper benefit from instruction in an ordinary school—intellectual level 7-12 years.

BOBBERLINE
 Persons not quite up to the normal standard—the intellectual level a little over the 12 years.

Now, just a few remarks with regard to the intelligence quotient, commonly known as the I. Q.—this is obtained by dividing the chronological age, that is the actual age, into the mental age, for example, a ten year old boy who could only pass the test for a boy of six would be 6-10 or 60% of the normal—his I. Q. would be 60. An I. Q. below 20 connotes an idiotic level of intelligence, one between 20-50 an imbecile level—between 50-70 a moron level—between 70-80 a borderline level. An I. Q. over 80 usually suggests that the individual is not mentally deficient. These tests are reliable enough to be of much assistance, and are used widely in schools and other institutions, and now psychologists are working out various tests to measure the special aptitudes and abilities, mechanical and academic, to establish an I. Q. for the particular quality tested.

The term "Moral defect" is usually applied to those cases in which antisocial conduct has existed from an early age, moral deficiency cannot be inborn, moral sentiments are in all cases acquired, individuals who display moral deficiency have suffered from some antecedent abnormality, which may be inborn, or may be acquired from the environment through infection, for example, the behavior of post-encephalitic children) or through faulty training.

Immorality and Mental Deficiency
 With regard to immorality and mental deficiency, the general accepted view of those who have made special studies along these lines, is that mental deficiency in itself is not of the importance that it was thought to be, but that rather in those cases showing marked sexual abnormalities, such as sexual perversion and inversions, and prostitution, and also criminal types showing anti-social behaviour, as major and minor offences, there is a lack of emotional and volitional control designated as moral deficiency. Now, this defect may be found in a mental defective, or in a person of average or superior intellect. Individuals of this type are commonly classified as psychopathic personalities, and it is in this group of individuals that we find the anti-social types, for example, the racketeers, gun men, tramps, sexual perverts, including prostitutes, kleptomaniacs, pyromaniacs, pathological liars and those highly impulsive and litigious types, frequently these types of individuals become so morally deteriorated that they are classed as moral imbeciles, seemingly incapable of appreciating the moral standards of the community, and are a continual source of trouble and annoyance to those whose duty it is to maintain law and order, they frequently have to be cared for in an institution.

Types of Individuals
 To give you an idea of the types of individuals cared for in State institutions I will quote the New York state set up:

1.—There are 19 state hospitals for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, the general average of these patients will be five thousand, some have eight and ten thousand patients.

There are numerous types of mental disease, and mental disease is manifested by disorders of behavior and thought, such as marked depression or excitement; often a person with a mental disease may himself being persecuted, poisoned, being followed, he hears voices or sees visions, he may show great emotional instability, become confused in his ideas or show himself lacking in judgment so as to be unable to manage himself, or his affairs, or to take care of himself, or in many cases to become more or less self supporting in later life. A large proportion of mental defectives do not require institutional care, but with training and supervision can be made useful members of the household and community. Many public schools maintain special classes.

2.—There are five state schools for mental defectives. Now, while mental disease is a breaking down, or disordered function of the mind, mental defect consists in a lack of intelligence and ability to care for oneself.

While actual mental deficiency cannot be cured, much can be done through specialized instruction and proper environment, and the child better able to take care of himself, and in many cases to become more or less self supporting in later life. A large proportion of mental defectives do not require institutional care, but with training and supervision can be made useful members of the household and community. Many public schools maintain special classes.

with patients, especially mental cases who have left the institution, to help the patient adjust in his environment and change the environment, for the better adjustment of the patient.

The problem of caring for those unable to adjust as an ordinary citizen does, because of some defect, mental or physical, is an immense problem. Some remarks with regard to the etiology or causation will be of interest, as well as some remarks with regard to prevention and treatment.

Anti-social behavior has a close relationship to abnormal mental states. A survey of 10,000 prisoners carried out by the Rockefeller Foundation showed 60% of the prisoners to be mentally abnormal.

CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE
 In speaking of the etiology one must remember that a mental disorder is the sum of many conditions, and the end result of a long chain of processes. The role of heredity must be very great, depression often seems to have a family incidence, and mental diseases tend to converge in certain families, and to be absent in others, however, the predisposition to mental illness may remain undeveloped, an exogenous factor being often required to precipitate the illness. However, an indiscriminate advocacy of birth control might lead to a lowered moral standard, and to an increase of promiscuity to say nothing of the nation being overwhelmed by other nations continuing to propagate more rapidly.

Then there are those who would meet the care of the dependent by means of sterilization—a question much to the forefront in Germany at the present time, and which is meeting with a great deal of opposition, this measure still requires much careful study and research before being cautiously applied.

Segregation, on the other hand, is justifiable, and to be recommended, not only on humanitarian, but also on economic grounds. It is not the whole situation, however, in this way the individual is safe-guarded, and not exploited, he can become to a certain extent, orderly, better controlled, and not such a burden. It is not the obviously intellectual defects, but rather, as I said before, the moral defects, or moral imbeciles, who do the damage in a community.

Alcoholism is an immense social problem for which no good solution has yet been discovered, and it is much more common in the parents of the insane, than of the sane—experimenting with alcohol, or alcohol, long continued, can vitiate the germ plasma, and impair the vitality of the offspring. Alcohol is responsible for some 10-15% of admissions to mental hospitals, and there are also many minor mental conditions, either of a transient or permanent nature, due to alcohol, which are not admitted to mental hospitals, but are responsible for much of the homicidal and sexual crimes, and also of attempted suicide.

It is, of course, well recognized that there is a strong possibility that a defective parent will breed a defective stock. A bad stock is one where is found a large number of members exhibiting various forms of degeneracy, besides insanity, e.g. feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, criminality, pauperism, inebriety, in fact a general low standard mental and physical.

Alcoholism and nervous diseases are more frequent in the ancestors of congenital defectives than in the antecedents of any other type of mental disease.

MARRIAGE
 It is not wise to dogmatize in this matter, but it cannot be answered by drawing up arbitrary laws, rather it is a matter that can only be approached when the public are so enlightened as to realize for themselves the difficulties, the trials, and the sorrow which attend the propagation of defective stock means, both to the parents and to the offspring.

An associated topic of great social importance is the subject of birth control. It has been discussed with a great deal of feeling both in the lay and medical press, and it demands attention. It is of far greater importance to thing of it from a racial and moral point of view, rather than from that of the individual family. As things are today, birth control is practiced by the upper and well to do middle classes, and it is used by the thrifty and ambitious, who want to maintain a maximum amount of comfort for themselves, and at the same time give any sons and daughters they have advantages which their own young days did not possess. The consequence of this is that the really better class population are tending to diminish, and more and more and more the unrrly element tends to increase. Alcoholism is frequently a symptom of a mental disorder.

Syphilis, like alcohol, may act here in an early age, and produce mental defect, and when acquired in later life may cause mental disease of various types. It is 5-15% of admissions to mental hospitals, not to say anything of the numbers severely handicapped, but not reaching hospitals.

Then we have also causing mental defects some illnesses, trauma especially head, gross, exogenous and endogenous poisons, exhaustion, financial difficulties, sexual difficulties, not forgetting the endocrine glands which are receiving a great deal of attention at the present time.

Now, these are some of the causative factors in mental illness, briefly mentioned.

In closing, just a few remarks, for as we grow older we are so apt to lose the viewpoint of the adolescent, and fall to understand his difficulties. We must not forget that with the changing trends of time, new conditions and situations have been created with which the adolescent has to contend, and the closer the individual approaches to adulthood, the greater are societies demands upon him. The adolescent has to meet and master these phases of life to become the capable adult:

1.—Educational—the required standard.

2.—Economic—a standard of living.

3.—Sexual—problems of puberty and adolescence.

4.—Emotional—to face such difficulties as illness, deaths, fires, accidents.

5.—Domestic—Marriage, its adjustment and responsibility.

6.—Social: to adjust to church, law, politics, and to the social life of the community. We can surround youth with encouragement, there need be no sneering superiority, no ridicule, no tyrannical authority, no dogmatic overruling, nothing to undermine the confidence and assertion that are necessary to approach work and love on an adult basis.

To conclude, "mental health, is the adjustment of human beings to the world and to each other, with a maximum of effectiveness, and happiness, not just efficiency, or just contentment, or the grace of obeying the rules of the game cheerfully, it is all of these together, it is the ability to maintain an even temper, an alert intelligence, socially considerate behavior, and a happy disposition. This, I think, is a healthy mind."

MENTAL HOSPITALS IN CANADA
 Just a few further remarks, with reference to the hospitals for the mentally ill in Canada.

The official handbook issued in 1934 by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, gives the total number of persons in hospitals and sanitariums as 32,290, this includes both state supported and private institutions. These institutions are distributed throughout the provinces as follows: British Columbia: 4; Alberta: 3; Saskatchewan: 2; Manitoba: 4; Ontario: 16; Quebec: 9; New Brunswick: 1; Nova Scotia: 18—If I recall correctly there is only one mental hospital which is situated in Dartmouth, the other 17 are county homes for dependents; P. E. I., 1; Falconwood Hospital. It is unfortunate for the welfare of the patients, and also for the credit of this province that the Island was unable to proceed with the building of a modern institution, for more and more as we proceed forward, the hospitals for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases approach the standards of the best general hospitals. In the treatment of nervous and mental illness, time is a very important factor, time to forget, time to build up courage, and to obtain a new interest in life, and to do this adequate space is essential, not only space for sleeping quarters, but day rooms, dining rooms, treatment, occupational and recreational centers, wards for segregation, graduated steps towards recovery.

Condemns Political Interference
 There must be included outdoor activities, play as well as work, the grounds and building should be attractive, the personnel of the hospital, understanding, sympathetic and considerate in their attitude at all times, and all departments should function together smoothly for the best interests of the hospital. It is just as desirable as in any other hospital that the Medical Superintendent should have direct control over the personnel of the institution, it is unfair and unjust not only to the Superintendent, but to the hospital in general, if an employee should be dismissed, not because of any inability to do his work properly, but because of some political or other influence—to me this is totally unjustifiable, the first consideration, above all others, is the adequate and considerate care of those who are the patients.

An attendant, nurse, or other employee, who is of good character, interested and capable in his work, considerate and sympathetic in his attitude to the patient, is of great value to the hospital, and an asset to the community. He does much to establish a bond of confidence between the institution and the relative of the patient, entrusted to our care.

Mental Patients in Province
 So far this year we have admitted to Falconwood Hospital 101 patients, 72 men and 29 women. We have discharged 85, men 62, women 23; number of deaths 9, men 8, women 1, the total number remaining 261, men 142, women 119.

The Provincial Infirmary also comes under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent. Up to the present the admissions total 62, discharges 19, deaths 11; present population 127, men 75, women 52.

These are provincial institutions, supported by the people of this province, and should be of deep interest to every one in this province, all should strive to make these better homes for those, who through some adversity, have become patients. It is the duty of all in authority to consider first the welfare of the patients, and all things pertaining to it. At all times the hospital should be recognized as being solely for the benefit of the patient.

MR. BRAWDERS' REPORT
 The following is the report of Mr. W. J. Brawders, agent of the Children's Aid Society, submitted at the meeting last night:

Rev. Chairman, Rev. Clergy, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I take much pleasure in placing before you a brief summary of the activities of this society during the year ending Oct. 31st.

At the beginning of the year eighty six children were in the society, since then, seventeen of these have ceased to be wards for various reasons, such as having reached the age limit, left the province, etc. Ten additional children have been made wards, bringing the total up to seventy-nine.

Some of these are living with their parents in the city, seven are in St. Vincent's Orphanage, five are in Mr. Herbert Orphanage, three are in reform schools, and the remainder are adopted into comfortable homes throughout the Island.

During the summer, I visited all wards except a few who are located in remote parts of the Province and find that with very few exceptions they are being cared for in a satisfactory manner.

An effort is being made to improve the conditions of those who are not so well placed as we would wish, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable foster homes, we have been so far unsuccessful.

When it is remembered that a large number of these children are either orphans or are taken from homes in which their parents are unable because of poverty or neglect or dangerous environment to take proper care of them, the value of the work which is being done to improve their conditions may be easily recognized.

In order that a greater number of such children might be cared for, a very determined effort was made during the past year to locate more foster homes, and notwithstanding the fact that some three hundred circular letters were sent out through the province and considerable personal canvassing done by myself, we received practically no responses.

At the beginning of the year fourteen juveniles from this province were in reform schools. The terms of seven expired during the year and seven others were committed, leaving a total of fourteen, as it was a year ago. Five of these were from this city which is one less than last year.

The number of boys appearing before the juvenile court was somewhat larger than last year, being forty two as against twenty-three.

Included in these forty two appearances are a few boys who have been before the court on two or more occasions. The big majority of the boys, however, took to heart the warning given on their first appearance, and we have had no further trouble with them.

A special effort is continually being put forth to prevent delinquency by watching certain boys who have a habit of going about in groups and are looked upon as suspects when any thieving or damage to property occurs. Frequent talks with such boys has proved very helpful in keeping them out of mischief.

During the year about a dozen cases were reported of groups of boys or children causing annoyance to citizens. Such cases were carefully investigated and the matter taken up with the parents with the result that the annoyance was stopped. A few cases in which damage to property was reported the parents of the boys causing the damage were interviewed and the amount of the damage paid for by them.

A small fund is at my disposal to obtain clothing and footwear for needy children, and by means of this, together with assistance from the different churches, many children of poor parents are helped so that they may attend school regularly.

With regard to school attendance, I may say the greatest causes of absence as I find it are sickness, and want of clothing. Owing to the great amount of unemployment there is an increasing amount of distress among the poorer families who find it very difficult to fit their children out for school.

There is very little actual truancy, but there are a number of parents throughout the city whose children are with their friends, or at school, but whose parents are being continually visited and interviewed it is most difficult to get their cooperation.

During the year I visited both orphanages and saw how the children are being trained and cared for and the thanks of this society is certainly due the management of both these institutions for their valuable cooperation and assistance.

During the year, one member, Mrs. F. J. Casey was obliged to resign from the board of management on account of ill health, and her resignation was received with much regret.

Before closing I feel I should make special mention of the valuable assistance received throughout the year by our honorary solicitor, Mr. Donald McKinnon. All assistance of a legal nature which was required was cheerfully and pleasantly furnished by him and deeply appreciated.

I wish also to thank our Secretary, Major MacNutt, whose close co-operation throughout the year was most valuable and deeply appreciated.

W. J. BRAWDERS,
 Agent.

BIRTHS

HOGAN—At the Charlottetown Hospital, Nov. 22, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hogan, South Shore, a daughter.

NOONAN—At the Charlottetown Hospital, Nov. 24, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Noonan a daughter.

McGUIGAN—At St. Ann's, Holy River, Nov. 24, 1935, to Mr. and Mrs. John Leo McGuigan, a son.

DEATHS

LINKLETTER—At Linkletter, P. E. I., Nov. 29, 1935, Archibald Linkletter in his 72nd year. Funeral Sunday at 2 p.m.

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