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CITY POLICE

For some time there have been rumours of lack of discipline in the city police. General charges have been made that the hands of the police are tied; that offences committed by certain citizens, who allegedly have pull with the City Council, are not proceeded with; and that the police themselves, or some of them, are not so submissive to law and order as the citizens have a right to expect.

THE CONSTITUTION

To some people the word constitution has the same meaning and significance as "that blessed word Mesopotamia" had to the good old woman, Rt. Hon. Mr. MacKenzie King is one of the number. When he wants to give an exhibition of self-importance and regard for the public weal he insinuates that he is the guardian of the constitution. If he wants to make our flesh creep he launches out in a tirade against those who would threaten to tamper with the constitution. It will be recalled that during the 1926 election Mr. King made the constitutional question the issue and won upon it.

about so often." Mr. King took exception to the interpretation of his action, and at a later sitting of the House on a question of privilege read the letter to which the Prime Minister had referred. In this letter Mr. King had pointed out to Lord Byns, the Governor General, the gravity of the situation in his being refused a dissolution and suggested, that the Governor General communicate with the Colonial Office and secure an opinion from that source as to his course of action.

MUSKRATS IN EUROPE

Musk rats have become as great a nuisance in Europe as skunks are reported to be in the western part of this Province. Curiously, too, the difficulty experienced in both cases is due originally to the importation of the animals for fur purposes. Both species are known to be prolific breeders. Here is the history of the muskrat migration, as given in an exchange: In 1905 three females and two males from Canada were placed upon an estate near Prague. So rapidly did they breed that by 1914 their descendants had spread to localities 90 miles distant. By 1927 nearly half of Austria was covered by them, and towns such as Vienna and Munich were invaded. It was estimated at the time that about 100,000 muskrats had established themselves in Europe, all descendants of the original five. Without rigorous control it is feared that the same menace may arise in Great Britain as on the Continent, where they have undermined rivers and canal banks and obstructed drainage by building dams.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The deleterious prophecies that the prices of imported foodstuffs were bound to rise have not been fulfilled. This is due in part to the fact that certain countries from which we purchase 59 percent of our imports of food followed Great Britain off the gold standard, and other gold countries had to adjust their prices to ours. But it is also due to the praiseworthy self-restraint of both wholesale and retail traders, who refrained from exploiting such opportunities as offered.—London Daily Telegram.

To have an ideal does not by any means ensure that one attains to it, but it does make it probable that, if we have an ideal, though we may not attain it, we shall attain something higher than we otherwise should have reached if we had had no ideal. It is not all of us who can find pearls of great price, but none of us can find pearls of great price if we do not believe that such things exist.—Viscount Grey of Halldon.

A native of India, a woman lawyer of some repute, now on a visit to the United States, warns the people of that country that Gandhi is a fraud and does not represent the vast majority of the people of her country. The British Empire is free to all but it is unfortunate that it more or less openly countenances such trouble-makers as Gandhi and De Valera.—Moncton Times.

We do not, says an exchange, concede that any man who enters the wild race for money, and who prostitutes the power of position, who sells his influence for material gain, has any place in the councils of the nation.

Canadians have every reason to be proud of the position they occupy in relation to the coming Conference at Ottawa. Thirty years have elapsed since the question of mutual preferential trade within the Empire was first suggested and but little progress was made until the 1930 Conference was held in London. At the London Conference Premier Bennett was a leading figure and though his plan was regarded by some of the Imperial statesmen as rather impractical it took hold on the great body of the people, as shown in the general election last year, and that the Government has come around to his view, in part at least, is evident from recent tariff enactments.

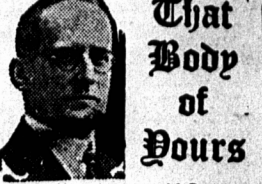
A county court judge observed—apparently with some surprise—that he had never known a woman who could resist the feminine temptation of hanging doors when she was in a temper. Then the judge can only have known charming and sensible women. The sulky and brooding type never bang doors. They quietly and morosely take their grievances into another room and think up new ways of nagging. But the big-hearted, companionable woman, when the tumult within her demands a loud noise without, gets instant relief from a slam and a clatter that shakes the whole house. Then she is herself again. The explosion has restored her balance. Whatever it was that was disturbing her system has been got rid of. She is once more the placid and affectionate friend and wife. No man should marry a woman who has not spirit enough and naturalness enough to bang doors when the mood is on her, and to bang them good and hard.—Toronto Daily Express.

Canada And Scotland

Friendly ties with other members of the British family of nations are particularly welcome in this time of Empire stress, so the article reprinted on another page today from the current issue of a Glasgow monthly called the Scottish Stage will strike a responsive chord in Canada. It is a friendly recognition that Scotland and Canada are alike in seeking artistic expression for their own individualities, especially through a genuinely national drama, and conveys the cordial appreciation of a leader in the Scottish National Theatre movement for Canadian effort in that direction.

The United States Government, over a long depression period, has steadily resiled efforts to induce it to extend direct relief to the unemployed. Washington despatches indicate, however, that a changed attitude is likely. Consideration is being given by President Hoover to the possibility of having to extend a Federal credit to municipalities whose finances are in such bad shape that unemployment relief funds are exhausted or nearly so. Chicago is cited as an example. If Mr. Hoover takes this course he will be following the Canadian example, for both Federal and Provincial Governments in this country have been co-operating with the municipalities, on a direct relief plan for some time.

from the first of May the importation into or the keeping of muskrats in Great Britain except under special license. Moreover the public are asked to co-operate by killing any muskrat which may be found at large. It was only five years ago that six pairs were introduced to one place in Scotland. Later a few other colonies were imported. Now they are a nuisance which may become a danger as they are in Central Europe.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FRAGMENTS OF TONSILS

You may be astonished when you learn that in a series of 400 cases where the tonsils had been removed, 300 cases were found to have fragments of tonsils.

There was a time when these fragments were blamed on the work done by the old family doctor, who used to simply cut the tonsils out with a "snare" leaving a considerable portion of the root of the tonsil still in the throat.

Can these fragments cause any harm or damage to the system? Yes: It has been found that where these fragments have been removed there has been a striking improvement in the symptoms of many patients.

Is the family doctor to blame for all these cases where fragments have been found, some time after the tonsils have been removed?

No: Drs. Normal L'eshin, and Samuel Pearlman, after an exhaustive study, conclude that there is no method of removing tonsils that will guarantee the patient that there will not be some little new growth of lymphoid tissue at the point where the tonsil was removed. It would seem that it is just the nature of some individuals to grow a little more of this tonsil like tissue, whereas other individuals once the tonsils are removed never have the slightest regrowth of tissue; not even a tiny fragment.

If the usual operation of removing tonsils by the knife, carefully removing every part of them, does not prevent fragments growing afterwards, what about the other methods by use of electric knife, or coagulating them by electricity?

Every throat specialist including those who use these other two methods—electric knife and electric coagulation—advise that the knife method is still the best as these other methods may dam back some infection beneath the scar tissue. The patient still has the infection, and if surgery is used later the surgeon has a difficult job cutting or clearing out this scar tissue.

However where the patient is afraid of the operation, or where there may be other reasons for not using the knife, other methods are certainly much better than not removing infected tonsils.

So don't be surprised if there may be a fragment of tonsil in your throat some time after operation. It is not likely that it will need to be removed, and even if that is found necessary it will not be a serious matter.

What About The Wolf?

(Ottawa Journal) The most hated of Canada's predatory animals, is the wolf. His friends are few, and ever since anyone can remember, there have been campaigns large and small organized for the purpose of exterminating him. Governments with their throats have been after his scalp a'so.

Yet, from the trapper's point of view, he is one of the most valuable of fur bearing animals. His pelt is worth three times that of a moose and six times that of a deer. It is worth more to the trapper than the bear, white black or brown. It is worth more than the mink or the raccoon, the skunk, the wild cat or the cougar. Although lower than it has been for years, the last market price reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was around \$14 and the skunk only \$1.20.

Whether in number he is diminishing or not is debatable question, although it is true that the timber wolf catch of over 7,000 last year was only about half that of two years before, and the prairie wolf take of over 21,000 was less than half.

That is, however, just the catch as recorded by the sale of pelts reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It is not an altogether reliable indication as to whether the wolf is increasing or diminishing, for he thrives in such game preserves as Algonquin Park where it is difficult to put him out of business.

The records of the Bureau are now got for the most part from the provincial governments, whereas formerly they were obtained direct from the various fur agencies and other trapping interests; the classification is not as detailed as formerly. For example the Bureau has no record of grizzly bears taken last year, although it is known that some were killed. British Columbia, where most grizzlies are supposed to roam, does not distinguish in its reports between black, white, brown or grizzly. They are just "bear." In Manitoba there is no distinction in the provincial report between the timber wolf and the coyote.

The catch of wolves in the season 1928-9 is recorded at 64,898, including coyotes. In the following year the catch was reported to be 40,209 and last year 28,253.

A Travesty Of Justice

(Toronto Globe) The world will be amazed by the outcome of a famous murder trial just concluded at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. A native, guilty of a dastardly offense against a white woman, was murdered by her friends. Following a protracted trial, in which Clarence Darrow, eminent Chicago counsel, appeared for them, the accused, four citizens of the United States, were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor. One of the convicted persons is a woman.

If there is anything in the theory that no man must take into his own hands punishment that only the law should inflict, this seemed a reasonable sentence. Murder remains murder, no matter what the character or the offense of the victim. Then happened an astonishing thing. The Governor calmly announced that the ten-year sentence had been reduced to one hour of nominal confinement in pleasant quarters. The second shock is provided by Mr. Darrow's announcement that on Monday last, before sentence was passed, he knew what the Governor was going to do. Then why the trial?

This smacks of what is too common a practice in the United States itself. Too many interested people have foreknowledge of what the court's judgment will be; and what will happen to it if unsatisfactory. What will be the effect of this on the native in Hawaii? Undoubtedly the law would have looked after the offending native; and there would have been no commutation of sentence. That would be regarded as all right. But if a group of visitors take the law into their own hands and kill the native; then, as punishment, spend a pleasant hour with the Sheriff, it is a very different matter. It is all wrong, and the incident will not help United States prestige in the Hawaiian group of islands.

That Body of Hours

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BAD TIMES

Why slander we the times? What crimes Have days and years, that we Thus charge them with iniquity? If we would rightly scan, It's not the times are bad, but man. If they desired it be To see

The times prove good, be thou But each thyself, and surely know That all thy days to thee Shall, spite of mischief, happy be. —Sir J. Beaumont (1583-1627.)

Leagues Expenses

(Toronto Mail and Empire.) Canada's contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations for 1932, including secretariat, international labor organization and permanent court of international justice, amounts to \$230,613. When the item came up in the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett, in reply to a question as to how the expenses of the League are allocated, stated that the old basis was the postal union rates. Under that system a heavy burden was imposed upon Canada, but some adjustments have been made, and now there is an arbitrary allotment fixed by the Department of Finance of the League. A principle has been arrived at by which our share is almost thirty-five one-thousandths. Population was not regarded as a sound basis on which to determine these contributions when the League was started. The postal union arrived at certain understandings upon which were classified the different countries, and our original contribution was made on that basis. It imposed on us a heavier burden than would have been the case if population had been the standard because we occupied a position of somewhat greater importance, from the standpoint of the International Postal Union, than was indicated by our population. Finally an arrangement was reached by which the cost was divided into 999 1-2 shares our portion being 35 shares.

Graft In Chicago

(Ottawa Journal) The city of Chicago and the various municipalities of Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, spends each year the colossal sum of \$350,000,000 to administer the public needs of some 4,000,000 people. Of this total rather more than 20 per cent, or \$75,000,000, is stolen, according to an estimate quoted with approval by Walter W. Liggett in an article in the American Mercury. This amount, he adds, does not include "the millions which the gangsters pay for protection money." Mr. Liggett draws a graphic picture of the plunder of a great city, of graft on an amazing scale, of politicians growing wealthy while school-teachers and firemen go unpaid, and provides a background of knowledge useful to readers of the daily news.

There are, says Mr. Liggett, 415 local governing bodies in Chicago and Cook County, "each with its own tax-levying and borrowing powers." Within the city limits of Chicago are 31 independent governments and six semi-independent tax-levying bodies. Most sections in Chicago and Cook County are subject to at least seven independent governments. These 415 bodies which spend annually \$350,000,000 have a combined funded and floating debt of \$750,000,000. On their payrolls are 55,000 office-holders who, with their families and friends and aided by Chicago's 50,000 gangsters, form "a compact army of voters" which, aided by ballot-box

stuffing and intimidation, make it improbable that the decent elements ever will rid itself of the plunderers.

"If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold."—Louis D. Brandeis.

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