

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnet Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, B. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnet, Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. B. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932

THE LEGISLATURE

Great progress is being made with business at the annual session of the Legislature. As indicated in the speech of the Governor at the opening of the session not much legislation of importance is before the House, and every day sees progress with the bills introduced. The Budget was brought down unusually early, the Government having its estimates and all the necessary data ready for the information and convenience of the members. The debate so far has not been characterized by any "fire works," and the speeches have not been unduly long. If the present rate of progress is maintained there should be nothing to prevent the House being prorogued by Thursday, 24th, inst. This would enable the members to return to their homes in time for Good Friday and Easter, without having to return. It would mean that the session has lasted but three weeks, a record which has not been equaled since Premier Stewart previously presided over the affairs of the Province. Of course, something may turn up to interfere with these prospects, but it is not likely members of the Opposition will be any more anxious than the supporters of the Government to remain in session longer than can be possibly avoided in the due discharge of their legislative duties.

DOLLAR NOTES

One of the questions to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa is the standard value of money. So far as Canada is concerned the standard is gold. So far as Great Britain is concerned it is sterling without anything tangible behind that. In a recent discussion of the question Lord Sands, a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland asked, "What is the pound or dollar which a bank binds itself to pay on demand. A stranger arrives on this planet, say from Mars. News has penetrated to that planet of the incorruptible faith of the banks of England and Canada. The stranger brings with him a pound or dollar note, an obligation on the part of the bank to pay the bearer on demand 'one pound' or 'one dollar', which has been wafled across space. He has no idea what 'one pound' or 'one dollar' means; all he knows is that these incorruptible banking institutions have promised to pay the bearer 'one pound' or 'one dollar' on demand, and full of faith in the banks, he resorts thereto, expecting to get something in response to his demand for 'one pound' or 'one dollar' on the faith of that obligation. What will he get?"

A pound note or a dollar note is merely a piece of paper. It has no intrinsic value. If it ceased to be an obligation to hand over so much gold to represent its value what value does it retain? In Canada here we still have the right to demand the equivalent value in gold for our bank notes. In Great Britain there is no such obligation. What the Economic Conference will have to decide, if they decide the question at all, is what shall represent the equivalent of the paper issued by the banks for a pound, or a dollar as the case may be, if all the Commonwealth of nations decide to go off the gold standard and adopt some equivalent. It is so easy to suggest a fixed standard of values but it is another question to solve the puzzle what value shall be represented by the paper issued by the banks. We feel perfectly safe and comfortable in carrying about with us bank bills, and use them unhesitatingly in exchange for every-day requirements, never stopping to realize that our confidence and assurance are the outcome of our knowledge, conscious or unconscious, that these bills or notes are redeemable on demand

in the equivalent of gold, the most precious metal in the world. If we go off the gold standard, on what shall the value of our bank notes depend?

WHEAT OUTLOOK

The twentieth report of the Imperial Economic Committee just issued deals with wheat. Although it is a survey, without recommendations, of the wheat situation throughout the world in 1931 it ventures into the realm of prophecy with regard to the present year. At the end of the last crop year—1930-31 it was plain, it stated according to the figures of the International Institute of Agriculture, that the total North American crop would be 79 million bushels smaller than the previous year. Apart from the uncertainty, introduced by Russia this smaller crop would lead to an improvement in price. Uncertainty as to Russia contributes greatly to instability of price. More exact information is needed, but the Empire Marketing Board has made a beginning towards filling this gap. There are clear signs that the exportable surplus from Russia is smaller this year. For 1931-32, World production is smaller, and is on the whole insufficient to cover the requirements of consumption. The European demand is likely to be larger because of poor rye crops. Stocks will have to be drawn upon, to the extent of something like 180 million bushels. But hope for better prices must rest at least as much on a general recovery from the depression as on any restriction of the production of wheat.

GRAND JURIES

British Columbia has gone on record for the abolition of Grand Juries. A bill, which has been carried on second reading in the Senate, provides that so far as that Province is concerned Grand Juries will no longer form part of the legal machinery. The bill was not passed, however, without considerable opposition. That veteran jurist, Sir Allan Aylesworth, strongly protested against any attempt being made to interfere with what he considers the inalienable right of the people to have their freedom and rights protected by a body of their own peers. The Grand Jury system, Sir Allan contends, should not be abolished at the command of any Provincial official. Jury system is the bulwark of British justice and, in his opinion, the Grand Jury is the greater safeguard of the two. As indicative of the fact that party politics played no part in dealing with this important matter the veteran Liberal jurist was supported by Senator Lynch-Staunton, a leading Conservative, from the West, who also argued that to begin to tamper with legal machinery in this way might lead to the whole of our rights and privileges under the Magna Charta being jeopardized.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES

The Senate has just adopted on second reading an important bill dealing with the passing of cheques without sufficient funds, it being carried by 31 votes to 20 after a considerable discussion. The Hon. Arthur Meighen explained the purpose of the bill, stating that it dealt solely with the law of evidence. Under the new bill once the prosecution establishes that goods have been obtained by presentation of a worthless cheque a prima-facie case has been made, and the owner of the cheque must then show that he reasonably expected to have funds to honor it. Should this bill become law it will be of immense service to business men generally, for it will make it a criminal offense for anyone without just and reasonable cause signing and passing a cheque for which he has not sufficient money in the bank when presented.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The British Government cannot dispose of Gandhi so readily as did the charming Hindu lady, who assured an audience in Ontario that he was "a terrible humbug". If he is, he has humbugged so many millions of his countrymen that the problem must be handled gingerly. Some think Gandhi is a combination of a fox and a saint and that each of these triumphs over the other in turns.

Our depreciated dollar has much the same effect as a rise in the tariff against imports from the neighboring republic, and such of our goods as are sold across the line bring a premium in our own money. On the other hand so long as the Canadian dollar is below par it imposes a very heavy additional strain upon federal, provincial and municipal governments, and upon corporations which have to meet bond interest payments and other obligations south of the border.

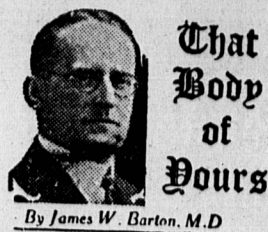
At the present period of heart searching in United States over the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby should arouse the whole people to a determination to observe the laws and visit crimes with swift and ample penalties, the outcry will have been justified. If not, it must be set down as a hysterical outburst unaccompanied by a saving sense of personal responsibility. It is a grim commentary on social conditions when the criminals of a country are appealed to in behalf of justice. Kidnapping has now been made a crime punishable by death, but will the breeding and development of human monsters go on as before? That is the crucial question.

There is nothing that terrifies the good American citizen so much as the thought of an alliance with a foreign country. And quite frankly the British citizen has had all he wants of binding entanglements with the affairs of other nations. Yet the proof is becoming increasingly evident that an Anglo-American alliance exists and grows stronger every day, although it is unrecorded by a document or a signature. In the Far East the close understanding is seen by the immediate diplomatic and military co-operation between the British and the Americans. In Geneva it is revealed that the American view of disarmament is practically identical with that of Great Britain.

The German example in the rationalization of industry has so often been held up to our admiration that some remarks on the subject in a recent report of the Commercial Secretary to the British Embassy in Berlin are decidedly interesting. Events have demonstrated the falsity of the theory that rationalization is the same as expansion; the essence of successful rationalization "is to achieve flexibility and not to go too fast." Moreover, a fascination for American methods of mass production led to their imitation "without sufficient regard being had to the difference of conditions in the two countries." One difference is that the much greater individualism in Germany stands in the way of the sale of standardized articles. This is at least equally true of England, but the point is very often ignored in the discussion of mass projects. —London Truth.

Mr. Hoover has just begun the fourth year of his administration as President of the United States. He was inaugurated on March 4, 1929. Few Chief Executives of the neighboring republic have had a more difficult time. Things were rosy when Mr. Hoover took over the reins of office from the exceptionally lucky Mr. Coolidge. A few short months later the crash came. The bottom fell out of the stock market, factories closed down, business of all kinds slowed up and unemployment started on a scale that no one would have believed possible a few months before. The President got the blame for it, of course. Shallow-minded people began to lament the fact that they had lost "Cal" and got "Herb". Mr. Coolidge had nothing to do with good times, of course, any more than Mr. Hoover was responsible for the change, but certain sections of the electorate never take the trouble to think of such things. They had to have someone to blame and the President was the handiest target.

There is nothing surprising in heads of the Spanish Republic being worried by the presence of former King Alfonso in France. As the two countries are adjacent, it is a simple thing for monarchist plotters in France to keep in close touch with their colleagues in Spain. During the days of the monarchy, France was a favorite



By James W. Barton, M.D.

REDUCING WEIGHT INTELLIGENTLY

You are putting on weight and have decided that you are going to get rid of the fat, and keep well rid of it. As you look back you can remember just about when your weight began to increase; in fact you had previously been so thin that the addition of this extra weight was really very welcome.

There are two periods in life when extra weight seems to come to men and women; one is at the age of puberty 14 to 17, and the other as they near the age of thirty.

The increase at puberty, if not too much, is really of help as it 'fills out' the frame, and gives the individual a certain amount of surplus weight to use in games or as a safeguard in sickness. If however the growing boy or girl becomes a regular 'rolly polly' of fat at this time then the glandular changes which occur at this time are not adjusted properly, usually the thyroid gland in the neck being to blame. When this gland is not doing its work properly, it does not burn the fat up completely, and overweight results. It is overactivity of this gland that prevents the accumulation of even a normal amount of fat on the individual and he becomes very thin, 'skinny' in fact.

So, if you are overweight, and there was not a great increase of weight at puberty, then you can hardly blame the gland system for it, and would not be justified in using gland extracts to reduce your weight.

If your weight came on at the age of twenty-five to thirty years, it can usually be attributed to the changes in your method of living. Where formerly you worked hard at your usual occupation, and went out every evening on athletic or social activities, at this age you settled away or settled down more to your work or occupation, stopped playing the very active athletic games, and cut down on your evening social activities also.

Now getting settled away in your life's work, so that you 'knew' what your work was to be, lessened the worry or anxiety as compared with the previous few years, and lack of worry will allow weight to accumulate.

Cutting down on your active athletic work, and shortening your even hours of social activity, meant more rest of body, and weight had more chance to accumulate.

Added to these three things—less worry, less active exercise, less social activity, more leisure to eat, your ability to purchase food you like, should just about tell you why your weight increased.

Therefore when you decide to reduce your weight, think over what you know brought on your extra weight, and you'll know how to go about reducing it.



"NON OMNIS MORIAR"

Not all of me will die, not all of me pass hence to unrelieved oblivion; Some quintessential spark must needs break free

And soar and seek and touch at last the sun.

Else were the very breath of life a liar,

Which hath thereof, since my first sentient hour,

Instinctive unto a certitude, a star, A motive unto action, and a power.

How otherwise could viewless poetry Prick me to render things invisible

Half glimpsed through magic phrases, how and why Urge me unresting, blind me with a spell,

To echo forth, tho' faint, scarce audible even,

The ultimate music of the heart of heaven?

—E. B. W. Chappelow, in the Spectator.

Falconwood REPORT OF SPECIALISTS REGARDING CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

(Continued)

The following is the report of the Mental Specialists, Drs. W. T. B. Mitchell and Grant Flemming of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene on conditions at Falconwood prior to the disastrous fire and their recommendations thereat.

VIII BUILDINGS

The main building is old and is in urgent need of repair and remodeling. The whole plumbing system is antiquated, and the toilets in the wards are equipped with unsuitable and out-of-date fixtures.

The age of the building, however, is no excuse for its not being clean. The whole building is dirty, and there is no evidence of any real effort to keep it clean. There are many places where the plaster is broken and the walls have apparently not been painted for a long time.

The farm buildings are close to the institution. There are no fly-screens in the Hospital and, as a result, flies are everywhere, in the wards, in the kitchen and on the food. It seems rather ridiculous that occasionally fly-tox is sprayed around in what must be a feeble and vain effort to overcome these dangerous and annoying insects. The location of the barns so near the Hospital is most unfortunate.

The toilets are foul and in a bad state of repair. The flushing is not automatic. The whole building is full of offensive and nauseating odours.

There are no balconies or sun-rooms.

The wards are unattractive, although some effort has been made to improve appearance in the female ward in this respect.

The kitchens are entirely inadequate as well as being dirty. The male patients use a basement dining-room, and words fail to describe the feelings of disgust and nausea aroused by the foulness of the place. The female patients eat in the dining-rooms on each floor. These are better than dining-room used by the male patients, but are far from satisfactory. We do not see how this problem of kitchens and dining-rooms is to be met without constructing an annex to the present building, to serve for stock-rooms, kitchens and dining-rooms. In man mental hospitals they have introduced the cafeteria system. This system has the advantage of keeping food hot, of allowing for a choice of foods, and of reducing waste. It is economical and, at the same time, provides better food, served in a more attractive manner. Further, it is an added healthy activity for patients.

The store-rooms are in the basement. They are unsatisfactory and not well kept. Meats and fish are stored in a building which is a part of one of the farm buildings. There is no mechanical refrigeration; ice is stored. The meat-house is entirely unsatisfactory. It is inconvenient in location and the facility is inadequate. Mechanical refrigeration may be regarded as a necessity. To meet these various needs, it appears, as we have stated, that an annex will have to be built, mechanical refrigeration installed and the stores brought close to the kitchen.

The same remarks are, in general applicable to the bakery. Basements are never suitable for the preparation and serving of foods. If properly constructed, with adequate light, and if kept scrupulously clean, they may serve as store-rooms.

When the Provincial Board of Health add a qualified sanitary engineer to their staff, as presumably they will, his duties should include a regular sanitary supervision of the Hospital.

FIRE HAZARD

One hesitates to think of what might happen in case of fire at Falconwood Hospital. We note, for example, the larger number of locked and bolted doors with keys which, to say the least, did not work very readily. There would be little chance at night of even getting the doors unlocked, and how the male patients could be removed from their basement cells, we do not know. Further, on the female side, an attic is used from which the only exit is a wooden staircase.

The fire-escapes are of a type difficult enough for a healthy person to descend, and the chance of their enabling many patients to make their way down in safety would be small, even if the patients were to attempt the descent. Bed-cases could not be carried down

these fire-escapes. This is a question which should be immediately looked into by the Provincial Fire Chief. Our impression is that the tubular type of fire-escapes down which the patient slides, or down which he can be sent on a mattress, is the only practical one for institutions caring for sick persons.

Much of the electric wiring is exposed and seems to invite being tampered with. It appears that the question of placing the wires in conduits should be considered.

STAFF QUARTERS

The staff quarters are unsatisfactory. It is not good practice to have attendants sleeping in rooms off the wards. A person when off duty should be able to get away from his work.

The nurses live in quarters on the female side. Some are lodged in the attic which is unsafe. It is impossible to build up a proper nursing service unless suitable residential facilities are provided for the nursing staff. The Hospital must look forward to the building of a nurses' residence.

ONE TRUSTS AN EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA Capital \$35,000,000 Reserves \$39,155,106 Assets over \$750,000,000

PUBLIC FORUM

his column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SAME OPINION STILL

Sir,—It is difficult to understand under what mental process of Mac-havellian (?) manipulation that (?) you have led yourself to be satisfied that the testimony of your reporter and that of the City Clerk has (?) proved that you were justified in making the charges that you did respecting the City Council meeting held on the evening of the 7th inst. My objection was to the assertion that the meeting was a hole and corner one—that it was held in secret—that the press was excluded—that it was customary to notify the press—and that your reporter sought admission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. That there be no delay in cleaning the whole building with soap and water. 2. That fly-screens be provided for all windows and doors. (Note: Both 1 and 2 would provide desirable occupation for patients.) 3. No specific programme for remodeling the building is here recommended. In our opinion, following the appointment of the Medical Superintendent and the classification of patients, it will be possible to determine the number for whom accommodation will be required. With this knowledge available, the Medical Superintendent should prepare a plan for remodeling which, it would be understood, would be gradually put into effect. If desired, the plan could be submitted to outside authorities, such as the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for suggestions. It is obvious that changes will have to be made, for example:— (1) Installation of adequate, modern bath and toilet-rooms. (2) Installation of a proper kitchen, dining-room and store-rooms, with mechanical refrigeration. (3) Rearrangement to provide sick-wards, examining-rooms, etc. (4) That all locks be fixed without delay. (It is presumed that there is one master-key; if not, there should be.) (5) That, after consultation with the Provincial Fire Chief, the immediate provision of proper and adequate fire-escapes be considered, these to be of a type approved by that official. The Provincial Fire Chief should also be asked to advise concerning the open wiring. (6) That, in planning the necessary remodeling, better quarters be provided for attendants and nurses. That, in any plan for future

EASES JOLTS

While visiting the United States, Marshal Foch was a guest at a dinner party when one of the other guests took exception to French politeness. There is nothing in it but wind, he said, with questionable taste. Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire, retorted the gallant marshal, yet it eases the jolts along life's highway wonderfully.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS for RHEUMATISM

Housecleaning Necessities SMOKY CITY CLEANER for Wall Paper 25c 13 oz. Bottle Household Ammonia. 24 oz. Bottle Household Ammonia. Pure French Castile Soap 25c Camphor Flakes, pkg. 25c Cedar Flakes, pkg. 25c Moth-Gas (clothes saver), tin 75c Moth Balls, lb. 15c Apex Moth Cakes, tin 25c THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street PHONE 315