

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacInnison, O. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1931

Again on Export Basis

Last week, as reported in yesterday's Guardian, there were shipped from Montreal to England 513 boxes of Canadian butter (28,725 pounds). To date this season, the total shipments to the Old Country have been 1,613 boxes, compared with none for the same period in 1930. The development is welcome and, in the opinion of the Montreal Gazette, is a sign of great possibilities in the export trade.

Canada and China

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. H. H. Stevens, believes that an era of great development and expansion is at hand in China. The Nanking Government he regards as being now so strongly established that it can deal successfully with the economic problems of the Republic, and this, in Mr. Stevens' opinion, will be followed by a tremendous expansion of trade. There is, of course, a formidable impediment in the depreciation of Chinese currency, but more and more interest is being taken in this phase of the situation and Mr. Stevens inclines to the belief that the bottom has been reached. If this be true, a steady and substantial rise in Chinese purchasing power may be expected. Already, according to the Minister, a remarkable field is being opened in North China. What the Canadian Government is seeking to do, he says, is to prepare for whatever advantage may be taken of improved conditions in China, and he intimates that Canada, at the same time, may be of some service to the Chinese Republic.

Slump in New England

Times in Canada may be thought hard, but they are worse in many cities of New England, once the manufacturing hub of the United States. The city of Fall River, Mass., is bankrupt, says the Rochester Times-Union, and former Governor Fuller has amazed and startled the people of his state by asserting that many Massachusetts cities are due for a "ride on the Fall River line."

which it is almost impossible to exaggerate. The secretary of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union agree that probably two-thirds of the 100,000 or more shoe workers in New England, organized and unorganized, are jobless or employed only one or two days a week earning very meagre wages.

In consequence of these and other statements, Mr. Louis Adamie spent eleven days travelling through New England, and he writes in Harper's that he found but one busy, happy, prosperous town, Salem, Mass., which impressed him as almost a complete antithesis of such places as Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Haverhill and Manchester. In comparison, Salem is a boom town. The reason is that Salem has a great textile mill whose management is intelligent and humane, trying, with no small success, to run its business not solely for its own immediate profit, but also for the benefit of its 2,100 operatives, and therefore of Salem as a whole.

"These Beastly War Books"

Many Canadians will feel inclined to drop a note of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Parker of Toronto, says an exchange, for his outspoken condemnation of war books in his recent address to the veterans of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. "These beastly war books," he called them, and denounced them as "an insult both to the living and the dead." There is no denying the fact that many books published about the war have been revolting, sordid, and loathsome, while some have been filthy and degenerate. The existence of a large mass of people who revel in what is unwholesome and suggestive and repulsive alone explains why such books are published, for the publishers as a class are a shrewd lot, and they have learned long before now not to take any chances unless they are sure of a reasonable opportunity of success.

The books that dwell solely upon the mean, dirty, sordid side of war, continues the exchange above quoted, can do no good to anybody. They will never reach the intelligent class who might be filled with a hatred and horror of war by effectively directed anti-war propaganda, and they will only serve to poison, and pervert, the minds of those who are too young to have fought when the war was on. It is high time a halt was called to this sort of book. It is nauseating, and it is unclean, and, like everything of that kind, it has a leprous influence upon all who come within the purview of its miasma.

Editorial Notes

"The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island," says a Nova Scotia exchange, "already have more than half their candidates nominated for the provincial general elections, while so far not a single Government convention has been held. The supporters of the Lea Administration are evidently not very enthusiastic over the electoral battle, which must take place before the end of the summer. From this distance, the campaign has a very one-sided appearance."

It is noteworthy that in the conduct of the new Tariff Board, practices previously carried on by such bodies as the Consumers' League and the Council of Agriculture will be abolished, and, as the Prime Minister pointed out, the scandal of having literature prepared by the Consumers' League and based on facts disclosed before the Tariff Board and then mailed under the frank of a member of the House will be stopped. This assurance was given by Premier Bennett in reply to a question asked by Mr. McLure, M. P., for Queens, during the debate on the

Notes by the Way

Bermuda hotel-keepers think they have a rightful monopoly of Bermudian hotel-keeping, says the Chicago Times. But Cunard and other cruise ships now tie up in Hamilton Harbor for a day or more as "floating hotels" before cruising back to Manhattan. Last week Bermuda's irate landed hotel-keepers carried their grievance before Bermuda's little parliament, the Assembly.

They asked that floating hotels be taxed \$2,500 (\$12,500) for the first day in Bermudian waters, \$2,000 (\$10,000) for each succeeding day. This terrific tax they frankly called "prohibitive." After hot debate it was approved 16 to 15, went to the Governor, but will not become law unless drafted in appropriate form and again passed by the Assembly.

In response to widespread demand, the Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has just announced that the Bureau will undertake a census of merchandising and service establishments, with the object of presenting a comprehensive picture of commodity distribution throughout the land. It is proposed that such a census shall embrace employees, wages, sales and expenses, among other items and details, and that the tabulation shall be made by kinds of business and by types of organizations.

Nine-year-old Randolph Churchill, who recently visited Toronto and addressed a couple of associations, seems to have the regulation amount of Churchill self-assurance. If the Prince of Wales, who visited Canada when he was 19, had expressed himself with as much assurance we should all have been rather ashamed of him. But the Churchills are not expected to show any modesty.

Ghandi is a firm believer in publicity. At a time when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is pointing out to Britain that her commercial efforts have not been supported by the degree of advertising employed by other nations, the Mahatma who has received more free publicity than any other person in the world during the past few months, is giving practical demonstration of the value of advertising. His latest publicity caper is to announce, reluctantly of course, that he has agreed to attend the London conference at which the future form of government of India will be considered. But the Mahatma has displayed a coyness and an apparent unwillingness to consent to be a delegate, which has given him a certain degree of publicity and has kept him in the press if not on the front page, a position which he held for some time. Unless all signs fall Ghandi will have to resort to some well thought out "stunt," or he will drop out of the news altogether.

No stronger evidence should be required that the British Empire Fair at Buenos Aires was a success than the fact that the United States is already planning a counter-move. This, it is proposed will take the form of a permanent trade show at Panama.

Wide currency has been given to a statement that "the old idea, that the moon is a dead planet, airless, waterless, and lifeless, has long been abandoned." It does not say how long, and it has certainly not been abandoned long enough for the news to have spread through astronomical circles. "The old idea" is still so well established that Professor W. H. Pickering's telescopic discoveries of evidence of life on the surface of the moon will be subjected to very critical examination indeed. Men of science nowadays are mostly too cautious to dogmatize, but the possibility of the existence of life on the moon is regarded as remote.

An extraordinary thing, extraordinary in its revelation of the depth of the roots of human suspicion, is the contrast between the world's words and deeds in relation to war. We all profess to hate war, to be against it. To that end we have the World Court, the League of Nations, and the Briand-Kellogg peace pact. And we have prophets, priests and kings crying out for peace. Yet, as Dr. Tory pointed out at the League of Nations Society meeting in Ottawa on Wednesday, what is the world doing? Dr. Tory pointed to the recent statement of President Hoover, who showed that Europe has 5,000,000 men under arms today, with 20,000,000 reserves; that a total of \$5,000,000,000 is being spent annually on armaments—70 per cent more than before the Great War.

It all seems mad, almost hopeless. And yet, nightmarish and illogical as it all is, ground for faith does exist that conditions will improve. There is the truth, armaments notwithstanding, that peoples and nations are getting away from the war mind. Governments, after all, are but the creatures of public opinion, and the very fact that the masses of the people everywhere are being gradually turned against war, are being compelled to see its waste and awful



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HOW NATURE MENDS BROKEN BONES

Investigators have been trying to discover why in some individuals a bone that had been broken is well healed in two or three weeks, while in others it takes almost twice as long before there is firm bony union. They are now able to show that it is the parathyroid glands in the neck, immediately below the thyroid that have much to do with the amount of lime (calcium) that is available in the blood to help heal the broken bone.

Where there is a deficiency of the juice of this gland there is some bone formation in two or three weeks whereas it is six weeks before there is firm bony union. These investigators have been able to show that by administering the juice, or "hormone" as it is called, there is an increase in the lime salts about the break and it heals in less time.

Now this juice doesn't manufacture the lime from the materials it contains, but the juice stimulates other tissues to give up some of their lime to the blood, the blood carries it to the break, and by surrounding the break with this lime, and phosphorus also, the ends of the broken bone are again joined together.

Now just where the blood gathered this lime when driven by this parathyroid juice has been a great source of interest to investigators for some years.

From what part of the body, from what tissue would you think they found that the blood was getting the necessary lime and phosphorus to mend the body?

As you and I think of the solid bones which form the framework of the body it is hard to believe that the blood can carry away any material—lime or other substance. Yet these investigators have been able to prove that the bones are really a storehouse for lime, phosphorus, and other mineral salts, and really give these materials up when they are needed elsewhere in the body.

It is satisfactory to know that we have these glands that stimulate the bones to give up these materials. It is satisfactory to know also that extract of these glands can be given where the repair of the break is likely to be slow.

Cod liver oil, used so much to build up youngsters, contains vitamin D, a necessary element in building strong bones, or a strong body foundation.



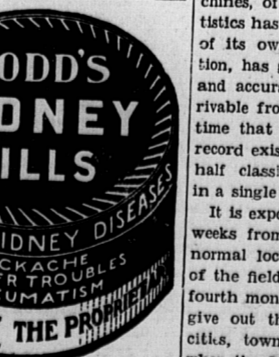
FAMILIAR HOUSES

These houses that I see along this street, Familiar as the day that follows night, Ah! what desirable and durable delight They are to those who seek serene retreat.

They have a countenance that seems to greet You with a smile benevolent and bright, These houses that I see along this street, Familiar as the day that follows night.

They range in tranquil rows so trim and neat, Abodes secure from captious, curious sight, Where one can daily, dream and expediate The cares of day, or thoughts of grim defeat, These houses that I see along this street, Familiar as the day that follows night.

—Norman Rinar



The Coming Census

Methods of Collection and Compilation

The organization by which this far-flung investigation is carried out and its results reduced to comprehensible and usable form is a large one. Its nucleus exists in a small permanent staff constituting one of the branches of the Bureau of Statistics. This branch maintains connection between census and census, so that experience is continuous and cumulative. When a census impends all plans are originated by it, and the necessary expansion of personnel arranged for. The latter falls under two main headings, the field work or collection of the facts, and the compilation and tabulation of the latter into census reports. Every detail of importance down to the final stages of the work must be foreseen and provided for from its inception.

In planning the field work the country is first divided into "census districts," each of which is placed in charge of a "census commissioner." The districts are then divided into "subdistricts," varying in population from 600 to 800 in rural localities, and from 1000 to 1800 in urban. The subdistrict is the territory allotted to a "census enumerator," who conducts the house to house and farm to farm canvass, and who is the only census official with whom the public comes directly in contact. One object of the census being to determine Parliamentary representation, the act directs that census districts shall correspond as nearly as possible to the federal constituencies for the time being, whilst the subdistricts are to be roughly the same as the polling subdivisions. Some of the constituencies, however, are too large for one commissioner and are accordingly divided; departments are also necessary in a good many cases from the polling units. Altogether the census of 1931 will employ 253 commissioners and probably 15,000 enumerators. The commissioners are appointed by the Minister, and instructed by an officer of the Bureau; the enumerators are appointed and instructed by the commissioners who must also check and vouch for all the enumerators' returns before the latter are forwarded to Ottawa. All field officers are paid for the most part on a "piece" basis, i.e., according to the population, farms, etc., enumerated. All are required to pass a practical test in the work before appointment.

For a census that covers half a continent, embracing the most varied conditions of nature and settlement, uniformity of plan is clearly impossible. For the remote and seldom penetrated regions of Ungava, Northern Ontario and the West, the organization of the fur trading companies and of the various church missions have been engaged. In other similar regions the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will take the census, whilst the agents of the Indian Department will perform a like service for the Indian population on reserves and elsewhere. Representatives of the Department will visit the remote northern and sub-arctic regions. Even in districts that are closer, there remain a large number of cases where pack trains must be organized, steamers chartered and similar special means employed to ensure that no section of the country escapes enumeration. Aeroplanes will be used in some districts.

For the compilation of the census an extra staff of over 750 clerks will be engaged at Ottawa. Census compilation and tabulation is an elaborate and detailed process which would take much space to describe. An interesting feature is the use of machinery in compiling and analyzing the returns. The method is very briefly as follows: The several facts obtained for each individual are punched on a specially designed card the perforations showing by their location the exact information obtained at the census. The cards are then sorted and otherwise manipulated by machines which count and record various combinations of data as required, according to the perforations on the cards. For example, should it be desired to know the number of, say, civil engineers, of Canadian citizenship between the ages of 21 and 50, in the province of Ontario, the machines will pick out and count the cards in a few operations. The invention of these machines, of which the Bureau of Statistics has a large battery, some being of its own invention and construction, has greatly increased the scope and accuracy of the information derivable from the census, at the same time that it has halved the cost. A record exists of over a million and a half classifications by one machine in a single day.

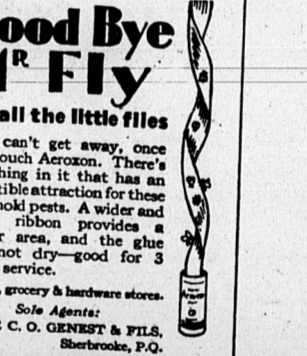
It is expected that from two to five weeks from June 1st will suffice in normal localities for the completion of the field work. After the third or fourth month it should be possible to give out the first results for many cities, towns, counties, etc. As to when the final count by provinces for the entire Dominion will be available

so many unforeseeable contingencies are possible that prophecy is dangerous, but it is expected that five or six months should enable a close approximation to be made. In the recent U. S. census the population count was announced in four months and seven days. Altogether, as already noted, the census will cost some millions of dollars. The amount set aside this year is about two millions and a half, but there was a vote of \$135,000 last year for equipment and preparatory work, and at least another half million will probably be required in 1932 and 1933 to finish.

Conclusion

The foregoing will have given an outline of what the census is and of how it is carried out. It remains only to say that the whole has been planned with the utmost care, over a period of years, with the experience of other countries and of six previous censuses in Canada in view, and with special reference to the requirements of the present hour and also to the necessity of not burdening the community with any inquiry that is not fully justified. Perfection of organization is not claimed, for census-taking, in Canada as in other countries, is still in process of development. Nevertheless the census merits the support of each and every citizen as a patriotic duty, notwithstanding features that may be irksome. The census is taken for the benefit of the community as a whole and therefore directly or indirectly of every member of the community. Never before has there been the like need for census information. Since the last census the after-math of the war, setting up new strains and stresses and generally creating conditions of the utmost consequence to our national future, has left scarcely a branch of the national life untouched. Especially is an appraisal of the national status necessary at the present moment of acute economic depression. An appeal to the people is therefore made to assist in this great national undertaking by furnishing the information fully and accurately and thus helping to render the census worthy of the Dominion and of the serious purposes which it has in view.

Did you ever get that hat of yours that blew away? "No. But I got back the visiting card that was inside it, with the words, "Thanks, it fits."



FISHING TACKLE

In order to take full advantage of the fishing season which is now on it would be well to look over your gear and put it in good condition.

We are well equipped with a fine new stock of Rods, Lines, Reels, Files, Casts, Gut Hooks, Sinkers, Floats, Extra Tips, Ferrules, etc., and would be pleased to look after your requirements.

See our \$1.00 Steel Rod. It's a beauty for the price.

We specialize in the celebrated Milward Files and order direct from England.

E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE The more you deal here the better you will like the Store.

CASH PRIZES \$5.00 first prize and ten prizes of \$2.00 each to persons from whom the correct missing word is received in the following advertisement: Brahmin Tea is recommended for its purity. Brahmin Tea is composed of small Broken Orange Pekoe leaves. Send your answers to Higgs & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, to word "Brahmin" on ft. As many answers as "Brahmin" labels may be sent. Brahmin Tea is sold in red, airtight packages. This Contest Closes 25th May.

LOBSTER PACKERS SUPPLIES WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH Boilers, Cullenders, Bath Trays, Sanitary Packing Tables All sizes in STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS and anything in SHEET METAL or PLUMBING FIXTURES required for the Lobster Factory. Orders Promptly Taken Care of FRED. H. TRAINOR PLUMBING & HEATING 80 Grafton Street Phone 393-J Opposite Prince Edward Theatre

NOW— You Can Buy D. & F. SLICED BREAKFAST BACON (Enclosed in an attractive cello phane Wrapper) Manufactured from selected Island Hogs You are always assured of this Bacon in the best possible condition—as it is— SLICED DAILY and Supplied to Stores in Quantities to take care of their daily requirements. Ask for D. & F. Products DAVIS & FRASER Charlottetown, P. E. I. Their Flavor will Win Your Favor

for fishermen Fishing Rods Fishing Baskets Nets Lines Reels Large assortment of Scotch Flies: Paramache Belle, Silver Doctor, Montreal, Shrimp, Professor, Black Gnat, etc. Casts, Fly Books, Gut Hooks, Sinkers, etc. THE 2 MACS 149 GREAT GEORGE ST. PHONE 815 Everything the Fisherman Requires