

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Notes by the Way
President—W. Chester B. McLure, M. P.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, O. S. O.

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In Time of Crisis

Mayor Camille Houde of Montreal uttered a truism when he declared the other day that "in time of crisis the people turn to the Conservative Party to preserve their country and its stability." He was referring more particularly to the fact that Quebec is facing a grave industrial situation due largely to the misguided policy of Premiers Gouin and Taschereau regarding pulp. As part of the leases which the government of Quebec gave the pulp mills and paper industry it was stipulated that these mills must produce at least 200 tons of paper per day, irrespective of the demand or the number of mills in operation. This conditions has proved suicidal the market having been flooded, and the mills compelled to keep on manufacturing at the rate provided or lose their leases. The outcome will be, Mayor Houde predicts that "there are bankruptcies coming that will mean the loss of \$100,000,000 of invested capital in the Province of Quebec."

The situation is grave, indeed, and the people of Quebec are looking longingly for a change of administration which will tend to bring about a change for the better.

Here, also, in our time of crisis brought about by the reckless extravagance and mal-administration of the Lea Government, the people are anxiously waiting for the opportunity to return a government which will preserve the province and its stability.

A Real Tariff Board

An interesting discussion took place in Parliament on May 15th on the introduction of a resolution to prescribe the constitution, functions and duties of the new Tariff Board. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who was very insistent that the Prime Minister explain the difference between the powers and functions of the proposed board and those of the board established under Liberal regime, had little to say after Premier Bennett made the following explanation:

"First, there was no statutory authority for the former tariff board. It had not behind it any authority of any kind, shape or form, except the authority to pay it. It existed by order in council, an administrative act, without legislative jurisdiction or authority, and being that sort of board it was not a court of record; it had no power to institute inquiries except in so far as people saw fit to attend to it. The result was, in the words of the chairman of the board in his last report, that he was able to establish relations with various manufacturers. With that kind of board this country has no part; that kind of board this country will not tolerate. It became in the words of Mr. Darby, in his letter to a Toronto paper, a political organization sitting in a red parlour, doing things with the least possible difficulty, with the purpose of having people make statements, read briefs and then go on with a little further inquiry. After that speeches were made by the Consumers' League, and that is all there was to it. I defy any hon. member to say that there was any shadow of legislative authority for that board. . . . In other words, it was just a gigantic bluff without power, without authority, with the semblance of being clothed with the outward and visible signs of authority, but lacking them, so far as parliamentary action was concerned, except in the estimates to provide for its own pay. . . . This bill proposes first of all to create by statute a board. That board will be a court of record; it will administer oaths. It will hear evidence under oath and it will also hear evidence touching every matter which affects the application of a tariff to this country."

"MR. TOITZKE: Will it have legislative authority?
MR. BENNETT: It will not. That rests with Parliament.

MR. POWER: The other board had power to examine witnesses.
MR. BENNETT: Not under oath."

The Prime Minister went on to explain that the board will consist of three members and that its inquiries will be for the purpose of ascertaining:

- (a) The price and cost of raw materials in Canada and elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption.
(b) The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere, and what increases or decreases in rates of duty are required to equalize differences in the cost of production.
(c) The cost, efficiency and conditions of labour, including health of employees, in Canada and elsewhere.
(d) The prices received by producers, manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and other distributors in Canada and elsewhere.
(e) All conditions and factors which affect or enter into the cost of production and the price to the consumers in Canada.
(f) Generally, all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada as compared with other countries.

In reply to further inquiries from Liberal members, Premier Bennett added that seven or eight volumes of evidence taken by the Liberal tariff board would be found in the library. He advised the hon. gentlemen to read and study them. They would find a great deal of evidence upon which no action was taken by the former Government, and which if it meant anything, meant that the Canadian producer was not having an equal opportunity and a fair chance.

We have space here for only one more quotation from the discussion, which occupies several pages of Hansard:

MR. McLURE: I wish to ask one question with respect to this resolution. At the last election we heard a great deal about the Consumers' League in conjunction with the tariff board.

MR. LAPOINTE: And better.
MR. McLURE: The two were linked together as one great concern. The question I wish to ask in this connection is this: Will there be associated with this new tariff board now proposed a Consumers' League with a franking machine?
MR. BENNETT: In reply to my hon. friend's question, I can assure him I have a very large quantity of literature franked by various members of parliament, prepared by the mouthpiece of the Consumers' League. It is not proposed that that scandal shall continue.

As Others See Us
The following editorial comment is from the Sydney Post:

"Mr. J. D. Stewart, K. C., M.L.A., leader of the Prince Edward Island Conservatives, says that prohibition will not be an issue, as far as the general election is concerned, in that Province. But this does not mean that the Lea Government's ineffective enforcement of prohibition will not figure in the campaign. Returned 4 years ago on the solemn pledge to compel observance of the Temperance Act, the Liberal Government has made such a sorry record of law enforcement that prohibition has been brought into unprecedented disrepute throughout the whole province. As a consequence, the feeling is widespread that a temperance plebiscite in Prince Edward Island today would result in the rejection of the dry law by an overwhelming majority."

Notes by the Way

If you are to get anywhere at all in this world you have got to be proud of something—and if there is any truth in the proposition that the meek shall inherit the earth there is a kind of prospective pride to be attached to even an inferiority complex. But the pride and prejudices of schoolboys are hardly to be accepted as evidence against adult politicians.

The daily despatches from Madrid read very like those chapters of history which record the ravages of the Hun in the dark ages. Aristotle well described mob rule, or perverted democracy, as the most vicious system to which any country could be reduced.

Mayor Curley of Boston has insured his life for \$102,283, and upon the death of the last of his four children who will share the income, the money is to be invested at five percent, and permitted to accumulate for 200 years. At that time it will amount to \$45,548,527. The interest on this will be spent for the relief of Boston's unemployed. But in another two centuries there may be neither Boston nor unemployed.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The Vancouver Province pays this tribute to Tolmie. Dr. Tolmie told the people of British Columbia that he would not go in unduly for the old political game of patronage. And he hasn't. And the boys are mad at him because of it. Personally, if I had been in Dr. Tolmie's place when he came to power, I would have fired every Liberal official that it was possible to fire and would have put in their places Conservative men who had been waiting for those jobs for some years. He didn't do it and that is the only cause of his troubles and those of his government.

I shall be more than delighted if he can continue in this course and still be re-elected when the time comes for re-election.

Dr. Elmer Barnes, American historian and sociologist, has been giving thought to the subject of the gangster's ancestry. His tracing of the genealogical tree of the racketeer and bootlegger will, it is presumed, be quite acceptable to Al Capone and his associates, but it is not so certain that other lineal descendants of the root stock will be equally flattered. Dr. Barnes, in a recent magazine article, contends that the racketeer is no new phenomenon in the United States. He is the legitimate offspring of the get-something-for nothing-and-get-rich-quick psychology of the American people. This disposes of the accusation that the gangster is wholly the product of immigration from the South of Europe, or that he has been created by the new opportunities offered by Prohibition. His real forbears, says Dr. Barnes, are the great buccaners of America—business—ruthless exploiters like Jay Goud, Daniel Drew, et al.—men who pushed their way into everything for their own aggrandizement and personal profit, and set the pace for the more spectacular gangster of today by grabbing more than their share of the earth's resources. Dr. Barnes is a brave man to tell his own countrymen these things.

Why do they come here, these European sovereigns who have lost their thrones? Because we are a people in whom the feeling for monarchy is an instinct. Kings in exile find the British atmosphere in this regard both comforting and congenial. Because we do not worry our guests with an over-solicitude of sympathy or attention. Not only are they secure, but their privacy is respected. No banished monarch who has once made his home in Britain has ever wanted to leave it except to become a ruler once more. Some of them have even learned to love our climate.

With the coming of warmer weather windows are being opened and we are in for the distracting and often hideous noises of the outside world. The racket caused by traffic is one of the worst features of the noise nuisance. If it could be minimized or abated people would be happier and healthier. The claim is made that traffic noises might be reduced by half if motorists would keep their cars in good condition and drive as silently as possible.

It is unfortunate that the modern municipality cannot simultaneously lower its taxes and increase its public improvements. To wish for as much is no less futile than the search for the fountain of eternal youth. It is criminal to take from a bank that which you have not previously deposited therein.

Many communities try to evade this issue but all eventually must choose low taxes or public improvements, or compromise. It is notable that most communities which boast of low tax rates cannot boast of their public improvements. By the same token there are many municipalities which talk loudly of monumental improvements but speak in whispers of their staggering taxes. Such extremists are formidable to new industry, business and citizens.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

That Body of Hours

ONE SIDED HEADACHE AND ITS CAUSE

You have been reading about the study that is being made in one of the universities as to the cause of one sided headache or migraine as it is called.

Real genuine cases were investigated for a little while, and then a small number of the most pronounced cases are being kept under observation.

Drs. R. M. Balyeat and F. L. Brittain, Oklahoma City, in a study of 55 cases, found that 85 percent showed an inherited tendency to migraine. In their opinion, asthma, hay fever, and migraine are all due to the same cause, that is a sensitivity to certain substances such as the pollen of plants, grains of various kinds, meat, eggs, and other foods.

However, and this is the most important point, these people might really keep free from migraine if it were not for some other factor. Where the individual works hard, mentally or physically, for a prolonged period, without taking sufficient rest, migraine often occurs, and he or she is simply obliged to rest for hours or days.

Where there is depression due to worry, anxiety, or other emotional disturbance, those with a tendency to migraine are likely to suffer attacks.

Sometimes a disturbance of the thyroid gland is the exciting cause. Any disturbance in the eye, ear, or other of the special senses may likewise bring on an attack in these sensitive individuals.

Any lowering in the quality of the blood or any infection from any part of the body, may also be a factor in inducing attacks.

In migraine, as with hay fever, the fact that the patients are above the average mentally is admitted. Drs. Balyeat and Brittain tell us that they are above the average physically.

"The treatment should consist of getting rid of the foods and dusts to which the patient is found to be especially sensitive."

Now you will agree that this information should be worth much to sufferers from migraine.

However, I have always believed that hard work, mental and physical, is the match that starts the fire in these cases, because during this period of hard work there is no proper care given to the body as to sleep, food and intestinal habit, and the working of the liver, stomach, and other digestive organs, is interfered with to such a great extent, that Nature rebels, and migraine or one-sided headache, is the result.

The Poet's Corner

Song
Flame at the core of the world,
And flame in the rose-tree;
The one is the fire of the ancient spheres,
The other is June to be.
And oh, there's a flame that is both their flames
Here at the heart of me!

As strong as the fires of stars,
As the prophetic rose-tree true,
The fire of my life is tender and wild,
Its beauty is old and new;
For out of the infinite past it came
With the love in the eyes of you.
—Arthur Upson

The final test of a good automobile driver is the ability to make up his mind quick when a pedestrian can't.

Bootleg liquor isn't as hard to get as it is to get over. — Louisville Times.

The chamber of sickness is the chapel of devotion.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, OBSTURCTION OF THE URINARY PASSAGES, GONORRHOEA, GONORRHOIC STRAINS, GONORRHOIC BUBO, GONORRHOIC TUMORS, GONORRHOIC ABSCESS, GONORRHOIC FISTULA, GONORRHOIC CONTRACTURE, GONORRHOIC STENOSIS, GONORRHOIC STRICTURE, GONORRHOIC CALCULI, GONORRHOIC EMPHYSEMA, GONORRHOIC CYSTITIS, GONORRHOIC PROSTITIS, GONORRHOIC VAGINITIS, GONORRHOIC COLIC, GONORRHOIC DYSURIA, GONORRHOIC HEMATURIA, GONORRHOIC PYELITIS, GONORRHOIC NEPHRITIS, GONORRHOIC NEURALGIA, GONORRHOIC MIGRAINE, GONORRHOIC EPILEPSY, GONORRHOIC PARALYSIS, GONORRHOIC DEAFNESS, GONORRHOIC BLINDNESS, GONORRHOIC MADNESS, GONORRHOIC INSANITY, GONORRHOIC SUICIDE, GONORRHOIC DEATH.

The 1931 Census Of Agriculture

Agriculture is the leading industry of Canada and the farmer is the economic backbone of the nation. The net annual value of agricultural production, averages double that of all other primary industries put together, and is from four to five times as great as that of either forestry or mining, which come next in order of importance. The farmer furnishes the raw materials for many of our leading manufacturing industries, such as flour milling, feed and grist milling, bread and bakery products, slaughtering and meat-packing, butter and cheese making, boot and shoe making, fruit and vegetable canning, etc. The farmer is a large consumer of the finished products of nearly all our other manufacturing industries, more especially of such industries as agricultural implements, automobiles, binder twine, sawmills, fertilizer, etc. The farmer supplies a very large part of the freight carried by our great railways and steamship lines so that a crop failure is immediately reflected in falling railway and steamship earnings and a bumper crop in increasing railway and steamship revenues. Indeed, when the farmer is prosperous, the Dominion as a whole can scarcely be depressed; when the farmer experiences hard times, Canada as a whole can scarcely be prosperous.

The Canadian farmer cannot be said to be in a satisfactory position in this spring of 1931. The worldwide slump in wholesale prices has hit the past eighteen months hit the farmer harder than any other large class in the community, and the whole nation has suffered accordingly. Thus the whole nation has an interest—an immediate and vital interest—in the rehabilitation and recovery of agriculture. While there is a widespread demand for the adoption of a "national policy for agriculture" there are differences of opinion as to the precise facts of the situation that exists at the present time among the farmers of the Dominion. A general survey of the Canadian agricultural situation in all its varied aspects is required as a basis for agricultural policy, and the detailed material needed for this survey is now to be collected from each of the more than 700,000 farmers of Canada at the decennial census of 1931. When this material has been collected, it will be tabulated and analyzed by the nation Bureau of Statistics. The report which will then be published will constitute a mine of information for Parliamentarians, publicists, farmers' organizations and all others interested in the problems of the farmers of the Dominion.

The approaching census of the farms of Canada is being taken for the benefit of the farmer. While the average farmer will not make individual use of the statistics, they will be used by the leaders of the farming community, by the professors and teachers in the agricultural colleges, by the local agricultural representatives of provincial Governments, by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, by members of Parliament and of the Legislatures, as well as by journalists writing in the general press and the agricultural newspapers. Further, all the estimates of acres sown, of crop yields, of numbers of live stock, etc. that will be made periodically for some years to come will be made in the light of the statistics now to be collected. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the figures contributed by each farmer to the grand total shall be complete and accurate, so that we Canadians may complete the best possible inventory of the greatest of our national industries and realize just what agriculture means to Canada.

Agricultural information has been collected at the Canadian census ever since the French regime, but the amount and the variety of the information secured has been steadily increasing with the growing complexity of the operations carried on by the farmers of the Dominion. The question asked on the 1931 schedules cover a greater variety of subjects than in any previous investigation. Not only has every outstanding agricultural expert in the Dominion been consulted in connection with the approaching census, but advantage has also been taken of the work of the International Institute of Agriculture, representing over 60 countries, which has had a staff of experts at work for the last four years making plans for an ideal census of agriculture. Thus the farmer who next month will be asked to answer the questions on the agricultural schedule may feel convinced that the greatest possible care has been taken in the preparation of the schedule, so as to eliminate any useless or frivolous questions and leave only those having a direct relation to the agricultural situation. While the main schedule of the agricultural census of 1931 is unquestionably long, the farmers who answer the questions may feel that they are contributing to the advancement of their industry.

The 1931 census of agriculture aims at securing (1) accurate statistics relative to farm land, buildings, live stock and other farm property as at June 1, 1931; (2) statistics for the year 1930, regarding crops, live stock products, farm expenses, etc.; (3) statistics of incidental agricultural production live stock, animal products, etc. "Not on farms, and (4) statistics of "vacant and abandoned farms. This information will in the main be secured from the "General Farm Schedule" but there are also special schedules dealing with agricultural products raised elsewhere than on farms and with vacant and abandoned farms. In addition, each census enumerator has to fill out one special schedule giving the average prices received by the farmers in his enumeration area for each crop grown there in 1930. As copies of the general farm schedule have already been mailed to every known farm operator in Canada, it is unnecessary to comment at any length upon the ordinary questions relative to farm workers, farm acreage and tenure, condition of farm land and farm values.

Among the difficulties of census-taking is that of definition. What is a farm? According to the Canadian census, a farm is all the land directly farmed by one person, either by his own labour or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. But a "farm" must be of one acre or more and must have produced agricultural products to the value of \$50 or more in 1930. The "farm operator" is another subject of interest. The census enumerator will want to know how long the farm operator, if an immigrant, has lived in Canada, how long the farm operator has farmed and how long he has operated his present farm.

The farm population of Canada will not be ascertained for the first time, as distinguished from the total rural population. The census asks for the total number of persons living on the farm on the date of the census, as well as for the number of persons moving from the farm to urban areas and from urban areas to the farm within the previous twelve months. This is intended to show the extent of the drift from the country to the town as well as the return movement.

Another new feature, introduced at the request of many agricultural associations and farmers' organizations, is the question on farm mortgages, asking for the amount of the mortgage at the date of the census and the amount of interest paid on mortgages in 1930. The replies to this question will answer for the first time the question of the amount of farm mortgage indebtedness in Canada. The section of farm expenses includes various items having an important bearing on farm economy. Among these are the amount paid for feed not raised on the farm in question, the sums paid for commercial fertilizers, spraying chemicals, field and garden seeds, electric current for lights and power, taxes paid or payable on land and buildings, money wages paid for labour, and estimated value of board and lodging supplied to labourers. The number of weeks' work done by hired labour is also required, as furnishing a means of establishing the average wages of farm labour in the various parts of Canada.

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"Farm facilities" is an important part of the general farm schedule, dealing with location of farm, farm equipment and with the amenities of farm life. Among the questions are the type of road adjoining the farm, the distance from railway station and market, automobile, farm implements, running water in farmhouse, radio, electric light and power and gas.

The majority of the questions deal ordinarily with the crops raised on the farm in 1930 and the acreage of

each crop sown for 1931, with the value of vegetables raised for home use, with vegetables produced for sale by market gardens, with orchard and small fruits, with grapes grown, with green-house and hothouse establishments and nurseries, with forest products cut on the farm, and maple syrup and maple sugar.

The latter part of the general farm schedule deals with number and value of different classes of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine on the farm at the date of the census, with milk produced and disposed of in 1930, with the wool clip in 1930, with poultry on farms at June 1, 1931, and number and value of eggs and chickens produced in 1930, and with bees and beehives. Questions are also asked regarding the number of young animals slaughtered on the farm or sold alive in 1930, the animals purchased in 1930, and the pure-bred animals on the farm at the date of the census.

The general farm schedule concludes with questions relative to co-operation in marketing the agricultural and animal products of the farm, and in the purchasing of farm supplies. The statistics to be compiled from the answers to these questions will doubtless be found of great interest and value as showing the extent of agricultural co-operation in Canada. In the answering of the questions on the general schedule, all farmers should remember that just as a stream cannot rise higher than its source, so the accuracy of the Canadian census of agriculture must largely depend upon the accuracy of the Canadian census of agriculture. The information supplied by individuals will be used as a basis of taxation. As the General Schedule states, "The information on this report will not be used as a basis for taxation, nor communicated to any assessor or other Government Department." Both the local Census Commissioners and enumerators and the officials and clerks of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa are bound by an oath of secrecy. There is therefore, no reason whatever why every farmer should not cooperate by supplying the census enumerator with complete and accurate information on all the subjects of supplies. The statistics to be compiled from the answers to these questions will doubtless be found of great interest and value as showing the extent of agricultural co-operation in Canada. In the answering of the questions on the general schedule, all farmers should remember that just as a stream cannot rise higher than its source, so the accuracy of the Canadian census of agriculture must largely depend upon the accuracy of the Canadian census of agriculture. The information supplied by individuals will be used as a basis of taxation. 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