

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1931

A Fighting Speech

Opposition members at Ottawa who have been spending their days and part of their nights in sniping at members of the Government, upon the comfortable assumption that no counter-attacks would be forthcoming, have had a surprise which must have been rather painful to some of them. In the case of the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, the open season, or what some misguided Liberals and Progressives mistook for an open season, seemed to offer particularly attractive opportunities for assaults of one kind and another. It was realized by Opposition strategists that the Minister of Agriculture was new in public life, that he was having his first experience, not only as a minister, but as a member. It was believed that Mr. Weir, being of a somewhat retiring disposition, and being new to the administration of his department, might hesitate before engaging in debate with opponents of long experience on the platform and on the floor of Parliament. Men familiar with departmental administration and armed with that unquenchable valor which a sense of security engenders. The minister seems to have encouraged his opponents in laying a too flattering unction to their souls. He allowed them to go on and on until some of them had blundered so badly in their criticisms that their ultimate discomfiture was assured. Mr. Weir, like all good generals, bided his time before striking. On Thursday his time for action came and found him ready to the everlasting consternation of both Opposition groups and to the unaccounted joy of his colleagues in and out of the Government. His unsparing castigation of his critics was as effective as his justification of his own administrative record was unanswerable. He was fortunate perhaps, in having so vulnerable an opponent as his official predecessor, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, whose administrative record was exceptional in its amplitude of useful achievement. The present Minister of Agriculture, in the short period of his official career, says the Montreal Gazette, has set an example of constructive energy unsurpassed in the history of his department and probably unequalled by anyone in the long list of his predecessors. He is a farmer, familiar with farm problems, and, as he reminded the House, he took office at the request of the Prime Minister to be Minister of Agriculture and not a minister of politics. He has accomplished much and has laid the foundations for new agricultural enterprises or improvements. In Thursday's discussion he revealed a thorough mastery of market conditions as regards dairying, hog-raising and the shipment of cattle, and he found occasion to refer in sharply pointed terms to the lethargic indifference which characterized the administration of the former minister. If Mr. Weir had done nothing more than he has done in reviving the cattle trade between this country and Great Britain, he would have done enough to deserve the approval rather than the criticism of Liberal and Progressive members. But in the opinion of the Gazette, the chief interest attaching to Thursday's discussion has to do less with the work of the Minister of Agriculture, admirable as that work has been, than with the sudden advent of a new star in the firmament of parliamentary debaters. The manner in which the minister acquitted himself was altogether exceptional. He is equally at home, apparently, with the rapier as with the broadsword; and the Opposition alternatively winced under burning satire and recoiled from the force of solid argument supported with established facts. First as an administrator, and now as a debater, the Minister of Agriculture has won his spurs in Parliament and the country no less than the

Government should have in him a new source of political and industrial strength.

Canada Led in Census

It is interesting to recall in this census year, says an exchange, that Canada took the first modern census anywhere in the world. Our first counting of the inhabitants was in 1665. Europe did not follow Canada's lead until the 18th century and the neighboring Republic to the south of us fell in line in 1790. It is educative to know that in 1665 the population of Canada was 3,215. In 1700 it had passed 15,000, and in 1763 when Canada was ceded to Britain there were about 70,000 people. Canada began the 19th century with about 250,000 or 260,000 people. By 1901 the population was 5,371,315. In 1911 the figures were 7,206,643. In 1921, 8,788,483, and today it is estimated the total figure will reach 10,500,000. Over a million were reported in 1921 as not being able to speak English, and this number is likely larger now. These figures are of interest: 1608, population of Quebec, 60,164; resident population of Canada, 240. 1665, New France, 3,215. 1667, New France, 3,918. 1698, New France, 15,355. 1793, New France, 212,701. 1763, Canada, 69,610. 1784, Canada, 113,012. 1814, Upper Canada (Ontario), 95,000; Lower Canada (Quebec), 335,000. The third racial group in Canada is now the Ukrainian, English and French being the first and second.

Makes Session Strenuous

Illness has taken a heavy toll among members of the House of Commons this year. Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, recognized as one of the Dominion's ablest business executives, went down under a serious illness some three weeks ago and for two weeks has been confined to his bed. His physicians have ordered complete rest for him for an indefinite period. The Minister's illness materially complicates the very heavy work of budget preparation which this year falls upon Premier Bennett and may make it impossible for him to present his financial plans before the end of this month. Hon. H. H. Stevens underwent a serious triple operation just before Parliament opened and while he is back at his desk he is far from having recovered his former health and strength. As though there were not enough cabinet casualties, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, a very prominent member of the Ministry, suffered a nervous breakdown three weeks ago and was compelled to suspend his labors in favor of absolute rest. It is hoped that he will be able to return to his duties before the end of the month. On the opposition side Hon. Ernest Lapointe is back after a long and serious illness while Hon. James Malcolm may not be able to take his seat this session. The former Minister of Trade and Commerce has not been well since last fall and is now at a health resort seeking recuperation. Private members have fared no better than the Ministers and ex-Ministers and a large number of them have been or are absentees on account of sickness.

Editorial Notes

Our attention has been called to a heading which appeared in The Guardian of May 7, and which erroneously implied that the statement of Mr. J. H. Myers, M.P., repudiating the press propaganda associating the name of the Conservative members from the Island with an increase in the potato tariff, had been made on the floor of the House. Mr. Myers' statement was made, as the text of the despatch indicated, to a Canadian Press representative and not on the floor of the House.

Notes by the Way

The old Russia has gone beyond recall. Whether under Communistic or Capitalistic regime, a new Russia must be dealt with. For fourteen years Communism has been in control. A whole generation of school children has come under the atheistic and anti-capitalistic sway. Strange things will come out of Russia even in the event of a retreat from Communism.

Those complacent people who scoff at the idea that Russia's Five Year Plan will make much difference, might profitably read yesterday's despatch telling that Soviet timber exports for 1931 will total more than \$92,000,000. In 1922, the despatch states, Russian timber exports were but 1,000,000 cubic meters, while the exports in 1930 totalled 12,000,000 meters. One can't scoff away realities. And the realities of the Russian situation show that as the months go by the Soviets are becoming more and more a factor in the trade of the world, affecting markets as they have not been affected within the past twenty years. It is a condition which makes one wonder how long countries like the United States, Britain and Germany are going to go on buttressing the Five Year Plan, making its success inevitable.

An amazing amount of popular sympathy has been expressed by all sorts of people with ex-King Alfonso. However he now stands with his own former subjects, in this country he has any number of cordial admirers. This is not due to any marriage associations with our own royal house, but simply a tribute to his own sporting bonhomie. Above all is now applauded the action taken by the ex-King in sacrificing his throne to avert bloodshed and civil war in Spain. That he saw the shadow of present events is certain, and equally sure that he made ample provision for them. Ex-King Alfonso was the wealthiest of all living ex-monarchs even including the ex-Kaiser, and can afford to maintain in exile the state of a multi-millionaire. He will probably buy an estate in the south of England and spend his time between this country and the south of France.

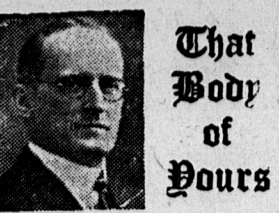
For weeks past leading Americans have been contending in public that the foreign debt question must be reopened and a new policy adopted in Washington if this country proposes contributing something decisive toward the economic rehabilitation of the world. Most Americans talking on this line have coupled foreign debts with the high American protective tariff. One or both must be revised downward, they have held, if Europe is again to become a great consumer of American products.

Japan to many of us, is but a spot on the map, to most of us an Oriental nation which has made certain progress economically, and which is a naval and military Power. Japan, however, is much more than that. Fifty years ago, when we were still arguing about the Orient seemed almost night-marish, she had but 200 small factories employing some 1,500 workers; today there are 45,000 factories with over 4,555,000 employees. There are industrial centres in places where, less than a few decades ago, there were only rice fields. Japan, in truth, has become one of the great industrial and trading nations of the world, a factor and a mighty competitor in world commerce. Well, therefore, that Canadians should know more of the meaning and potentialities of Japan.

Late advices from the Russian capital state that during the past year twelve million cubic meters of timber were exported, giving it is claimed, the Soviet Union first place in the world's lumber market. Considering the economic crisis, price reductions and other conditions Russian leaders are satisfied with the results of their operations in this field. Should they succeed as well with coal and other marketable products, the Soviets declare the end of the present year will witness a surplus in the treasury at Moscow, and ensure success of the Five-Year plan.

The Government of British Columbia has sent an ultimatum to Doukhobors residing in that province, warning them that they must observe the law or go to jail. Recently the Sons of Freedom, radical branch of the settlement were ejected from the Community. Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General for the Province, has served notice on the leaders that they must settle their own differences, but, in so doing, order must be preserved. The Government is prepared to make wholesale arrests should the Doukhobors precipitate disturbances.

These foreigners, since they first settled in the west, have been treated with the maximum of leniency by the British Columbia authorities, but the prison yawns for those who offend against the laws of the province in the future.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HOW YOUR LIVER REGULATES YOUR HEALTH

I often wish that people would forget about their heart and think more about their liver. I know that heart ailments stand first as a cause of death, and that it is only natural that the utmost care should be taken in the prevention of these heart ailments. In fact so great is the interest in the heart, that all over the world they are now organizing societies for the prevention of heart disease. By preventing infection in childhood, by resting the heart for days and weeks after any sickness, and by careful living, useful lives are being prolonged. However, while it is great to be alive at all, it is worth a great deal more to be able to enjoy life, and if people would only learn that their enjoyment of life, their fitness for work, depended to a very great extent upon the liver; there would be a prolonging and a greater enjoyment of life.

Why? Because the liver does so many things in the body that have to do with its proper working, that if it be upset or interfered with in any way there is going to be a lack of buoyancy and well being in that individual. I've spoken before about some of the jobs done by the live-storing sugar, digesting fats, filtering out poisons, stimulating intestinal movement—but there is one use that is not generally known, that has much to do with the way that body of your does its work.

Three Vienna research physicians have been able to show that certain body juices injected into the veins at some distance from the liver have a much greater effect than the same dose injected into a vein that takes the blood immediately to the liver. This of course means that the liver has a regulating effect upon these juices and just allows enough of them to remain in the blood to do their work properly. For instance just how fast the heart should beat, the rate of breathing, and the work of other organs which are regulated by these juices, are really to a great extent thus regulated by the liver.

When the liver is not kept in good condition, or where it is damaged to some extent by infection, the liver fails to regulate the amount of these juices in the blood, and there is consequent ill health of various kinds.

You may remember that rocking the body from side to side, deep breathing, and not overheating, gives the liver its best possible chance to do its work properly. Avoiding infection as much as possible is likewise necessary.



There are sad ghosts whose living was not life. But a small complaining dying without strife. A little reading by sad candlelight. Of some unowned, uncare-for book, a slight rustling then a settling down to sleep. Poor unloved creatures whose existences were spent upon the surface of another's life; the Darkness seems like their own mother's. Touch; they are so used to fireless life, so cold. That they would scarcely know the grave is cold.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., May 12. (U. P.)—"What names are you thinking of giving them?" a lady asked the negro mother of two-day-old-twins. "Done already named 'em," came the reply. "Ones named Apostle Paul and the other is Epistle Peter."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM. 14087 THE PHARMACY.

The Public Forum

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Sir.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Dairymen's Association, I was asked to make a statement in the Press in regard to the present and future prospects of the dairy industry in its relation to the most severe economic depression that the world has ever known.

That the present fall of gloom will lift and disappear is generally conceded, but as to how soon this will happen is a matter of conjecture. The price of dairy products has suffered a slump of late and is unable to reach an even lower level. There is no magic remedy; the trouble has to be faced manfully. Dairying is our highest type of agriculture, but it requires patience and skill, and there is no avenue of escape from it into a more profitable field of effort. All other lines of production in the finished article or raw material, are equally depressed. The live cattle and beef trade is in an extremely stagnant condition. One director remarked that he had a number of choice baby heifers, bred from beef strains and couldn't get an offer for them, and the same complaint is heard from all over the country. While our market is being slaughtered by imported western beef, the remarks that were passed on dealers who engage in this were far from complimentary.

The draining away of our money through such channels as the beef trade while our sorely tried farmers are bearing the brunt of deflation is nothing short of suicidal in a purely agricultural community, where our farmers constitute the backbone of our social and economic systems. Under the circumstances there may be a national tendency to neglect the feeding of cattle. But, as every cloud has its silver lining, so also the great law of compensation is written upon a smiling landscape.

Our Island has the greatest growth of clover this season with which we have ever been blessed. This not only means a cheap and nourishing ration for the dairy cow, but the enrichment of our soil as well. And this rich supply supplemented with corn, peas, vetches, grain and roots to utilize for the better and cheaper feeding of our cattle is the only alternative and antidote in our present trying condition.

I am, Sir, etc., J. A. DEWAR.

The Coming Census

On June 1, 1931, the Census of the Dominion will be taken. The Census has been called "the largest single act of administration of the Government," in reference partly to its physical extent—the census organization covering every section of the country for a complex and many-sided task—and also to the great importance of census results. The success of the Census depends largely upon the cooperation of the people. Without general appreciation of the ends in view, and without the cordial assistance of individual citizens towards those ends, a good census will be impossible. A brief description of the scope, methods and purpose of the census and of its place in statistics and general administration will therefore be of interest and utility at the present moment.

Historical

Census-taking dates from the dawn of civilization. Moses numbered the Children of Israel in the fifteenth century B. C. (Exodus XXX, 12-15; Number I, 2-4 and 47-49; III, 14-16; IV, 34-49). But statistical investigations were known many centuries earlier in Babylonia (4,000 B. C.) in China (3,000 B. C.), in Egypt (2,500 B. C.) A census taken by King David in 1017 B. C. achieved evil notoriety in history from the Divine wrath which it provoked (II Samuel XXIV, 1-25; I Chronicles XXI, 1-27) and which was cited for many generations against the spirit of inquiry. The Census was one of the institutions founded by the great lawgiver Solon at Athens in the sixth century, B. C. The Romans were assiduous census-takers, both under the Republic and the Empire; Julius Caesar reformed the census among other things. The Breviary of Charlemagne (A. D. 808) and the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror (A. D. 1086) are celebrated mediaeval censuses. Later, the census disappeared from Europe. It may not be generally known that the credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1668; the census was one of the Colony of New France. There had been earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1606), but the census of 1666 was systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people,

(i. e., a record of each individual by name), taken for a fixed date, showing the age, sex, place of residence, occupation and condition of each person. The results are to be seen in a document of 154 pages in the Archives of Paris, of which a transcript is in Ottawa. Although this Census recorded 3,215 souls when it is recalled that in Europe the first modern Census dated only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England dating from the first year of the nineteenth), whilst in the United States no Census was taken before 1773, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence Colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of Government in every civilized community may call for more than passing appreciation.

This initial Canadian Census was repeated several times during the French regime, after which a series of less elaborate investigations by successive Colonial Governors took its place. The first legislation on the subject was an Act of the United Provinces, dated 1847. Under it a census of Upper and Lower Canada was taken in 1851 and again 1861. Censuses of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were taken in the same years. An account of these and of preceding investigations may be found in Volume IV of the report of the Census of 1871, a volume designed to start the new Dominion on its career with a review of all previous statistics relating to its domain.

At Confederation the British North America Act specifically mentioned "The Census and statistics" as falling within Dominion as distinguished from Provincial jurisdiction (Section 91). The first Dominion Census Act was passed in 1870, and the first census was taken hereunder in 1871. Similar comprehensive censuses have followed every tenth year, namely, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. In 1886, a special census of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories was taken midway between the other censuses. This so-called "quinquennial" census was repeated for Manitoba in 1896, whilst in 1906, 1916 and 1926, it also embraced Saskatchewan and Alberta, created into provinces in 1905, the reason being the rapidly changing condition in these new sections of the Dominion.

The Census of June 1, 1931, is therefore the seventh comprehensive decennial census to be taken since Confederation. The administration of the Census was originally vested in the Minister of Agriculture; in

MORSE'S TEA. A favorite since 1870.

1912, however, in a reorganization and centralization of the statistical work of the Government it was transferred to the Minister of Trade and Commerce who will accordingly promulgate the schedules and regulations of the present Census. (To Be Continued)

Could Your Wife Do This? Could she invest the insurance money to obtain 12% income without any risk? That, plus dividends, is what she will receive from a Crown Life Income Policy during the period when the money is most needed—until the children are grown and educated.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Branch Office for Maritime: MacBeath Bldg., Moncton, N.B. R. C. MACDONALD, L.L.B., C.L.U., Superintendent. J. E. PHILLIPS, General Agent. E. R. HOLMAN, General Agent. SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Mangle and Sugar Beet Seed. Our supplies are imported direct from the growers in ENGLAND, twice tested for GERMINATION. We handle the following POPULAR VARIETIES: YELLOW LEVIATHAN, very large croppers; GIANT ROSE, YELLOW GLOBE, DIGNITY, LONG YELLOW, WARDEN PRIZE, YELLOW INTERMEDIATE (or Gate Post), MAMMOTH LONG RED, GOLDEN TANKARD. SUGAR BEET: GIANT SUGAR and GIANT ROSE, LANES, IMPERIAL SUGAR and DANISH Varieties all WELL KNOWN and grown by our farmers, for sale at our SEED STORE. CARTER & COMPANY Limited

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 stock of Rods, Lines, Reels, Flies, 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 Flies and order direct from England. E. A. FOSTER, CENTRAL DRUGSTORE. The more you deal here the better you will like the Store. BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON. Trusty as an old friend—it never fails to please with its lasting flavour.

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.

FOUND. One of the best preventatives known for SMUT OR RUST ON GRAIN FORMALIN. A cheap but thoroughly effective remedy. Grain growers would be wise to act promptly, in order to have Seed properly treated before sowing. One pint to every 40 gallons of water. Full directions given with every order. Also, a shipment of bi-chloride of mercury for the treatment of potatoes. The 2 MACS. 149 Great George Street. All Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.