

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1933.

A P. E. I. ACHIEVEMENT

According to statistics, there are a million tuberculous cattle in England; in other words 40 per cent. of milking cows in England suffer from the disease. Sir Frederick Hobday, Principal of the Royal Veterinary College, is responsible for this statement and he adds that an investigation of some 1,200 cases of human tuberculosis shows that 87.5 per cent. of infections in the neck glands of children up to five years old and 61.3 per cent. of those between five and ten were due to bovine bacilli; in 476 cases of bone and joint tuberculosis, 28.7 per cent. of children under five and 23.1 per cent. between five and ten were due to this same cause.

The foregoing statement is interesting by way of contrast to the situation prevailing in this Province, which for several years past has been a disease-free cattle area. Our freedom from bovine disease should be emphasized on every occasion in connection with the Island's dairy industry.

It was under the departmental direction of Mr. J. H. Myers, M.P., then Minister of Agriculture in the first Stewart Government, that this great forward step was taken under the Restricted Area Plan as defined and placed in operation by the Dominion Government.

The farmers of the Province were made acquainted through the press, by circulars and at public meetings with the nature of the policy, and in a short time an almost unanimous vote was recorded in its favour.

Prompt application was made by the Department of Agriculture to Ottawa, and in a short time upwards of thirty veterinary inspectors arrived with instructions to proceed at once with the work.

According to the provision of the order in council governing the policy, transportation of the inspectors from place to place was a responsibility that rested with the farmers.

Recognizing the hardships and probable delay that would result from the application of this provision, the Provincial Government agreed to assume this responsibility and provided the transportation. The arrangements made were extremely satisfactory and the test was completed within twelve weeks.

When a final checking up had been made it was ascertained that only 59 or slightly over one-half of one per cent. of the cattle of the Province were condemned. Subsequently a retest was made in the infected herds when only three diseased animals were found.

From a public health standpoint alone, the carrying out of this policy, as Mr. Myers stated in his report to the Legislature in the following year, may well be considered the most important and far reaching in its benefits ever accepted by our people.

Now that the opportunities for entering the British dairy and cattle market have been enhanced as a result of the Imperial Conference agreements, special emphasis should be placed on the fact that this Province, since 1925, has been entirely free of bovine tuberculosis.

SCOUTS AND HITLERISM

Chancellor Hitler is said to have frowned upon the Boy Scout movement in Germany because the movement makes for internationalism and interferes with Nazi efforts to steer the German youth movement in a militaristic direction.

What is known definitely is that at the Boy Scouts Jamboree in Godollo, Hungary, German Boy Scouts were conspicuous by their absence.

Heretofore German Scouts have been enthusiastic participants. It seems impossible that those thousands of Germans who believed in scouting a year ago should now be

convinced in their hearts that they were entirely misled and that it is a useless and even pernicious activity. It would not be jumping at wild conclusions to believe that the Nazis have crushed scouting in Germany. If this be accepted it will be, to those strongly convinced of the healthy effect of scouting on young minds and bodies, a devastating commentary on Nazi-ism.

Sturdy patriotism and loyalty, comments an exchange, are prominent features of the Scout spirit. While extending the hand of friendship to the Scouts of other peoples, each national Scout organization possesses a sane nationalism of its own which permeates the movement. There is no extreme pacifism, sentimentally exaggerated internationalism, nor any of the slinking back-door doctrines insinuated by Communists to mislead well-meaning people into delivering themselves bound and defenceless into the hands of enemies lurking and ready to strike. The Scouts stand for a commonsense, practical and manly approach of all problems, a readiness to be friendly but not oppressed, and certainly to play the game towards others and not to seek their oppression. This spirit, apparently is not violent enough for the Nazis.

SEEN IN PERSPECTIVE

The New York Times offers this dispassionate comment on the recent provincial polling in Nova Scotia:

"At Tuesday's election of members of the Nova Scotia General Assembly the Liberals, who have been the outs since 1925, beat the Conservatives by more than 2 to 1. Political meetings of both sides were crowded. The contest was supposed to be so close that bets were as scarce as hen's teeth. There was a fury of enthusiasm and headlines in the newspapers, but there seems to have been no pivotal issue. The Liberals accused the Government of spending too much money without accounting for it on power development, and the building of big paper mills. It hadn't kept its promises. But the real trouble was unemployment. In the hope of jobs, we are told, thousands of persons went to the Liberal meetings and voted the Liberal ticket, though no rich spoils awaited the victors. As in so many cases in the United States, the 'ins' were blamed and punished."

Distance, remarks the Sydney Post-Record on the foregoing comment, often gives the shrewd observer a better perspective of the battle than any of the combatants can vision. The New York paper has pictured the situation with fair accuracy. Its size-up of the case recalls George Bernard Shaw's more comprehensive statement that in these days the electors never vote for anyone or anything, but always against someone or something.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This from the Montreal Gazette: "The Royal Commission on Banking at its Charlottetown sitting learned that only a small proportion of the ten thousand farmers in Prince Edward Island find it necessary to borrow money. The Island province is also notable in that it has had but two divorces since Confederation. Its people apparently are as happy in their industrial as their home life."

Evidence of the beneficial effect of the Empire trade agreements is seen in the fact that Canada's bacon exports to Great Britain for July of this year totalled 53,730 cwt. as compared with 31,133 in July, 1932, and 1,648 in July, 1931. Of hams, Canada exported to the British market 21,548 cwt. in July this year as compared with 20,724 for the corresponding month last year and

Notes By The Way

It is now announced that radium "needles"—made in Canada—are ready for use in the treatment of cancer cases in hospitals. The hitherto almost prohibitive cost of radium, and the scarcity of the world's available supply, have greatly restricted its use, and it is news of great importance that the Dominion can now produce its own radium.

On August 1 persons employed by a given number of Canadian firms had risen in number by 104,000 odd to 804,000 since April 1 last. Some 24,000 had been added to payroll since July 1, not counting harvest hands. In the Province of Quebec, for the first time since April, 1930, for the first time in three long years of depression, employment improved over the previous year's figure for the corresponding month. When this year's figures start advancing well over those of last year, that is the upturn.

If there are any sceptics who will question the efficacy of the immunization treatment for diphtheria their attention is directed to the fact that, in the city of Ottawa, the number of cases reported to the Board of Health in eight months of 1931 was 246, in 1932, 179, and in 1933, 67. Reduction of the eight-months' total from 246 in 1931 to 179 in 1932 and 67 in '33 is something not to be explained away as accidental or spontaneous.

An analysis made by life insurance company experts fixes the population of the United States at 170,000,000 in 1970, which is nearly 50 per cent. greater than the present population. This is predicated on the birthrate, which has been steadily declining, and also on the assumption that the U.S. government will never again let down the immigration bars.

The U.S. motor manufacturing industry came under the "blue eagle" after a long wrangle. The employers retained the right to hire and fire as they may see fit regardless of organization among employees. It is evident that the "code" which President Roosevelt insists upon, is going to have considerable variation, according to the industries to which it applies, and that will not work for harmony. At that Henry Ford is still a "hold-out."

Three hundred armed Chicago police set a trap for seven kidnapers. The kidnapers walked into it, took the \$50,000 package of deuce money and walked right out again without a scratch. No wonder crime flourishes in Chicago and criminals laugh at the law. The remedy for kidnaping is not hanging, but a standard of police efficiency that will make the capture of kidnapers a strong probability. Now the chances are ten to one in favor of the kidnapers, and desperate men will take the risk.

Who will find the solution of the Austrian problem and to what extent can it be solved without tampering with the war treaties? Austria-Hungary was carved up. This was done with the best of intentions, the liberation of restless racial minorities. Serbia got a slice and became Yugoslavia. Rumania obtained a goodly share. Poland took a bit. Italy also. Czechoslovakia came into being. Then what was left of Austria and Hungary was placed under separate governments. Austria found herself with a large industrial capital, no ports and a little countryside, much of it mountainous, to take its manufacture. She is top-heavy.

Downe has been described as the "shyest village" in Kent. It is not quite so far from a railway as it was in Darwin's day and a bus now connects it with London; but it is still remote. Darwin's old home is now a museum in which you may see the study where he wrote "The Origin of Species," and just outside the door of that room the capacious jar in which he kept his snuff.

All is not "beer and skittles" in regard to NIRA in the United States. Popular vote has provided the 32 to fill the first requirement, but the resignation of Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State, after a long contest with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicates that teamwork has not been developed to the pitch that was expected. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, has boldly stated there is too much "red tape."

4,655 in July 1931. In cattle, British imports from Canada on July this year numbered 6,106, valued at \$104,227, or about double the supply from this country two years ago.

Story Of The Dominion Bureau Of Statistics

(Note: This is the first of a series of articles dealing with the work of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which will appear in the Bulletin, issued by the Bureau from time to time. These will embrace the activities of the Bureau and set out its responsibilities.

While Canada, under the French regime, has the distinction of having taken the first organized census in the world in the modern sense of the term, the latter statistics of the scattered British colonies which now constitute the Dominion were scrappy and incomparable. Just prior to Confederation, there was a revival of interest in statistics under the auspices of Hon. D'Arcy McGee, then Minister of Agriculture of the Province of Canada, and his interest in the matter was probably a reason why the subject of "the Census and Statistics" was among those "exclusively assigned" to the New Dominion Government by the British North America Act and later placed under the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes. The first, second, third and fourth Dominion censuses were taken by temporary organizations, but in 1905 a permanent Census and Statistics Office was created, which may be regarded as the progenitor of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsequent to Confederation, various other statistical offices had arisen in the Dominion Government service as subordinate branches of particular Departments, notably in respect of trade statistics, railway statistics, mining statistics, fisheries statistics, forestry statistics, immigration statistics, criminal statistics, etc., but these statistics, as well as the statistics collected by provincial departments in the course of their administration, were often found to be quite incomparable with each other as

well as with those of the Census and Statistics Office. Departments interested in production often paid scanty or no attention to the statistics of capital, labour, wages, etc. which might have been collected at this same time.

In those circumstances the official statistics of Canada were found so inadequate and confusing that the Royal Commission on Statistics, which was set up in 1912 to investigate the situation, advised strongly in favour of a policy of centralization of the statistical services of Canada. This centralization was put into effect by the Statistics Act of 1918 and in the subsequent years the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as it now exists was constituted by the transfer from various Departments of the following branches: the Census and Statistics Office, fisheries statistics, mining statistics, forestry statistics, dairy and food statistics, water and electric power statistics, the statistical branch of the Railways and Canals Department, the trade statistical branch, grain trade statistics, live stock statistics, prices statistics and employment statistics, while four new branches were created dealing with public finance, internal trade, vital statistics and education, respectively.

The new Bureau also fell heir to the statistical activities of the war time Fuel Controller and the Board of Commerce. Under the terms of the Statistics Act, its mandate now embraces all official statistics "relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and conditions of the people."

In order that statistics may serve departmental requirements as well as those of general policy, machinery is created under the Statistics Act for close collaboration both between the Bureau and the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and also between the Bureau and the more important provincial executive departments.

The history of the Bureau since its creation has furnished indubitable proof of the expediency of the policy it reflects. Among the advantages flowing from the adoption of centralization have been a realization of the economies which it permits in respect of staff, equipment and in the elimination of duplication. Further, large scale operations have made possible the economical use of expensive electrical tabulating machinery, while central library, record and administration systems have also promoted economy.

Even more important perhaps is the fact that the Bureau has brought all the chief statistical officers of the Government into close touch with each other and has favoured the bringing together of comparable statistics as in the fields of production, trade, transportation, prices, etc. Thus in the existing statistical system of Canada, not only are the possibilities of error reduced to a minimum by the constant checking up of the statistics in one field with those in another, but the interpretation of statistics is greatly facilitated. For

That Body of Hours. By James W. Barton, M.D. LIVING A LONG TIME WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE. It has been carefully estimated that 1 in every 1000 people die annually as a result of diseases associated with high blood pressure. Yet all physicians know that certain patients may live many years in good health, despite well marked high blood pressure. Why is it possible for some individuals with very high blood pressure to live to a good age whereas others live but a few years after the high blood pressure is discovered? Dr. Edward J. Stieglitz, in Illinois Medical Journal, states that the cause of high blood pressure is anything which injures or irritates the muscle wall of the blood vessel and thus causes these muscular or elastic fibres to contract more than the normal amount. Now there are a number of things which will injure or irritate the blood vessel, therefore the treatment depends upon just what is causing the trouble in each particular case. As some of the causes can be removed or their effects lessened, and others cannot, you can see that some cases are likely to live for a long time and others live but a few years. For instance something may be simply irritating the blood vessel, and its muscular walls tighten in an effort to overcome it, just as waste material from the food in the intestine irritates or stimulates the muscular walls of the intestine to tighten and thus push this waste outward and downward. In this case there is no real damage being done to the wall of the blood vessel and when the irritating substance is removed, and no more, or at least very little is present, the blood pressure comes back to normal or near to the normal point. If however, the blood vessel is so injured or damaged that the muscle or elastic tissue is replaced by hard fibrous tissue then the blood pressure will be high and must continue to remain high. The thought then is that where the elastic tissue of the vessels is simply being irritated causing a sort of spasm, then by removal of this irritation the blood pressure should be reduced and the life span be about normal. Infection from teeth, tonsils, gall bladder or intestine may be the cause. But when the infection has lasted for some time and the elastic coat is damaged, nothing but careful living—mental and physical—is likely to preserve life.

The Doctor's Corner. ON MALVERN HILL. A wind is brushing down the clover, It sweeps the tossing branches bare, Blowing the poisoning kestrel over The crumbling ramparts of the Caer. It whirls the scattered leaves before us Along the dusty road to home, Once it awakened into chorus The heart-strings in the ranks of Rome. There by the gusty coppice border The shrilling trumpets broke the halt, The Roman line, the Roman order, Swayed forwards to the blind assault. Spearman and charioteer and bowman Charged and were scattered into spray, Savage and taciturn the Roman Hewed upwards in the Roman way. There—in the twilight—where the cattle Are lowing home across the fields, The beaten warriors left the battle Dead on the clanmen's wicker shields. The leaves whirl in the wind's riot Beneath the Beacon's Jutting spire, Quiet are clan and chief, and quiet Centurion and signifer.

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The Chew for You. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING. Mr. Hepburn's Position (Ottawa Journal) When the Ontario Command of the Canadian Legion was voting its thanks for services rendered its resolutions committee proposed votes of thanks to the Prime Minister, to Mr. King, to Premier Henry. Someone asked that the name of the Opposition leader in the Legislature be included and the name of Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair was added. A proposal that Mr. Mitchell Hepburn's name be added, instead of Mr. Sinclair's, was voted down. The incident calls attention again to the curious situation in the Liberal leadership in this province. Mr. Hepburn heads the Liberal-Progressive combination outside

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