

Guide-Advocate

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925

"Squibographs"

An increase in the price of coffee is indicated. This may be followed by expansion of the holes in doughnuts.

The Hamilton man who lost \$300 in a crap game is convinced that Lady Luck and Santa Claus are both myths.

The assurance of scientists that there is no imminent danger of another ice age excites slight interest in White River.

Speaking of the conservation of timber, what has become of the old-time lumber wagons? They are about as obsolete in cities as hacks.

A Paris pawnbroker is said to be planning the largest garage in Europe. He announces his intention to advance loans on used motor cars.

Government control of the game of baseball is advocated across the border. Pitchers would be delighted if they could control the ball.

Intercollegiate crossword puzzle contests promise to become as popular as football matches. Both games call for a knowledge of "horizontals" and "verticals."

A witness in a bank investigation case in Toronto occupied the stand for eight days. He must have resembled an interrogation point when he was released.

A Harvard professor predicts that mankind will be toothless in about forty thousand years. This will give the toothpick factories ample time to dispose of their stocks.

The recently-elected woman Governor of Wyoming has assumed her duties as chief executive of the state. Political opponents are advised to not step on the tail of her skirt.

According to a Japanese health specialist a diet of flour made from fish powder increases stature. It might also develop scales and a fishy expression of the eyes.

A recently-invented device attached to a lawnmower registers the mileage covered by the grass-cutter. An automatic propeller would complete the equipment.

Police in the United States have been notified to look out and look up for an airplane stolen in Long Beach. It is a question whether the thief can be charged with a high crime or a misdemeanor.

North Bay boasts of having the champion lightweight alderman in the Dominion. The civic midget is 3 feet in height and weighs fifty-two pounds. He is naturally opposed to proportionate representation.

It is estimated that each person in this country eats an average of a peck of onions a year. Apart from its nutritive value, the pungent vegetable is highly emotional. It has been known to bring tears to the eyes of strong men and weak women.

A New York department store has installed a moving picture show on the top floor. Mothers can park the youngsters in the theatre while they do their shopping. Father can work crossword puzzles.

The passing of leap year does not interfere with marrying and giving in marriage. The custom has been too long established to be affected by years divisible by four or any other number.

To keep himself in good physical condition the lord mayor of London, whose duties require him to attend numerous banquets, takes frequent long walks. He regulates his mileage by the number of courses on the menu.

The crossword puzzle is one game that is "on the square."

A Kansas editor complains that the clause in the Constitution guaranteeing every man the right to the pursuit of happiness is interpreted by many men to mean chasing after bootleggers.

It may be nice for the Martians to get up in the morning but they are much more comfortable in their beds. The temperature at dawn of the earth's nearest neighbor is said to be 140 degrees below zero.

Ontario plans providing additional sanctuaries for fur-bearing animals. This will be welcome news to the wild wolves of Algoma who when they sallied forth in the morning never knew where their hides would hang at night.

To obtain a "close up" of the solar eclipse, observers are arranging to view the phenomenon from the decks of airships. In the distant future enterprising promoters may be selling "ring side" seats to witness the spectacle.

A Montreal dealer guarantees his eggs to be a certain number of hours old. The price is graded according to freshness. After they have been held a few weeks the eggs are strong enough to announce their own age.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is releasing today the first volume of the final report on the Census of 1921. The main results of the Census have been given out in a series of some thirty bulletins, each dealing with specific aspects of population and agriculture. The volume, however, contains the final detailed figures by local units, showing (1) the numbers sex and geographical distribution of the population, (2) the racial origins, and (3) the religions. The volume also contains the administrative report on the taking of the Census.

According to the British North America Act 1867, the taking of a Census is one of twenty eight specific subjects exclusively assigned to the Dominion as distinguished from Provincial authority. The first Census Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada in 1870 and the first Census of the Dominion of Canada was taken in 1871. Altogether six decennial Censuses of Canada have been taken since the formation of the Dominion.

Census taking dates from a very early period. Moses numbered the children of Israel in the fifteenth century, B.C. But investigations of a similar nature were known many centuries earlier; in Babylonia about 3800 B. C., in China about 3000 B. C. and in Egypt about 2200 B. C. A Census taken by King David in 1017 B. C. achieved an evil notoriety in history from the Divine wrath which it is recorded as having provoked and which was cited for many generations in Europe in warning against the spirit of inquiry. As late as 1753 the taking of a Census was condemned on religious grounds in the British House of Commons, when more than one member looked upon the proposal as ominous and feared lest some public misfortune should follow the numbering. The Romans were assiduous census-takers both under the Republic and the Empire and in later years the Breviary of Charlemagne in A. D. 808 and the Domesday Book of William the Conqueror (A. D. 1086) are celebrated mediaeval censuses. Later, for several centuries, the idea of census taking disappeared from Europe.

This report, however, brings to notice that the credit for taking the first census as known in modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, and the census was one of the Colony of New France, as Canada was then called. This census was a systematic record of each individual by name, taken at a fixed date, showing sex, occupation, conjugal and family condition. The records of it are carefully preserved in the Archives of Paris, a transcript of which may be seen in Ottawa. When it is recalled that in Europe the first censuses date only from the eighteenth century, notably those of Prussia (1719) and Sweden (1748) and France and England (1801), the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of government in every civilized community calls for more than passing appreciation.

From 1666 to 1763, when the French regime ended, no fewer than 15 censuses were taken in New Canada, nor was this census taking limited to what is now the Province of Quebec as in the latter years of this

period seven similar censuses were taken of Nova Scotia, six of Newfoundland and one of Prince Edward Island.

Under British occupation there were censuses of Canada in 1765, 1784 and 1790. From 1817 onwards census taking in Canada has been more or less frequent, but is was only with the formation of the Dominion of Canada that they were taken at a stated period for the Dominion as a whole.

As above stated, the main figures of the 1921 Census have already been made available to the public but the following may be noted: the total population of Canada in 1871 was 3,689,257; fifty years afterwards in 1921 it was 8,788,483, an increase of 138.22 p. c. in the last decade the increase was 21.95 per cent, while in the first decade following Confederation it was 17.23 per cent, in the second 11.76 per cent, in the third 11.13 per cent, and in the fourth 34.17 per cent.

It is also interesting to note that in 1871 Ontario possessed nearly 44 per cent of the population of Canada and Quebec a little better than 32 per cent, while in 1921 Ontario possesses 33.38 per cent, and Quebec 26.87 per cent of the total population. The relative position of the Maritime Provinces as regards population in 1871 and 1921 is strikingly illustrated by the fact that at the date of Confederation they had 20.8 per cent of the total population as against 11.4 per cent in 1921. Of course, the explanation lies in the growth of the Prairie Provinces. In 1871 out of a total population of 3,689,257 only 18,000 or .42 per cent, dwelt in the Middle West; in 1901 they possessed slightly more than 3 per cent of the total population, while in 1921 they had more than 22 per cent.

The growth of urban population in Canada is forcibly illustrated by the fact that in 1921 there were 109 cities and towns in Canada with a population of 5,000 and over, as against 87 in 1911, 57 in 1901, 45 in 1891, 34 in 1881 and 21 in 1871. In 1891 the population living in urban centres made up 31.8 per cent of the total population; in 1901 it had climbed to 37.5 per cent; in 1911 to 45.4 per cent and 1921 to 49.5 per cent. From 1891 to 1921 the rural population showed a gain of 34 per cent, as against a gain of 183 per cent in the urban population in the 30 years.

In 1871 Montreal, within the area comprised within its present limits, had a population of about 115,000 as against 618,506 in 1921 and Toronto, similarly considered, grew in the fifty years from 59,000 to 521,893. Winnipeg, which scarcely found a place on the map in 1871 with 241 persons, in 1921 had 179,087. Among the outstanding features may be noted the Vancouver and Calgary were first noted in the 1891 Census, while Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon did not find a place in the Census previous to 1901. These are now large and thriving centres of population, trade and industry.

The effects of immigration on the ethnic composition of the population is illustrated by the fact that in 1881, 59 per cent of the population was of English, Irish or Scottish origin, 31 per cent of French origin (nearly all native born), and 2 1/2 per cent Indian, leaving only about 8 1/2 per cent of the population as belonging to other races, while in 1911 or thirty years later, the proportion was as follows: British races 54 per cent, French 28 1/2 per cent, Indians less than 1 1/2 per cent, and all other races nearly 16 per cent. In 1921 the proportion was British races 55.5 per cent, French 27.9, Indians 1 1/2 per cent, leaving all other races with 15.43 per cent of the total population.

The section dealing with the classification of the population according to religious beliefs enables persons who are interested in such a classification to ascertain with the fullest detail the relative strength of the various denominations by counties, townships or cities. Of the total population in 1901, the church of England claimed 12.69 per cent; Baptists 5.92 per cent; Lutherans 1.72 per cent; Methodists 17.07 per cent; Presbyterians 15.68 per cent; Roman Catholics 41.51 per cent; while in 1921, twenty years later, the per cent. proportions were: Church of England 16.02 per cent; Lutherans 3.28 per cent; Methodists 13.18 per cent; Presbyterians 16.03 per cent, and Roman Catholic 38.50 per cent. The Jews, which numbered 16,401 or less than one-third of one per cent of the population in 1901, had 125,190 adherents in 1921 or 1.42 per cent of the total population.

Blenheim Public and Continuation school pupils will receive one hour's vocal training each week, it being decided by the Board of Education to give the scheme one month's trial.

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How many Objects

The above picture contains a list of all the objects in the family join in—see who can find the fifty best lists of words visible objects shown in the best, second prize, etc.

Young and Old Join

The Mail and Empire another puzzle game in which you can win a prize worth \$1,000.00. No object is too small for you to find. Your ability to find the prize you win, this evening, rather than the family together, your card and sheet of paper—and a small "P-Word". You will find how large a list of words with a few minutes' study and try it—Then, send in the big prizes.

Observe The

- 1. Any man, woman or child... 2. All answers must be... 3. All lists of names... 4. Only such words as... 5. Words of the same... 6. Do not use hyphenated... 7. Complete words, where... 8. The answer having the... 9. Any number of people... 10. Subscriptions (both... 11. A new subscriber is... 12. All answers will... 13. Three prominent... 14. Participants by sending... 15. The judges will meet...

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