

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. H. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1933.

HOSPITAL GRANTS

The importance of maintaining such necessary institutions as hospitals was strongly emphasized in the trustees' report submitted at last night's annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Hospital. The new hospital building, which shortly will be ready for occupation, was undertaken as the result of pledges obtained from subscribers, many of whom now find difficulty in meeting their obligations.

The report cites opinions expressed by Premier Stewart, Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, and Mr. W. M. Lea of the need of governmental support, to a greater extent than at present, of hospital work. Under present circumstances, however, it would be difficult to see how any substantial change could be effected in this direction without additional taxation.

While sympathizing with the hospital trustees in their financial difficulties, it is well also to realize the obligations which our governments have of endeavoring to balance their budgets, and, in times such as these, of practising the most rigid economy consistent with the proper maintenance of those services for which they are already responsible to the taxpayers.

A GAELIC REVIVAL?

Speaking recently in Charlottetown, Professor J. S. Thomson, M.A. of Pine Hill College, Halifax, a native of Scotland, declared that he had been greatly touched to hear people still speaking Gaelic in the Maritime Provinces, a fact which indicated to him that down to the third, fourth and fifth generations the ties of sentiment and attachment to the Old Land are still strong. This statement is interesting as showing the extent to which the Gaelic language was once spoken in these Provinces; for there can be no doubt that it has declined steadily in recent years.

Elsewhere on this page we republish, from The Scotsman, an unofficial survey of Scottish Gaelic in Canada which is of particular interest to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, as it is largely in these Provinces that the

language survives. The author of the article is Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Inverneil, who maintains that while it cannot be denied that Gaelic in the Maritimes has declined, there is still enough life in it to suggest that enthusiasm and interest could be easily aroused in those parts whose traditions and speech are still predominantly Highland.

Mr. Campbell's article was reprinted in the March issue of "An Gaidheal" (The Gael) official magazine of An Comunn Gaidhealach (The Gaelic Union) published at Glasgow, and a leading editorial (in Gaelic) was devoted to it by the editor, Rev. Neil Ross, D. Litt. We are indebted to Mr. H. A. Messervy, of this city, for a copy of the magazine and a translation of Dr. Ross' interesting comment. After summing up the results of Mr. Campbell's investigations, the editor says: "Are not our hearts filled with affection for that faithful posterity that are thus holding to their inheritance?"

The farther the Gael travels from his country of the hills the warmer is his devotion to his music and his speech. But as our speech loses more and more its grip in the Highlands as the result of neglect, so likewise will the Gaelic lose its grip in Canada from the same cause. . . . Thus will come death most certainly on our tongue unless every effort is made to save it in good time. . . . This question offers an opportunity for me to bring to public notice another matter about which I have been thinking much for many years. It is this: that it would seem right for the Comunn Gaidhealach to make an attempt to establish branches in Canada. The Gaelic is just as valued and as much alive in Canada as it is in Scotland. If the Comunn is zealous of keeping the speech, it is right that it should take means to encourage the Gaels of Canada, so that we may all unite together, earnestly and eagerly for this one end—to preserve our tongue and our music. It is not that we are more skillful or wiser than they; but we are still in the Old Home, in the Mother Country—and we have proven the good work of the Comunn for forty years. The authorities will listen to our voice. The teaching of the speech has been revived in the schools and we are able to keep in memory the old tunes, for they are sung at the Mods, both solo and in choir. Let the Comunn send overseas three or four delegates speaking and singing in Gaelic, and there is not the least doubt that there will be good fruit as a result of new branches budding forth in Canada.

The foregoing comment, together with Mr. Campbell's article, evidently created much interest among Gaelic enthusiasts in the Old Country. In the April issue of "An Gaidheal" the editor's suggestion of a Gaelic delegation to the Maritimes is warmly commended by Sir Alexander M. MacEwen, who is quoted as follows: "Sir—Your leading article on this subject and Mr. J. L. Campbell's account of his unofficial census in the March number of An Gaidheal suggest a new direction for the activities of An Comunn Gaidhealach. A delegation from An Comunn visiting Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward Island might produce results, not only of great interest, but of permanent value. The settlements of Gaelic-speaking Highlanders throughout the world are so few, and the anti-Gaelic influences are so strong, that it is highly important that contact and co-operation between Gaelic speakers in different countries should be established and encouraged. It would be of reciprocal benefit. I would suggest that steps should be immediately taken to examine this matter. A small committee might be appointed to consider the probable cost of sending a small deputation, including both speakers and singers, to Canada, and how to raise the necessary funds. If successful, such a delegation would be a striking testimony to the practical activities of An Comunn, as well as to our faith and missionary zeal. It would emphasize the fact that we regard Gaelic as

A living language, and not merely as a subject for scholastic research. —Alexander M. MacEwen

Further news of the Gaelic Union's plans for reestablishing Gaelic in the Maritimes will be awaited with great interest here, particularly by the Caledonia Club, which has done so much to foster Scottish sentiment and tradition in Prince Edward Island, and whose members still number several proficient speakers in what every true Gael maintains to have been "the language of Eden."

NOTES BY THE WAY

For some years now, in much of Europe, the "young men" have been in charge, and the most striking thing they have given us is Nazi Germany. It was told that wars were made by old men, by men who didn't have to fight, and that if only youth would take hold of things the making of wars would end. Yet in Germany we have seen the "young men" marching in martial fervor, clattering their armaments, persecuting even their own citizens with violence and force. The truth, of course, is that "youth" and "old age" cannot be measured or judged in this way. Not by the years a man has lived, but by the character of his mind and the enthusiasm of his heart, must it be judged as to whether he is "old" or "young."

Hitlerism in power, says the London Daily Herald has shown the grim and loathsome reality that the anti-democratic reaction is. It has won its way to office by a skillful but shameless demagoguery, by extravagant promises, by emotional appeals. Power has been won; promises are at once forgotten, and the men who were to "free Germany" settle down to batten on the spoils and to wreak a half-mad vengeance on all who oppose them.

It has become evident that the world, White Paper, India's future constitution assumes definite shape. India's obvious duty is to accept the White Paper as a basis for discussion to the Select Committee, to prepare to drive home the points which she considers essential, and to meet and overcome die-hard opposition. That can only be done by a display of solidarity on the lines of earnest and helpful co-operation. The task lies equally on the Princes and people of British India. We recall the proverb quoted by Mr. Gandhi: "Much wants more and loses all." The goal of many years' endeavour is before us; let us press forward manfully to its attainment.

When Chancellor Hitler mentions this salient feature of international relations, he cannot be accused of being on unsound ground. Let the other nations disarm and Germany will be content to retain her present disarmed status. But, if the other nations continue to balk at disarmament, then Germany demands the right to rearm. And, if the right is not given, Herr Hitler intimates that Germany will withdraw from the League of Nations. In this respect, the German leader puts it squarely up to the others. They may not relish the challenge, but there it is for them to do with as they will.

The world which Franklin Roosevelt sees today is not the world that Wilson saw, nor is it the world which Harding and Coolidge and Hoover saw through a haze of prosperity. It is a world in which the doctrine of economic isolation and of "save-himself-who-can" has brought cut-throat competition and dammed-up trade. Explosions of anger, fright and despair break the tension, as lava boils over the crust of a volcano: the savage acts of the German Nazis; Japanese at the Great Wall of China; snarling South American borders; weak nations vaulting their rage at their own impotence by bullying their minority; collapsing nations, saved only by the discipline and order of their people, by the habit of civilization.

Premier Bennett, like many another statesman, is often most happy in his utterances when he shuns the controversies of politics. There was breadth and spiritual insight in his address to the graduating class of McMaster University, and not the least wise thing that he said was that we must not expect the millennium from "some trick of economic adjustment." That, in these days, when too many of us are hoping for a new world over-night, or looking to this or that conference to provide us with magic formulae, is a warning greatly needed.

A living language, and not merely as a subject for scholastic research. —Alexander M. MacEwen

Further news of the Gaelic Union's plans for reestablishing Gaelic in the Maritimes will be awaited with great interest here, particularly by the Caledonia Club, which has done so much to foster Scottish sentiment and tradition in Prince Edward Island, and whose members still number several proficient speakers in what every true Gael maintains to have been "the language of Eden."



By James W. Barton, M.D. YOUR PERSONAL APPEARANCE

I recently picked up a little book giving various kinds of information, one item being the value of the different appeals in advertising.

It showed the relative strength of appeals; the highest possible value being 100 and the lowest 0. The appeals were healthfulness, cleanliness, time saved, appetizing, durability, quality, down a whole list of 30 appeals. I was pleased to see that healthfulness stood first with 92 but was amazed to find that at the bottom of the list was "beautifying" with a score of only 10.

I then looked at the date on the book and found it was 1922. I venture to say that "beautifying" is not at the bottom of the list to-day but likely right at the top with healthfulness because in these days women and girls, and men also, are intensely interested in their personal appearance.

And the first thought from a beauty standpoint is the skin. Thus all kinds of soaps, powders, ointments and creams are advertised making great claims as beautifying agents.

As a matter of fact it must be admitted that good soap with warm water is a great cleanser of the skin. Powders not only improve the appearance of the skin but give a certain amount of protection, absorb moisture, and are cooling. Ointments and creams give an additional supply of oil to a dry skin, making it soft and pliable.

You can thus see that there is need of these advertised articles—soap, powder, ointments and creams. However the proper hygiene or health of the skin depends upon good health habits—proper sleep, exercise, fresh air, sunlight, diet, clothing and bathing—which in preserving the health of all the tissues of the body, preserve the health of the skin.

As mentioned before by Dr. W. A. Pusey, Chicago, no other group of causes are more active in producing diseases of the skin than improper diet, bad habits of eating and living, and the series of digestive disturbances that go with these. If then your skin is rough, blotchy or itchy, try to locate the food or foods, often some of the best and most nourishing foods, which may be causing the irritation, and either avoid them or use them in small quantities.

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the Parliamentary session now drawing to a close

II ANTICIPATED REVENUE

Of the seventy millions of extra revenue which the new Budget is calculated to produce, between eighteen and twenty million dollars, it is estimated, will come from the new impost on sugar; twenty-eight millions extra from the scale of income taxation; eighteen to twenty million dollars from the elimination of sales tax exemptions; and the balance from the new excise taxes. With a reasonable revival in trade, considerably more than seventy millions extra would be brought in.

The Government expects to realize by increased taxation the following:

Table with 2 columns: Revenue Source and Amount. Includes Customs duties, Excise duties, Income tax, Sales tax, Manufacturers, stamp, importations and other special taxes, Total.

Table with 2 columns: Revenue Source and Amount. Includes Post office, Interest on investments, Other sources, Total.

Salaries and Pensions

One of the measures tending to economy, was a proposal that where a Civil Servant received full salary and also a pension, he should suffer a reduction so that the salary and pension combined would not exceed the full salary which the position carried.

There are fashions in radicalism as there are in everything else. Anarchy has been less heard of lately than it was a few years ago, but in this country it appears to be reviving. Perhaps some who went in for Communism have decided that, after all, unlimited individualism is the one and only panacea the world needs.

That Body of Hours

Scottish Gaelic In Canada AN UNOFFICIAL CENSUS (J. L. Campbell, in The Edinburgh Scotsman)

Although the Canadian census enumerates the speakers in Canada of many different languages, the speakers of Scottish Gaelic are not included in this linguistic enumeration. This omission, which is unfortunately rather typical of the official attitude in the Dominion towards the Gaelic language, in spite of the fact that many notable Canadians are from Gaelic-speaking homes, renders it difficult to find out how far the descendants of the eighteenth and nineteenth century Highland emigrants have preserved their old language in their new home, a matter of no small sentimental and linguistic interest.

In order to obtain further information upon this question, the writer had printed a short questionnaire upon the state of the Gaelic language in Canada, which was distributed to all ministers and priests of parishes in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island and in the counties of Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysborough on the Nova Scotia mainland. About 160 or so of these questionnaires were sent out, and all but about 30 received replies, many of which were accompanied by very interesting letters supplementing the answers given. The questions were as follows:—

- 1. Is Gaelic spoken in your parish? If so, by about how many? And by what proportion of the total population?
2. Do the children speak English, or Gaelic, or both?
3. Is Gaelic used in the schools?
4. Are Gaelic services held in your church? If so, how often? Do you ever preach in Gaelic?
5. Is your Gaelic congregation large? Or declining? Does it consist mostly of old people?
6. Is Gaelic declining in your Parish, or holding its own? Is it becoming corrupted with English?
7. Are there any Gaelic journals in circulation? Or books read?

THE NUMBER OF GAELIC SPEAKERS.

Unfortunately, not all correspondents gave both the number and the proportion of persons speaking Gaelic in their parish. This, together with those who did not reply, made the total number a

matter of guesswork. But sufficient figures were given to provide an idea of what the total might be.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Gaelic Speakers. Includes Cape Breton Island, Inverness co., Victoria co., Richmond co., Rural—Cape Breton co., Urban—Cape Breton co., Total.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Gaelic Speakers. Includes Mainland—Pictou county, Antigonish county, Guysborough county, Total, Prince Edward Island, Total number of Gaelic speakers enumerated.

* There are about 130,000 persons in Cape Breton Island, and 50,000 in Pictou and Antigonish together.

It is probable that the actual number is anything up to twice this figure. Many parishes showing a large proportion of Gaelic speakers did not state their number, while it would be nearly impossible for urban correspondents, especially those ignorant of Gaelic themselves, to estimate the number of Gaelic speakers in their parishes.

THE STATE OF THE LANGUAGE

In nearly every case the language was stated to be declining, and often to be corrupted with English words and expressions as well. In only four parishes, those of Inverness (Catholic), Whyocamagh (United Church of Canada and Presbyterian parishes), Gabarus (United), and Frambols and Loch Lomond (Presbyterian), was it stated to be holding its own, though in several others, notably Judique (Catholic), Strathlome and Lake Ainslie (United), St. Ann's (United) and North Shore (Presbyterian), the decline was only gradual as yet. All these parishes are in the island of Cape Breton, of which it can be said, so far as the non-French rural districts are concerned, that it is as whole as Highland as any part of Scotland is today. In nearly every parish it was stated that the proportion of children speaking Gaelic was smaller, often a good deal smaller, than that of adults, though in several cases it was said that children, brought up at home and in school to speak English, used to pick up Gaelic from their elders after leaving school, not, however, learning it very well in this way. It was clearly evident that further decline is inevitable, the younger generation as a whole tending to grow up either ignorant, or with only a smattering of the language.

GAELIC IN THE CHURCHES

This is best studied with reference to the percentages of Gaelic speakers in the parishes. It is evident that there are scarcely the number of Gaelic services held that might be expected; there are 24 parishes where more than 60 per cent. of the people speak Gaelic, but only eight where Gaelic is preached more than once a month. Many Gaelic parishes lack Gaelic

(Continued on Page 5)

FISHING REQUIREMENTS



If you intend going on a fishing trip we have everything to enable you to have a real holiday. Fishing Rods priced at \$5.00 up to \$10.00. Fishing Baskets, Nets, Reels, Flies, Casts, Hooks, etc. Kodak Cameras and Films. Thermos Bottles, Chocolates, etc. We would advise your seeing our window. There you will see an assortment of holiday necessities unequalled anywhere.

THE 2 MACS

Advertisement for Henderson & Cudmore Men's Wear. Features 'Saturday Specials' and lists various items like silk ties, men's suits, and tweed caps with prices. Includes the slogan 'EVERY ARTICLE WE ADVERTISE IS REGULAR STOCK.'

Advertisement for Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea. Promotes it as 'FOR PERFECT TEA FLAVOR' and 'USE—Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea'.

Advertisement for 'The Poet's Corner' featuring a sonnet by Lori Petri. The sonnet describes a scene of beauty and nature, mentioning 'ecstasies me weave' and 'That rapture poured upon a hill will leave'.

Advertisement for 'What Calvin Coolidge Said About Insurance for Children' by Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Encourages parents to insure their children for their future.