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Our Farm Edition

It is many years now since The Guardian produced its first Farm Edition, and we are pleased today to be able to present what is undoubtedly one of the most comprehensive and most attractive issues of this kind with which we have been associated. Attention has been given to past as well as present farming activities, for of no industry can it more truly be said that the present is the product of the past. We owe our success today in large measure to the sturdy pioneers who carved homesteads out of what was once this Island wilderness, and whose descendants are among our most progressive farmers today.

Much, too, we owe to the efforts, over a long period of years, of our agricultural experts in both the provincial and federal fields, and particularly of those associated with the Charlottetown Experimental Farm, whose golden anniversary is being celebrated on Monday.

We mentioned past and present, but the future is still more important, and our prospects and possibilities, as reviewed in today's issue, will doubtless be read with particular interest. The cooperation received from farm officials, advertisers and others in the production of the issue is greatly appreciated.

The Gaelic Test

Until two months ago, Australia for 58 years had controlled immigration by the unique method of a language dictation test. If an undesirable immigrant attempted to enter the country, he was read a passage in a language unknown to him, to be copied without error. If he failed, admission was denied. A new Immigration Act, abolishing dictation tests for unwanted aliens, has now come into operation; but the old Act will live in memory, if only for the picturesque role which Gaelic played in its enforcement.

This happened first in the port of Bunbury in Western Australia in 1927, when three colored seamen deserted their ship while it was loading a cargo required for the South African railways. They were arrested and escorted back, but they refused to go on board and were lodged in the town jail. The local Customs officer received strict orders from Canberra that deportation proceedings via dictation test must be attended to without delay. No linguist himself, he applied to the Bunbury high school where, at the time, three foreign languages were taught—French, German and Latin.

Latin was rejected because it was not a "spoken" tongue. German was not considered safe because the men, as residents of South Africa, almost certainly knew Dutch which is fairly closely related to German. French was immediately discarded because the Customs Department had information that one of the men had lived for some years in Mauritius, where French is spoken. Hebrew and Arabic, of which the language teacher had some knowledge, were rejected because they were Asian tongues, and the Customs officer and the teacher were of opinion that they were restricted under the Act to a European language.

When it seemed that an impasse had been reached, the teacher, a South Uist Hebridean, said he knew Scottish Gaelic. The Customs officer had barely heard of it, and wanted to know if it was a queer sort of English dialect. He was informed that Gaelic was a separate and independent language, spoken by about 100,000 people in Scotland and Eastern Canada and possessing a history and literature going back over 1,000 years. Having learned further that it was used by these people every day in ordinary conversation and business, he decided for it there and then.

The test was held that evening in the Police chambers in Bunbury, and the result was as anticipated—failure for all three Cape boys. Next morning they were formally tried in the local courthouse and convicted of being undesirable aliens, to be deported forthwith. One of the men, the ex-Mauritian, made a determined attempt to pass, but the dictation expert could not accept "ha" as the correct spelling of "tha" nor "hade" as the spelling of

"theid". The sailor said he did not believe Gaelic was a language at all and if it was, it was "a devil of a language." He was mildly warned that such language must not be used in court.

Gaelic was next heard of in November, 1934, when Dr. Egon Kisch, a well-known Czechoslovak scholar and Communist, jumped ashore at Melbourne port from the ship bringing him to Australia, in defiance of a Customs department ban on his landing. Deportation proceedings were started, but, because of his phenomenal knowledge of European tongues, the officials were in serious difficulty over a test language. Finally, encouraged by what had happened in Bunbury seven years earlier, they chose Gaelic. Kisch failed in the test, but he appealed successfully to the Australian High Court, which ruled that Gaelic was not a language within the requirements of the 1901 Act, but a "patois or dialect"! Subsequently another language was found and used for Kisch's deportation in 1935.

This is but a summary of the story, as given in fuller detail in a letter to the Globe and Mail, Toronto, by Mr. H.B. Laing, of West Australia—the language teacher who had set the Gaelic test in the Bunbury incident. It is highly entertaining; but many of our readers will feel, with us, that that High Court judge who confused Gaelic with patois was a woeful ignoramus. He should be deported himself!

Low Death Rate

While Canada's birth rate declined last year, and the marriage rate was the lowest since 1936, there was a record natural increase in the population. This was due to the fact that our death rate (7.9 for each 1,000 population) was the lowest in history. It was, indeed, one of the lowest in the world and compares with 9.5 in the United States and 11.7 in England and Wales. As a result, the natural increase (which takes into account only births and deaths, and excludes immigration figures) rose to 334,917 from 332,514 in the previous years.

This low death rate record is indeed a matter for satisfaction, regardless of its impact on population figures. It is one of the standards by which a civilization is judged, for it implies progress in public health measures that are of the greatest importance to any nation.

The Bureau of Statistics report, from which the above figures are taken, notes that Newfoundland had the highest birth rate last year of any province—33.8 births in each 1,000 population—followed by Alberta at 30.7 and Quebec at 29. But the birth rate in the far north was even higher: 47.3 in the Northwest Territories and 36.4 in the Yukon. Birth rates in other provinces: Prince Edward Island 25.8; Nova Scotia 26.6; New Brunswick 28.4; Ontario 23.3; Manitoba 24.9; Saskatchewan 26.9; British Columbia 25.6.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Staff officers numbering about 60 are now learning how to operate mobile defense columns at the Canadian Army Staff College, Kingston. Civil defense operation will pass into the Army's hands on September 1 and these men will be the nucleus that will direct civil defense work if there is a nuclear attack.

A youthful musician has been drawing loud acclaim at the National Jazz Festival at Fregene, Italy, and is no doubt quite pleased that he is applauded not for his name and resemblance to his father, but for his "Italian blues." His name? Romano Mussolini, youngest son of the late unlamented Fascist dictator.

"Fame," said Milton, "is no plant that grows on mortal soil." Possibly not, but it grows in Madame Tussaud's waxworks gallery in London, England, where two new faces have been added in recent weeks. They are those of Christian Herter, U.S. secretary of state, and Ingemar Johansson, heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

The Eisenhower administration, which favored repeal of the 22nd amendment barring a President from serving more than two four-year terms, has changed its position. Attorney General Rogers, in a letter to the Senate subcommittee on constitutional amendments, says that the amendment has had "too short a period of time fairly to test its efficacy." He thinks it wise to "defer any legislative action in regard to the amendment to permit further experience thereunder."



LOOK AND LIVE

Fresh Trouble In Laos

By Ed Strong
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Since the adjournment of the three-power United Nations commission for Laos a year ago, China and North Viet Nam have led an insistent chorus demanding its recall.

The West has always replied that conditions in the primitive little country did not warrant a new meeting of the commission, on which Canada, India and Poland share membership. The Canadian government has supported this view, although India has given increasing support to the Communist demands.

The recent outbreak of fighting between government troops and the guerrilla forces of the Communist Pathet Lao, which undermines the Western case, can scarcely be regarded as coincidental, particularly since the hostilities broke out in two provinces

close to the North Viet Nam border. Each side has freely accused the other of violating the 1956 Geneva agreement that ended French rule in Indochina and brought Laos into being, together with its sister states of Cambodia and Viet Nam.

The West says neighboring Communist states have consistently armed and supplied the Pathet Lao and have worked constantly towards the establishment of a Communist dictatorship.

In return, the anti-Communist government has been attacked for abandoning its pledged neutrality in favor of the West, for interfering Pathet Lao units that were absorbed into the Laotian army and for postponing elections scheduled for next December.

While reports of the fighting

are contradictory there is a possibility that the Communists have decided to postpone a showdown in view of the forthcoming Khrushchev-Eisenhower talks.

NEW TROUBLE SPOT
But the events of the last few days have established that Laos must be included with Berlin, Quemoy and the Arabian peninsula among the world's trouble spots and that Canada's high hopes of sharing in the successful conclusion of a "supervised peace" have not yet been fulfilled.

The Laotian government continues to oppose the recall of the three-power commission as a violation of its sovereignty. But it is clear that Laos would be powerless to resist an all-out Communist bid for power.

A British proposal for the dispatch of United Nations observers to the country may prove acceptable to the Laotians. But it is unlikely that a permanent solution will be found far short of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev level.

Kinnon, President of the Caledonian Club, Dean Shaw gave an interesting talk on the history of the Society and its efforts to preserve the Gaelic language.

Sgt. Douglas Heath, who is in charge of the R.C.M.P. detachment at Summerside, has been transferred to Ottawa and will leave on Saturday. Sgt. Heath has been with the force for the past nineteen years, most of which has been spent in this province. His successor has not yet been named.

Summer Night

Ottawa Journal

On farm house porches rocking chairs move slowly and rhythmically these quiet pleasant evenings as the sun drops nearer the horizon and gray shadows push down the eastern slopes of hills. It is pleasant to sit and watch light fade and to feel the brooding tranquility of the countryside. Gradually the heat lessens; slowly the sounds of night begin to be heard. There is a pageant in the sky as the sun drops behind the mountain rim. Colors flame briefly and then fade into greys, purples and blues. Dusk deepens while crickets fiddle in the aster bed and robins call from the old orchard behind the barn. Chimney swifts wheel and circle, dive and climb as they stage their evening aerial circus; then as darkness thickens, the birds settle twittering in the house chimney.

A whippoorwill starts its evening concert from the wall along the pasture lane and the plaintive repetitive calls blend with the

darkness. A nighthawk booms above the garden; from the pasture, the soft tinkling of cowbells is pleasant music. Fireflies stage their ballet over the lawn and the glowing phosphorescence against the blackness is red writing on the black page of night. There is something distinctive about a July night. It is usually the only full month of the year when a man can enjoy his porch each evening. Early June has cool nights; late August brings the it is good to relax and watch night mer's night in the seventh month, first touch of Fall. But on a Summer to the land.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(August 8, 1934)

Rev. A.R. Pyke of Montague, has accepted a call to the Lewisville Baptist Church, it was announced last evening, and will assume his pastoral duties there on the first Sunday in October. Rev. Mr. Pyke, a native of Sydney Mines, N.S., has served in several pastorates throughout the Maritimes.

Mayor Lidstone of Summerside has rented his store on Water Street to Siedman Bros. of Toronto, who propose to open a store on the same line as Woolworth's. Extensive alterations are being made providing work for a considerable number of men. It is expected the store will be ready to open next week.

TEN YEARS AGO
(August 8, 1949)

Dean Neil Shaw, Secretary of the Gaelic Society of Scotland, was guest speaker at the Charlottetown Rotary Club yesterday. Introduced by Mr. William Mac-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

TRANSLATOR NEEDED

Sir,—This is an appeal being made to any of your readers who know the German language, to give some voluntary assistance in translating and replying to letters written in German by adopted refugees.

These people are non-Germans, who were stranded in Germany after the last war, many highly educated and victims of Hitler's slave labour and concentration camps. Suffering from T.B. they are unable to work and no country will take them in. For twelve years they have been forgotten D.P.'s eking out a bare subsistence under the kindly ministrations of German welfare workers and a small grant from the United Nations.

Following the example of other Canadian groups in B.C. and Ottawa, women of the Anglican W.A. of P.E.I. have decided to adopt a small number of these Displaced Persons but find that those chosen for us cannot speak English as they come from Lithuania, Yugoslavia, etc. All however speak German. The adoption simply consists of friendly interest and correspondence and the sending of little gifts from time to time—surely a small gesture in this Refugee Year, from our full and happy lives.

We have one volunteer translator already, who has visited these camps and who knows the heart-rending conditions, but we need another. Thanking you for your space. I am, Sir, etc., (Mrs.) ADELE HEMMING, The Charlottetown Residence, Tel. 4394.

Should Check These Symptoms

by Herman N. Bundese, M. D.
HOW'S YOUR INSULIN? If you're over 40 and overweight maybe you had better check. Insulin is a hormone manufactured by the pancreas. As long as the pancreas continues to supply adequate amounts, you are okay.

NOT ENOUGH SECRETION
But if it fails to turn out enough of the secretion, you are in trouble. Your body cells can't utilize food sugars—and you have diabetes.

The foods we eat, you see, supply sugars and starches which the digestive juices turn into glucose, a form of sugar. But to make the conversion, the digestive juices need the aid of insulin.

SUGAR ACCUMULATES
The glucose is absorbed into the blood stream to nourish our tissues and to supply us with energy. Without an adequate supply of insulin, however, the sugar accumulates in the blood and spills over into the urine.

Thus diabetes is a condition which deprives the body of its ability to use sugar. Diabetes still is a killer, make no mistake about that. It ranks seventh among diseases as a cause of death. But half a century ago a diagnosis of diabetes was a sentence of certain death.

SUBSTITUTE INSULIN
Now we can take insulin from the pancreas of animals and substitute it for human insulin. Through oral administration or by injections, coupled with diet and control of exercise, we can control diabetes.

We can control it if we can detect it. Unfortunately, a great many persons are diabetic and don't even realize it. This is ironic because it is so easy to diagnose the disease. Simply by checking a sample of urine, your own family physician can determine if it contains sugar.

If it does, he will draw a little blood for a sugar test. This will prove conclusively whether or not you have diabetes. While diabetes is found in all age groups, it is most prevalent among those over 40. And there is no doubt that overweight is a contributing factor, particularly for those in middle life.

SYMPTOMS OF DIABETES
Once again I would like to remind you of the symptoms of diabetes: increased appetite, loss of weight, weakness, dry skin, irritability, frequent urination, undue thirst, leg pains and foot ulcers.

If you have some or all of these complaints, better see your doctor right away.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
L.L.: Several years ago I had polio and was cured, but shortly afterward I developed asthma. It is so severe that I am a nervous wreck from the coughing. Could the polio have brought on this asthma? Can you tell me anything to help this condition?
Answer: Ordinarily, there is no connection between polio and asthma. The latter is often a manifestation of allergy and is aggravated by emotional and nervous factors. You should have a thorough medical examination with allergy tests if necessary. Much can be done by your doctor to relieve this condition.

NOTES BY THE WAY

So you think painter Pablo Picasso is a genius? Not so. He's just "an arteriosclerotic, clearly afflicted with hypertension." We have that on the authority of a Paris heart specialist, Dr. Elie Botzolakis, who has spent the last 12 years finding out what makes abstract painters tick. His conclusions: Three out of every four of them suffer from nervous tension, enlarged hearts and high blood pressure. What's more the more abstract their paintings, the worse their nervous systems are.—North American Newspaper Alliance

Some 200,000 applications were received at Ottawa for 4,300 civil service jobs. Considering the high total of unemployment in the country, and the attractiveness of a government job from the standpoint of security, the figure is not surprising.—Fort William Times-Journal.



STRATHHAVEN
Softly now, the evening breeze Gently rustles the silvery leaves. White-throated sparrows sweetly sing In company with a tinkling spring.

A tiny farm house lies below Beneath the shade of weeping willow And farther still the landscape green Rolls upward from a placid stream.

The valley's filled with twilight peace, The day's hot rays begin to cease A magic dream is woven fine And scented with the pungent pine.

This Haven now is hushed and still The sun is half behind the hill. A rustic ease falls on the land, Content and rest are hand in hand.

— Bert Foster, Charlottetown.

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ATTENTION

"OLD HOME WEEK"

POULTRY EXHIBITORS

Please do not bring your poultry exhibits in until Monday. They will be accepted until 12 o'clock noon.



ST. DUNSTAN'S UNIVERSITY

I PROGRAMS OF STUDY:

- Bachelor's Degree in Arts.
- Bachelor's Degree in General Science.
- Bachelor's Degree in Commerce.
- Diploma in Engineering.
- Pre-Medical, Pre-Dental, and Pre-Law Courses.
- Diploma in Secretarial Studies. A two-year course leading to a Diploma in Secretarial Studies is offered to students who wish to combine some of the basic elements of a classical education with a reasonable skill in secretarial work. Students who, after the completion of the program of study for a Diploma in Secretarial Studies, wish to obtain the Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science Degree can do so by completing fifteen additional academic courses chosen in such a way as to include the courses required for either degree.
- Teacher Training, enabling students with satisfactory standing in Grade XII to complete Freshman Year and qualify for a First "A" Prince Edward Island Teacher's License in one regular school year. To qualify for a Superior I License two additional summer sessions of the equivalent are required.

II ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

- General Requirements: Seven subjects passed on the Prince Edward Island Grade XII level or equivalent—English, another language, algebra, geometry, history, a science, and an elective.
- Special Requirements: (a) Arts: Latin and French (b) Engineering: Physics and Chemistry In special cases remedial work is provided for students who do not have complete admission qualifications.

III FEES (per year):

Tuition	\$120.00
Board, etc.	\$345.00
Room	60.00

IV SCHOLARSHIPS:

Students in the university years who are in need of financial assistance are eligible to receive interest-free loans up to \$300.00 per year under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program. Application for this assistance is made to the Department of Education, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

V APPLY:

The Registrar,
St. Dunstan's University,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ST. DUNSTAN'S HIGH SCHOOL

I PROGRAMS OF STUDY:

- Grade XI
- Grade XII

II ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

Completion of Grade X

III FEES (per year):

Tuition	\$ 65.00
Board	345.00

IV APPLY:

The Principal,
St. Dunstan's High School,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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—AT—

THE CHARLOTTETOWN HOTEL

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TICKETS 2.50 PER COUPLE

Tickets also may be purchased at door the night of dance or at the Charlottetown Hotel

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"Celebrate Your Anniversary by Attending One of These Dances"