The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W. J. Rancox - - Publisher and General Manager

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 — MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1959.

Defining The Farmer

What is a farmer? That would seem to be a simple question, but it provoked much discussion and little unanimity at the annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture the other day. Some of the delegates thought it would be a good idea for their organization to define the word "farmer", and they introduced a resolution to that effect. This was the proposed definition: "One engaged in the business of farming, as one who earns the major portion of his income from farming."

The definition was evidently intended to exclude "gentlemen farmers" who work the land as a hobby or have someone else do it for them. But man after man got up at the meeting and said he considered himself a bona fide son of the soil and yet he had to depend on other jobs as well as farming to make a living. There was one gentleman who explained that he and his son lived on and operated a 500-acre farm, yet made as much or more money out of trucking and other sidelines. After a few more attempts at drafting a satisfactory definition, the meeting gave up.

The incident, says the Ottawa Citizen, provides fresh evidence of a trend that many economists find disturbing—the apparently growing number of family farms that are no longer fully self-sustaining. Or it may be that they were never really self-sustaining but that a greater number of families put up with a low standard of living. Nowadays there may be more opportunities to augment income from other sources.

Federal studies of the problem have been made. At the present time, it is understood, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed and is now processing the first really comprehensive survey of non-farm income in Canada. When it is published, it should make interesting reading, and perhaps assist in the framing of future agricultural policies.

We quoted recently in these columns the reference in the Gordon Commission report on Canadian Agriculture to subsistence farming in this Province, in connection with the new policies Premier Shaw is adopting to improve production methods. He is revamping the Provincial Department of Agriculture to this end, broadening its activities and bringing it into closer contact with our farmers individually as well as through their farm organizations.

When the industry has been raised to a profitable level there will be no difficulty in defining what a "farmer" is, or in keeping him in fulltime employment on the farm. That is where he belongs, and where his experience and ability are of most value to the community, the province and the country. An objective of this kind is one of the most important that any government could undertake.

Newfoundland Proposal

Noted in these columns recently was the fact that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce policy committee had rejected a resolution put forward by Newfoundland asking for a rationalization of the country's tariff structure. We suggested that the Chamber could perform a more valuable service by instituting an inquiry of this kind than by sponsoring movements for a "distinctive" Canadian flag or national anthem, whatever that means.

The St. John's Daily News also expresses regret that the resolution was turned down. "All the Newfoundland delegation proposed," it says, "was 'a scientific study of tariffs with a view of reducing rates to the point where the genius and ability of the Canadian manufacturer may be used, without prejudice to himself, to the best advantage of Canadian consumers, particularly those living in the peripheral areas.' There was nothing in this that denied the right of certain industries to reasonable protection and it is surprising that it could not have been incorporated in those resolutions which were accepted for further consideration."

In its preamble the resolution noted that before union the Newfoundland tariff was a major factor in creating a high cost of living. But that local tariff was for revenue rather than protective purposes. The Canadian tariff is higher in many instances than the rates applicable to essential imports in pre-union Newfoundland. And while this may have no bearing on the tariff question, it is aggravated by the application to imports and domestic manufactures of the manufacturers' sales tax of eleven per cent.

What is needed is a scientific study of the effects of tariff impositions on our whole Atlantic economy. Some work was done in this connection in one of the Gordon Commission reports, but there is room for a more exhaustive analysis of the subject. Since the Chamber of Commerce has turned down the opportunity of performing a public service of this kind, why cannot it be undertaken by the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council? Until we get the whole tariff picture in perspective, APEC plans will be continually frustrated by criticism from the Central Provinces about "subsidies" being paid, or requested, to keep our stifled Atlantic industries in operation. The tariff subsidization which the bigger industrial centres have enjoyed under Confederation is due for a thorough inquiry by some competent body.

The British Proposal

Britain's Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd has stepped into the breach in the Geneva discussions over banning nuclear weapon tests. The Russians are balking at a scientifically based control and inspection system. They also object to a study of new American findings on the matter of detecting underground nuclear explosions. Mr. Lloyd now proposes a series of experimental underground tests sponsored jointly by Russia, Britain and the United States which may fill the bill. The results would be helpful in determining how accurately underground explosions can be distinguished from earthquakes and at what distance detection centres would need to be established.

If the Russians are sincere about reaching an agreement, it is difficult to see how they can reject this proposal. And pending the underground experiments, it should be possible to reach agreement on halting atmospheric tests. These are the tests to which the rest of the world objects most vigorously because they pollute the air with radioactive fallout.

As things stand, the United States and Britain have extended their voluntary suspension of nuclear testing to the end of the year, and Soviet Russia has said it will not conduct tests so long as the western powers do not. But such an arrangement is too uncertain. A binding agreement needs to be reached, and acceptance of the British proposal would go some way in achieving this end.

EDITORAL NOTES

Unless events force a change, Parliament expects to reconvene at Ottawa during the first two weeks of January. The last session convened on January 15.

* * *

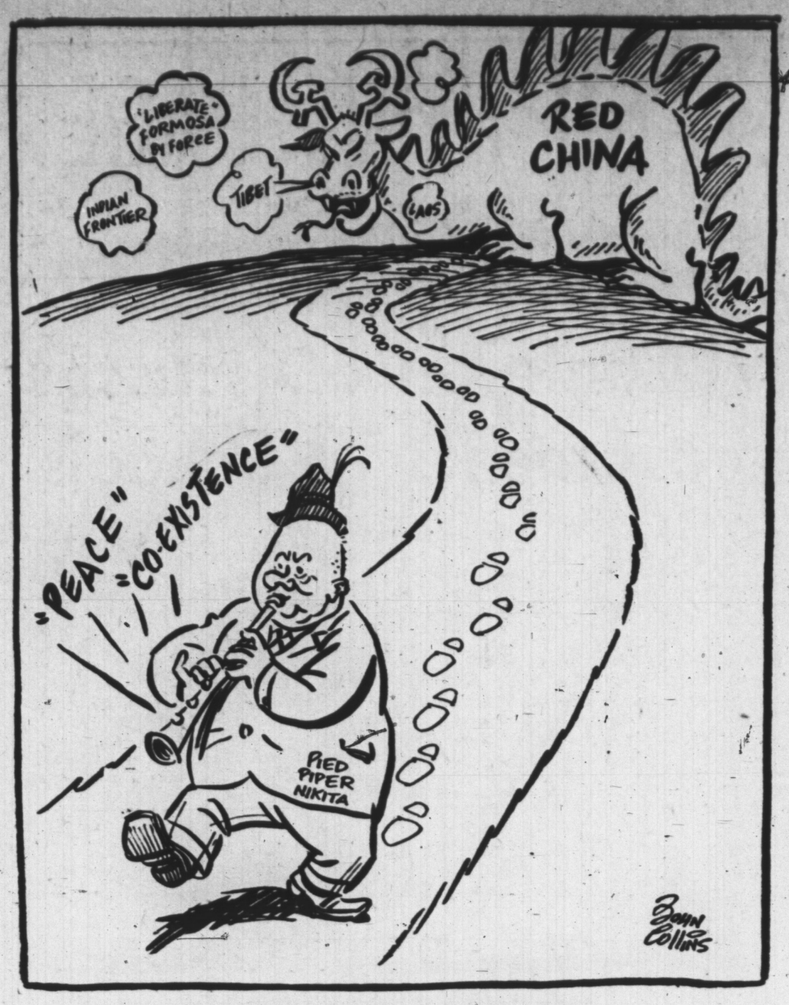
On his European tour, President Eisenhower will be received in official audience at the Vatican by Pope John on December 6. This will be an historic occasion, but not a unique one. President Woodrow Wilson visited Pope Benedict XV in 1919.

* * *

It is cheering to note that Canada's surplus of dried skim milk—64,200,000 pounds in government-held stocks at March 31—has melted away under world demand. Some offers were reported for 12 cents a pound, two cents more than the 10-cent support price the government maintained from May 1 until it ended the support program on Sept. 30.

* * *

In contrast to this Province, New Brunswick reports a gratifying decrease this year in the number of deaths on the highways. To the end of September there were 75, compared with 117 in the same period last year which was indeed an appalling record. One reason for the decline is attributed to recent legislation which made inquests into the highway deaths mandatory.



THE RELUCTANT DRAGON

WORLD AFFAIRS

Britain & Emergent Africa

By Austen Kark
United Kingdom Information Service

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother is to visit the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland next May. She will then perform the ceremonial opening of the great Kariba Dam project, which may ultimately supply up to 8,000 million kilowatt hours of electric power a year to growing industries and population centres in Northern and Souther Rhodesia. This will be an important stage in the execution of an engineering project which will greatly contribute to the economic development of Central Africa.

The problems of economic growth facing the peoples of Africa are tremendous—calling for a sustained co-operative effort in which Commonwealth solidarity will have a major role to play. Yet these problems may perhaps be less difficult to solve than political problems, for these are surrounded by a maze of special interests, and are further confused by passion and prejudice.

What is the overall pattern in West Africa, Britain has led the way in sponsoring the evolution of the purely African territories from dependent status to complete independence. By bringing Ghana into existence, Britain set the seal of recognition on the legitimate aspirations of African nationalism.

The year 1959 has seen the advance to regional self-government of Northern Nigeria, last of the three Nigerian regions to achieve that status, and in October 1960 the whole Federation of Nigeria will achieve independence. The future of Sierra Leone will be considered at a conference in London next year.

TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT

Britain faces a more difficult problem in those territories where generations of peoples of non-African origin (Asians, Arabs and Europeans) have made their homes beside the African communities. The crux of the problem lies in the wide disparity between the different races and tribes in education, experience, political and social ideas, and economic standards and traditions.

Briefly, what Britain is trying to do is to lead these societies towards self-government by obtaining a general acceptance that each community has a right to stay and to make its own distinctive contribution to the country's future; by developing the resources of the country as national and not sectional assets; by raising the educational and social standards of the less advanced communities, and by introducing —progressively — representative forms of government.

In some territories, the advance towards this partnership between these diverse communities has been done by creating electorates in which the right to vote is limited to those with certain economic or educational qualifications. In some again, the active working of Ministers of different races in the Colonial Government has encouraged non-racial rather than racial political groupings. The hope is there will be a steady evolution towards a future in which feelings of race and tribe will be submerged by those of loyalty towards a single nation.

IN EAST AFRICA

East Africa has already gone some way in this direction. In Tanganyika there is a Legislative Council which contains 16 Africans as compared with only four some five years ago. Thirty of its 53 members (ten Europeans, ten Asians, and ten Africans) have been elected by qualitative franchise on a common electorate roll on which each voter was required to vote for one African, one Asian and one European candidate.

A committee has been considering the size and composition of the Legislative Council, the tripartite voting system and (within the frame work of a qualitative franchise) the need for changes in the present electoral qualifications; its report is at present under consideration.

In Kenya there are 25 Africans in a Legislative Council of 91. Five years ago there were eight in a Council of 54. There are places for two Africans in the Council of Ministers, though only one has been taken up. Voting is by racial communities, with the Africans on a qualitative franchise.

Kenya will eventually achieve responsible self - government through institutions which will serve the proper rights and interests of all the different communities within a broad democratic framework.

In Uganda, 34 Africans today sit in a Legislative Council of 62. Five years ago there were 20 in a Council of 56. A committee is studying the possibility of direct elections on a common roll, which the government hopes to introduce in 1961.

BENEFITS OF FEDERATION

The most complex situation, however, is in Central Africa, where the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, created in 1953, comprises the self-governing territory of Southern Rhodesia with its relatively large European minority, and Northern Rhodesia with its relatively large European minority, and Northern Rhodesia and Nysaland—with largely African Populations — which are Protectorates for which Britain retains ultimate responsibility.

The founding of the Federation has conferred economic and social benefits on the three territories as a whole—African earnings, for instance, have risen by 65 per cent—and particularly on the smallest, poorest and most populous of them—Nyasaland—where Federation has been followed by a dramatic increase in expenditure on health and education.

U.K. Controls Relaxed

By Ed. Simon
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Starting next Monday, Britons will be able to acquire a variety of North American goods previously denied them. But there won't be a sudden boom in sales.

The government's relaxation of import controls on virtually all products from the dollar area, announced Wednesday, has done away with quota restrictions on their entering the country. But it hasn't affected customs duties, domestic taxes and shipping charges which may price some of the more expensive articles out of the British market.

A case in point is the American-made automobile which has to cope with a 50-per-cent purchase tax on all motor cars, domestic and foreign, on top of its high cost of transport and substantial import duty. American exporters have never succeeded in filling the quota allowed them under the old regulations.

Similar factors are likely to prevent a flood of imports of American - style washing machines, air conditioners and refrigerators, even though their counterparts are scarce on the domestic market.

Domestic and European competition will affect some other items. Britain's fast-growing artificial fabrics industry is generally considered capable of coping with transatlantic competitors and German cameras are likely to outsell American makes.

SALMON FREED

One of the outstanding items to be freed, and the only one likely to be of the greatest benefit to Canada, is fresh and frozen salmon. With restrictions on canned salmon removed earlier in the year, the new measure restores a lucrative market to Canada's west coast fishing industry.

Some concern is felt by Britain's lagging cotton and wool producers over relaxations in textiles but retention of protective tariffs is likely to limit imports, although Britain's prosperous teen-agers may be willing to splurge on North American styles in clothing. British dress manufacturers were among the first to protest against removal of the controls.

The announcement on dollar imports, combined with similar moves affecting Europe and other countries, is the fourth step within a year towards liberalizing Britain's economic relations with the outside world.

A similar move affecting a wide range of dollar consumer goods went into effect last May. Early this month, the government removed limits on expenditure by tourists abroad. And the pound was made convertible on non-resident accounts last December.

Burro Holds His Own

National Geographic Society

There is small need for the expression of woe in the eyes of an American burro. He never had it so good.

True, the burro has an impersonal enemy—canners of pet food. But California forbids the killing of burros, and Congress recently passed legislation prohibiting the use of aircraft and motor vehicles in hunting burros—and mustangs—on Federal land. An estimated, 5,500 to 13,000 burros run wild in the West.

Moreover, the soft-eyed, mild-natured creature now rivals the Shetland pony as a pet for children. Mexico exports many burros to the United States each year. It is possible to order a pet burro from mail-order houses in Chicago for less than $100.

The burro can be pest as well as pet, however. Where burros have turned to the wild, they often overgraze land and take over water holes. More timid animals are driven from their usual haunts.

Unlike the mustang, also hunted for pet food, burros are not threatened with extinction. Major concentrations of feral burros live the easy life along the Colorado River from Utah to the Mexican border and in the rugged desert country of southeastern California. They thrive even in Death Valley.

The burro, or donkey, seems to take life as it comes, which doubtless accounts for its long and strikingly successful history.

Man probably tamed donkeys in the New Stone Age, some 12,000 years ago; no one could estimate the myriad gallons of water and cords of wood they've carried since then. Donkeys were about when Egyptians were putting up the pyramids.

The progenitor of the domestic donkey is believed to have been the African wild ass. A few of the species (Equus asinus) still exist in the Sudan Abyssinia, and Somaliland. They are big and dusky with gray or ashy upper parts, a dark stripe down the back, and generally a shoulder stripe and variable striping on the legs.

In the donkey's striping lies story. Commonly the back stripe and tansverse form a cross. As a donkey bore Christ on his triumphal entry into Jerusalem, legend says the marking is a symbol of its Biblical mission.

COMES TO NEW WORLD

The small gray donkey came to the West with the Spanish Conquistadors. It hauled loads for Cortes in the land of Montezuma, pulled silver from mines, and served the Spanish padres who built missions in California and the Southwest. The donkey arrived with its Spanish name, burro.

Some Pointers On Epileptics

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

QUESTIONS, questions and more questions.

Throughout life, an epileptic and his family have questions about what he should and shouldn't do. This begins in early childhood, when the parents ask the questions..

I'd like to answer a few of them today.

BIGGEST WORRY

The parents of epileptic children worry most about whether the youngster will suffer injury during an attack.

Well, as a rule he won't, unless, of course, he falls and strikes a hard or sharp object.

Ordinarily, no special diet is required for an epileptic child. And, in most instances, play does not have to be restricted. Just to be safe, check with your own physician about whether the child should ride a bike, swim or climb.

SHOULD ATTEND SCHOOL

Unless an epileptic child is among the 20 per cent in which the condition cannot be controlled, he probably should attend school. Of course his teacher should be told about his condition. It would be unfair to her and the other children if she did not know. The other pupils, though, don't have to be informed about it.

The young victim himself also should know about his condition so he can better cope with it.

As far as discipline is concerned, it is all right to punish a child but never so severely that it might precipitate a seizure.

What about his chances of employment as he grows older??

CAN COMPETE

Well, this sometimes is a problem. However, when an epileptic can keep his attacks under control through medication he usually can compete with most healthy persons for most positions.

As in the case of the school child, the employer of an epileptic should be told of the condition This will aid the employee, as well as the employer, since the former can be placed in the job best suited for him

MILITARY DUTY

Epilepsy does not automatically rule a victim out of military service If the condition can be controlled, as it can in the vast majority of cases, he may usually serve in non-combat duty

Life insurance policies probably will present problems to epileptics Although some companies accept such clients, the premiums charged are usually higher than average

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mary: Can you tell me if, when both parents have blue eyes, they can have a child with brown eyes or vice versa?

Answer: Blue - eyed parents may have a brown-eyed child Some previous ancestor may have had brown eyes and this recessive characteristic appears in a subsequent generation

NEWSPAPER MAN DIES

MONTREAL (CP)—Paul Noel de Tilly, 45, treasurer and executive board-member of the newspaper Le Petit Journal, died Friday Born in Montreal, Mr de Tilly was educated at Bourget College and the University of Montreal He was a member of the executive board of the revue commerce as well as of the French - language weekly Petit Journal His wife and three sons survive

The burro proved a superb freight carrier in the mountains and deserts of the New World. Sure-footed, durable, patient, hearty, indifferent to diet, and amazingly strong, it lived valiant episodes in the winning of the West. The burro discovered many a vital waterhole.

What the burro never did, though, was lose its stubbornness. A Mexican hit song of a few years back was entitled, "My Little Burro Doesn't Want to Go," and there is no doubt that the burro has greatly enriched the language of many who have had to deal with it.

Mexico remains the land of the burro. There is a saying that there is no place in Mexico where you cannot see a mountain—or a burro.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Many people say that lobsters don't suffer any from being boiled alive but no lobster has ever said this.—Sarnia Observer

The motorist who still hasn't put antifreeze in his radiator is the same one who didn't get his motor licence until the deadline was reached. He's also the same one who will growl about slow service when he tries; along with many others, to get attention at the corner station when the first real cold wave strikes.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

The biggest battleship ever built in Britain is to be scrapped. She is the 44,500 ton HMS Vanguard taken over from the builders by the Royal Navy in 1946. Her war-time complement would have been 2,000 officers and men, but Vanguard never fired a shot in anger. She will be towed off to the breaker's yard with a reputation as innocent as that of a peacetime passenger liner. Yet there is a nostalgic note. This huge and powerful ship cost $27,000,000. That will soon be the price tag on a bomber.—Hamilton Spectator

MAXIMS

Many a man thinks he is patient when, in reality, he is indifferent.

The Poets Corner

IN TUSCANY

The white majestic oxen yoked at dawn
For ploughing, dumb forgiveness in their eyes;
Without a weed the mountain plots of green,
The patterned vine and olive, sluiced and pruned,
As neat as knitting, and by inches won
From immemorial ravages of war;
Children in frugal smocks and early smiles
Awaiting transport to their scattered schools;
Meals at the farm, the topic always work,
Its moral scrolling even their play of art,
The beautiful wine-flagon laced with straw:
Earn sleep by sleepless labour with the hoe;
Then the cool sundown and the balcony moon,
The heart and mind at peace above the world—
There, to grave harmonies of mountain-oak,
Rome in her early, simple grandeur spoke.

—Geoffrey Johnson
in the N.Y. Herald Tribune

If the generals writing their wartime memoirs did not have other generals to write about, they would have precious little to say.—Ottawa Journal

John Philpot Curran (1750-1817), the Cork born forensic orator, loved trees; he especially prized a large one just beside his house. A friend casually remarked that it was becoming a danger; its roots might damage the building, and two or three rooms were unpleasantly darkened. Curran looked quietly at the tree and murmured: "I was thinking of taking down the house."—Irish Digest, Dublin

The Age Old Story

Whosoever shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(Nov. 9, 1934)

Mr. Justice Arsenault returned from Ottawa last evening where he attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaux and Canadian Travel Bureau. Mr. Arsenault states that with the added activity of the Canadian Travel Bureau and the continent wide advertising, the tourist season next year should be a banner one.

The new minister, Rev. J.T. Payne, recently appointed to take charge of the work in the Church of England parishes of Cherry Valley and Georgetown, conducted his first service in Cherry Valley Sunday last. At the evening service Captain J.T. Morris was the preacher. He has served the two parishes for the past year and will leave shortly for Sandy Cove, N.S.

TEN YEARS AGO
(Nov. 9, 1949)

A community film council was formed last week in Kensington by seven local organizations. Two representatives from each group make up the council and the officers include: President, Rev. S. J. Davies; vice-president, Mrs. Lewis Murray; secretary, Mrs. Carrie Kennedy; treasurer, Joseph Davison.

The new Boy Scout Hall in Borden which has been donated for this purpose by Scout Master A.P. Ceretti was formally opened last evening by His Honour Lt. Governor J.A. Bernard. The ceremony was attended by Maj. Gen. D.C. Spry, chief executive commissioner of the Boy Scout Association of Canada, who is on a three-day visit to this province.

FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY ANNUAL MEETINGS

Prince—Tuesday, Nov. 10—
Summerlea Restaurant, S'side East

Queens—Thursday, Nov. 12—
Pownal Hall, Pownal.

Kings—Friday, Nov. 13—
Montague High School.

Speakers on Fire Fighting, Civilian Defence, Farm Credit, Fruit and Vegetable Production and on County Federation Programs in Nova Scotia will be in attendance.

Resolutions accepted from the floor. Take part in shaping policy for agriculture.

Do not miss these meetings.

CONGRATULATIONS
TO
MARK GAUDET, SUMMERSIDE

We are proud to have been chosen to supply and install the complete refrigeration equipment and the automatic check-outs for this fine new "Save Easy" Super Market.

STOREY ELECTRIC

Accredited Suppliers for

Save Easy and Lucky Dollar Store

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

HUSSMANN

Refrigeration Equipment

"WE REFRIGERATE THE ISLAND"