

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew... Published every week-day morning at 10 Prince Street...

One Of Our Best.

The late Mr. Duncan J. Bonnell spent many of his active business years in Sydney, N.S., and his latter years in British Columbia; yet few men retained closer ties with Prince Edward Island and none was more widely known and esteemed in this, his native Province.

He started his career with this newspaper, and soon became foreman of the composing room. In his off hours he studied advertising through the International Correspondence School, established an advertising agency and later moved to Summerside as advertising manager for R. T. Holman, Limited, where he acquired the practical experience that proved invaluable to him in building up his own chain of stores in Sydney, Glace Bay and North Sydney. In these ventures he was outstandingly successful, but ill health obliged him to dispose of his business and return to Charlottetown. Though in retirement, his keen interest in community affairs, his ability and wide experience, were soon recognized and his services were sought, and freely given, in sparking fund raising campaigns and other work for worthwhile organizations of many kinds.

No one could come in contact with Mr. Bonnell without being impressed by his broad human sympathies, his high ideals of citizenship, his gift for leadership and—perhaps more than anything else—by his modesty and sociability. A man of deep religious convictions, he respected all creeds and won the esteem and confidence of all classes by his tolerance and rectitude. Those who were privileged to know him as a friend could say much more about this fine Christian gentleman, though he would be the last to feel comfortable under plaudits of any kind. He would, we think, much prefer to be known as just a good citizen.

Like his brother, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Bonnell, he cherished deep affection for his native Province, for its people and ways of life. On his last visit here, last summer, he expressed regret that his health did not permit of his remaining permanently. During all his years of "exile" he read Island newspapers voraciously, and corresponded frequently with local friends and acquaintances. He was always a part of this community, in his thoughts and in the thoughts of those who knew him. That, perhaps, is the kind of tribute he would value most.

To his widow, brothers and sister, the Guardian tenders sincere sympathy.

Ontario Hog Marketing

For more than a year, notes the Ottawa Citizen, the producer-controlled hog marketing scheme in Ontario has been steeped in controversy and court actions. In January the Appeal Court of Ontario upheld a decision that the plan presented by the Farm Products Marketing Board in 1957 was invalid. The 1957 plan was in effect a consolidation of the original 1949 plan and subsequent amendments. These amendments included some features of a compulsory nature that were strongly objected to by many hog producers.

Critics and supporters alike had an opportunity last July to express their views on the 1957 plan, but the result was quite inconclusive. Technically, it appeared that the plan had been endorsed by the required two-thirds of those voting. However, only 47.4 percent of the 78,678 eligible voters bothered to cast a ballot at all. All that can be said is that the pros got out more of the vote than the antis, for a majority of 68.2 percent was achieved. An actual adverse vote was recorded in a number of important hog producing counties.

But it has now been ruled by Chief Justice McRuer that the vote was invalid. This doesn't make much

practical difference in view of the fact that the scheme on which the vote was held has been thrown out. The marketing scheme is thereby confined to regulations adopted in 1949.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture has been careful not to commit itself on the merits of the hog marketing scheme. It affirms the principle of producer control over marketing of farm products without blanket endorsement of individual plans. The Frost government now proposes to set up a royal commission to examine farm marketing and related problems. This would be a good opportunity to settle the basis on which producer control of marketing can be made acceptable to the great majority, and also to devise better ways of testing opinion. The present situation—there have been other disputes apart from hogs—is far from satisfactory.

Hall Of Fame

The United States has a national shrine known as the "Hall of Fame for Great Americans". Elections are held every five years, and nominations are made by the public. The College of Electors, which does the actual electing after nominations have been made, is made up of prominent citizens; and they are selected from each of the 49 States.

Recently the College was strengthened by the addition of 47 members including Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, the well known financier and adviser to Presidents; Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson, titular head of the Democratic Party; Dr. Jones Salk, discoverer of the anti-polio vaccine that bears his name; Mr. George Meaney, labour leader; General Alfred Gruenther, President of the National Red Cross and former commander of NATO forces; Mr. Herbert Lehman, former United States Senator and Governor of New York, and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, widow of the late President.

These appointments bring the number of electors to 151. The 1960 election will be the 13th since the shrine was opened on New York University's Bronx campus in 1901.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Conservatives have chosen two excellent candidates for Fifth Queens in Messrs. J.D. Stewart and Alban Farmer, the one a former Mayor of the City, the other a former Councillor; both well versed in public affairs and both able to give a good account of themselves, on the hustings or in the House.

From London comes word that 100 young men and women from British firms will work behind the counters of Canadian and American department stores next summer under a plan worked out by the Dollar Exports Council. The idea is that in daily contest with Canadian and American shoppers they will see where any British item fails to please.

The population of Pitcairn Island, where mutineers from the "Bounty" took refuge in 1782, is rising, according to a U.N. report. In 1948 138 persons lived on the island. Last year there were 143. It is a fine place to live, too. It has no public debt and no taxation, except for a charge of one shilling for each firearm.

Electricity is now being harnessed to pat powder on a lady's cheek. An advertisement in a New York paper offers (for \$35) a device similar in size and appearance to a small electric shaver but accompanied by a collection of soft, tiny buffers. It is, in effect, a vibrator for applying make-up, "foundations, creams, power, rouges and lotions."



CAN WE DO THE SAME?

OTTAWA REPORT

Groundhogs & Heart Surgery

By Patrick Nicholson

While on the subject of groundhogs, the doctor explained that there are sound medical grounds for the weather forecast associated with Groundhog Day. On that occasion, the amateur meteorologist shakes off his hat of hilarity to show his nose and perhaps a little more outside his winter home. If he can see his shadow, he knows that there will be at least another month of winter, so he slips back into his hole and into renewed hibernation.

STRONG SEDATIVE? Dr. Bigelow believes that this trick of nature may be associated with an unusual deposit of fat in the glands in a groundhog's armpits. He is extracting this secretion from groundhogs on his farm, and from this he hopes to devise some similar elixir which will make you and me hibernate. Horray for the upcoming super-tranquillizer!

The medical reason which makes sense of the old wives' tale about Groundhog Day was explained to me by Dr. Rynard. On clear sunny days in mid-winter, the air is always colder than average. But clouds form an insulating blanket, which protect us from the chill upper air. So when the groundhog cannot see his shadow, because clouds are obscuring the sun, the air is warmer and so he thinks winter is over, and he emerges.

Parliament's popular doctor told me that he has a friendly groundhog which sits on a fence outside his house in Orillia—during the three warmer seasons only of course. When he emerges from hibernation—the groundhog, not the doctor—in early Spring, after three months of complete starvation in hibernation, he is skinny and looks bedraggled, with his coat resembling a shaggy buffalo skin. After about six weeks, he begins to fill out and his coat loses that moth-eaten appearance. He progresses steadily, until by late Fall he has once again stored up enough fat and excess food-stuff inside him, to carry him through the long sleep of slow metabolism and no dinner. So it's true what they say about Groundhog Day.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GRADING IN OUR SCHOOLS

Sir,—I have been asked by the committee in charge of the Education Week activities to contribute some comments with special reference to grading in our schools. Being a supervisor of rural schools, my remarks will center chiefly about this kind of school. The business of grading, which seems on first consideration to be a matter which should entail relatively few problems, is perhaps one of the most concerning problems in at least 70 percent of our classrooms. I would have you note, however, that there is excellent satisfaction in respect to grading in about 30 percent of the schools. We do commend the teachers of this latter group of schools for the capable and conscientious manner in which they discharge their responsibilities. Now, let us look at some of the causes of unsatisfactory grading and some ways that might help eliminate these causes.

If one were to give a general cause one could say that perhaps the real difficulty lies in the too widespread desire among people to get something for nothing. While we frankly admit that our outmoded rural school system, lack of sufficient finances, poor facilities, and an insufficient number of properly qualified teachers are important factors in the problem, at the same time we know: too many pupils want reward without honest effort; too many teachers are indifferent to quality in school work; and too many parents are determined their children will grade in spite of wise advice to the contrary.

We must, if we are to overcome these bad characteristics in present day education, get back to a proper sense of values. We must rid ourselves of the notion that we can ever replace genuine study and application to school work, dedication to the task of instruction, and support of reasonable academic standards.

Anyone who teaches is well aware of the individual differences in children. Some catch on to school work with remarkable quickness. Others are very slow in learning. The great majority belong to the large average and above average group who do well with reasonable effort and proper guidance. By insisting that all children have a similar exposure to education regardless of the student's variation in interest and capacity, we inflict a serious form of inequality upon our young people.

The all too popular system of having children from the age of six on forward in lock step, one grade per year is bound to mean the brighter pupils are going to find the work unchallenging with the result that interest will wane. On the other hand the slower pupils are apt to find the work beyond them and enthusiasm for school may be lost. As an alternative it is often suggested and advised that the work of the earlier grades should be a large unit of work which will be completed by most in the normal time, and by others a year earlier or later depending upon their abilities. The net result should be ample opportunity for the gifted and assurance that all will receive the proper basic foundations. We must never lose sight of our ideal of full educational opportunity for all regardless of abilities.

One of our greatest drawbacks in most rural areas is the absence of adequate records to guide the succeeding teacher. We are all aware that many schools have a change of teachers yearly, and almost every school has a new teacher every two or three years. Quite often the new teacher is inexperienced, and all too frequently is not fully trained—even a trained, experienced teacher in a new situation is seriously hindered for weeks or months due to the lack of a proper history of each pupil.

In order to assign pupils to the proper grades and expertly guide them daily, teachers require a thorough knowledge and under-

Ways To Manage A Sick Child

By Herman N. Busdese, M.D. WHAT can you do when an ill child won't take his medicine without a struggle? Parents across the country have asked this question of themselves and their doctors' countless times.

In the past, I have offered several suggestions to help solve this perennial problem. Now, a Norfolk, Va., pediatrician, Dr. Forrest P. White, has mapped out a real battle plan.

GENERAL RULES In an article in a recent issue of the American Medical Association's publication, "Today's Health," Dr. White lists the following general rules:

First, plan the procedure. Have all the equipment within reach. If two adults are to administer the medicine, decide what each will do. Put the medicine bottle where the child can't knock it over. This is especially advisable if it is an expensive medicine.

DETERMINATION HELPS Right from the beginning be determined that you will succeed. Perhaps this obvious determination will be enough to convince the child that he might as well cooperate.

Keep calm and don't let the child's excitement affect you. Talk soothingly to the youngster, even if he is yelling and screaming.

If the child vomits when a liquid medicine is given, wait until he calms down before trying to give it to him again. Generally, it will stay down the second time. Sometimes it is best to give only half a teaspoonful at a time. This way less of the medicine is apt to be spilled.

NO CHOICE Gently place the spoon on the tongue and hold it there. Tip it to pour a small amount onto the back of the tongue. As long as you hold the spoon in place, the child can't spit out the medicine and therefore has no choice but to swallow it.

If the child clamps his mouth shut tightly, you can wrap him snugly in a sheet or blanket, thus freeing in a way his hands to get his mouth open and the spoon inside. Otherwise, it probably is best to let father hold the youngster on his lap so he can grab the youngster's wrists while mother administers the medicine.

ONE PATIENT Dr. White also tells how to hold the child if only one parent is around to give the medicine, but this becomes a bit complicated what with holding the child's legs between your knees etc.

As I said, this is a real battle plan. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Mrs. M. S. E.: Would you please tell me the symptoms and effects of multiple sclerosis in its early stages?

Answer: Multiple sclerosis may affect areas scattered throughout the nervous system and can produce symptoms in all regions of the body. In general these include numbness and tingling, weakness and paralysis, disturbance of vision, speech and balance, loss of weight and strength and many other symptoms of a like nature.

standing of each member of the classroom. In many school systems in our country a cumulative record is an essential part of the school record system. There is a recorded a great many pertinent facts which will help a new teacher become fully acquainted with the pupils in a short time.

The record commences when the child is in Grade I and follows him from grade to grade and school to school. The tendency is away from the old-fashioned report card, which reports only such facts as the pupil's scholarship, conduct, and attendance and towards a more comprehensive report form containing, in addition to the traditional facts, information on the pupil's habits and character traits. A certain amount of time and energy are required to establish and to keep these records but these requirements are negligible compared with the value of the records to pupils, the teachers, the parents, and the school officials.

The lack of an effective evaluation or testing program, especially for the higher grades, is a chronic weakness in many school systems. Our Province is no exception. It is not possible here to even begin to deal with this topic adequately, therefore, my remarks on it will be confined to several suggestions which may be of some help to teachers and others interested.

It is obviously extremely difficult for all but the most experienced teachers to evaluate results when a class has but one, two, or three members. Very few rural classes have more than five members. One would, it seems to me, need at least twenty pupils in a class in order to determine a reasonable minimum standard in any examination. Our almost complete individuality as schools is definitely a handicap in this respect.

For too many years we have been satisfied with a district standard. As long as Johnny of one family attains a higher mark than Jimmy of another family, parents are too often well satisfied. No real thought is given to a good Provincial standard and much loss to reasonable Canadian standard—to help overcome the difficulty of small class members, schools could work together on a testing program perhaps once or twice a year—a study group organization might promote this idea. At least one area in the Province has been doing something along these lines in recent times, and

NOTES BY THE WAY

While large, beamed and gauded automobiles are North America's pride and joy, it is interesting to note that Australia's longest and toughest road-race was won by small cars—those made in Germany and Japan placing first and second.—Ottawa Journal

I have been given to understand the plan has been helpful to teachers, especially those with very small classes.

Perhaps it would not be irrelevant to suggest in marking examinations too often there is concentration on looking for a certain answer and too little importance attached to characteristics such as spelling, penmanship, grammar, neatness, and orderliness.

Standardized tests, after a long hard battle for recognition as a life, have now come to the fore and are used in many school systems. School supervisors here used them to great advantage and some teachers are getting into the habit of relying a good deal on the information gained thus. It is hoped these aids will become more available to teachers.

This type of test will not replace skill, tact, kindness, enthusiasm, or nobility but, on the other hand, they will not harm any child in anyway and they will be useful or help no matter how ideal our aims. Standardized tests make possible an accurate measurement of the progress of each pupil—from grade to grade; moreover they—and this is most important—allow pupil standards to be compared with satisfactory Provincial and Canadian standards.

The attitude of parents towards grading business is of extreme importance in our Province. As indicated earlier too many people want results without application of reasonable effort. A prospective employer is not as concerned about the facts a student may or may not retain as he is about proven ability. Ability is most readily shown by the meeting of the required standard in school work.

On too many occasions parents vigorously insist that their children must grade regardless of results attained and some teachers, in order to appease them give way to the demands. Parents who encourage and inspire their children to do better work, provide comfortable and suitable places for home study, support the decisions of teachers and supervisors in grading matters are the wise parents. By so doing they are probably insuring that their dreams and ambitions for their children will come true.

Finally, cooperation is essential in grading as it is in all school matters. No school can succeed in attaining its goals unless there is abundant cooperation from all those connected with the school.

I am, Sir, etc. R. WILSON ROSS Supervisor of Schools

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

Sir,—I would like to comment on the recent Hospitalization Plan proposed by the Government of Prince Edward Island.

First, I would like to congratulate the members of the Legislature for that wonderful step to help the sick in Prince Edward Island and the financial stability of the hospitals. But as has been said before the rates are very high for not a full program as they have in Saskatchewan, for example, at even lower rates. The only difference is that it is compulsory, which I think should be the same here so that everybody would help one another's burden.

It is going to be hard for the farmers and labourers of the Province, with the high cost of living and low income, to meet the cost. Labourers are getting the lowest wages here of a any province in Canada and the farmers are not getting more with the present potato and hog prices.

How is the farmer going to meet the high standard of living that Canada is facing today? How are the common people—farmers and labourers—going to pay for that proposed plan? Even food is quoted as very high in percentage in the cost of living. It is said that in ten years Canada will be short of food if the growing population continues, including the immigrants who

I am, Sir, etc. RICHMOND R.R. YOUNG MAN

A gangling young man walked into the clerk of the court and announced he wanted a marriage licence. Clerk: "Certainly. Where is the bride-elect?" Young man: "What do you mean, bride-elect? There wasn't no election. This girl appointed herself."—Hamilton Spectator

The Poets Corner

GREEN CHILDREN

The green children sway on the earth like saplings. Boys With narrow ten-year bones slant awkward angles; Girls with no bones at all are restless flames Blowing across the grass. The windy tangles On the heads of boys could nest a hilarious bird; And girls' hair snags the small stars in the evening.

This is their green age, tender and tough; they need Love at their roots to strengthen their airy leavings. They need clear springs of laughter at their feet To send the sweet sap upward. Oh, they need A world of love, the green believing children, Today's slim trees, the future's sturdy seed!

—Frances Frost In the Christian Science Monitor

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(March 6, 1934)

Anticipation that the construction of a highway linking the capital of this province with the Trans-Canada Highway will be undertaken this summer, was expressed in the Speech from the Throne delivered by Lt. Governor DeBlis at the opening of the Legislature yesterday afternoon. The function was marked by time-honoured ceremonial and military display.

On Monday afternoon the ladies of the Summerside Golf Club held their annual meeting and elected their officers for the coming year. Mrs. H. T. Holman, president, presided. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. G. E. Smith; Vice-President, Miss F. H. Hunt; Secretary, Mrs. F. J. E. Wright.

TEN YEARS AGO

(March 6, 1949)

Rev. R.H. Waterman, coadjutor Bishop of the Anglican diocese of Nova Scotia is visiting Summerside at the present time. Bishop Waterman will be in Summerside until Tuesday morning when he will go to Charlottetown accompanied by Archbishop Harrison to attend a meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

City streets were without light last night for about a half hour when icy streets caused an automobile to strike, an electric light pole on King Street, knocking high tension wires to the ground. The matter was quickly investigated and lighting conditions set back to normal. The accident occurred about 7 o'clock.

came to Canada in the last couple of years. Nothing is being done for the farmers; everything is being done for wars and tourists. The farmers are the backbone of our country, more so in Prince Edward Island because farming is the most important industry. The farmers are more or less at the mercy of big business who control their products and give them whatever they want for it. On what principle is our country to be run—profit or human needs? Therefore I say to the farmers of Prince Edward Island, "Pay the hospital insurance, but get together and work co-operatively through your local organization and then through your central organization, which, I hope, will speak for you in the near future."

I am, Sir, etc. RICHMOND R.R. YOUNG MAN

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Crisis In Nyassaland

By Ken Methel Canadian Press Staff Writer

The stage is set in the African federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland for a new crisis in British colonial affairs that could dwarf into insignificance the recent Cyprus blood bath.

Emerging from the riots in Nyassaland and the emergency measures to meet them is a head-on clash between white authority and Negro nationalism.

Such a clash could wreck Britain's hope of welding white-dominated Rhodesia and the predominantly Negro protectorate of Nyassaland into an independent multi-racial federation with full Commonwealth status.

The emergency measures may suppress the present waves of rioting that have already claimed about 30 lives, but the repressive policy enacted can only serve to aggravate, rather than ease, the main cause of friction—African fears of white domination.

BARELY SELF-SUPPORTING Nyassaland, a long, narrow finger of land on the eastern edge of the federation, is a barely self-supporting unit with some 5,000 white settlers scattered among 2,500,000 natives.

Despite protests by its predominantly Negro population, Nyassaland was pushed into federation in 1953 because Britain felt this offered the protectorate its best chance of economic survival.

The Age Old Story

New we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face.

AGGRIEVEMENT CLAIMED White settlers regard Banda and other congress leaders as "irresponsible" politicians stirring up trouble for their own personal aggrandizement.

But many observers who have visited the area report that Banda and his colleagues are only giving articulate expression to a deep-seated feeling of discontent and resentment among the entire native population of the federation.

The question of who is responsible for the present situation is rapidly becoming of secondary importance to that of how the trouble is to be stopped.

Unless it is stopped—and soon—Nyassaland appears headed for the same vicious circle of punishment and reprisal that developed in Cyprus.

Only this time there is no Greece and Turkey to step in and negotiate a truce.

In order to assign pupils to the proper grades and expertly guide them daily, teachers require a thorough knowledge and under-