

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

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Population Statistics

According to figures, released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Quebec has lost the distinction it held for many years of being the Province with the biggest families. That distinction is now shared by Newfoundland and New Brunswick with an average family of 4.5 persons, based on figures collected in 1957. The smallest average size was British Columbia at 3.4. Quebec's figure was 4.2. Prince Edward Island's was 4.3, only a couple of points below Newfoundland and New Brunswick.

On the national front the number of families increased nearly 4 per cent in 1957 to 3,849,000, compared with 3,705,600 in 1956. The 1957 total of persons in families was 14,621,000, compared with 14,053,181 in 1956.

With respect to population in general, this Province has no more than held its own over the past few years, notwithstanding its high family rating, while the other Provinces have made considerable gains. The two main reasons for this situation are the small number of immigrants and the departure of many of our young people to other parts of the country. Perhaps little can be done about the first, although there would seem to be no good reason why larger numbers of British and West European farmers could not be encouraged to come here. Certainly, there is plenty of vacant land. The second factor is particularly regrettable. If a little more encouragement were given to young farmers in the way of reasonable credit facilities, most of them would prefer to stay at home. And, if the truth were known, it would probably reveal that many who went to Ontario and other places a few years back would be glad to return, if they could be reasonably sure of making a good living.

Long Overdue

Deserving of much more publicity than it has received is the recent announcement that a uniform system of highway signs and markings for Canada, and eventually all North America, is now being drafted. Such a measure is long overdue. Its advantages are so obvious that it is difficult to account for the long delay in finalizing a scheme which will save untold lives in traffic accidents. As pointed out by the Financial Post, driving under present-day conditions is demanding enough without trying to figure out at every corner what strange signs and signals may mean or where to look for a traffic light, or what is the rule in making a left turn. And a lot of detailed directions on posted signs don't help. At even 20 miles an hour a driver can just read and digest so much and if he stops trouble piles up behind.

Some day, in the not too distant future, one will drive from Charlottetown to Vancouver or Winnipeg to Mexico City and expect to find identical designs and devices used to control and guide traffic. There should be no pause in this simplification and standardization program until all signs and signals mean the same thing instantly to any motorist anywhere.

Exploring The Deep

A strange man-made monster is roaming the depths of the ocean. Known as a bathyscaphe, meaning "deep boat" in Greek, it looks much like a submarine. But unlike a submarine, it can dive to the bottom of yawning abysses several miles below the surface. Scientists lie in a ball-shaped gondola attached to the underside of the craft. With powerful searchlights opening up the world of eternal night, they peer through an observation port at weird creatures that have dwelt so long in darkness they have lost the power of sight.

Discoveries made during 59 dives in a bathyscaphe are reported by French Navy Lieutenant Commander Georges S. Houot in the National Geographic Magazine. In

1954, Houot and Lieutenant Pierre Henri Willim made the deepest undersea dive ever achieved, reaching a depth of 13,287 feet. These dives have given science a much better understanding of how creatures actually live on the floor of the sea. A startling discovery made on the floor of the Mediterranean was a fish with "legs." This creature, known as Benthosaurus, hops across the sea bottom on stiltlike fins. Its presence in the Mediterranean is still denied by specialized manuals, but Houot brought back photographs to silence the skeptics.

In the Atlantic Houot observed a giant crab with a carapace measuring 20 inches. In the middle depths of the sea, he saw a fish, Paralepis, that swims up and down like a high-speed elevator, instead of horizontally as do other fish. At a depth of 7,500 feet off Toulon, France, he observed a shark with eyes like milky globes. This fish, probably totally blind, may detect obstacles by means of sound echoes, in the manner of bats.

The gondola from which these wonders are seen can withstand a weight equal to some 50 locomotives on each square yard of surface. Without such strength, the enormous weight of the water might crumple the craft as if it were a paper milk container under a man's foot. But with its strength and controlled pressure, scientists can work inside as comfortably as if they were at sea level.

The Wheat Problem

The U.S. Department of Agriculture at Washington recently announced that much of the gain made since 1955 in reducing its wheat surpluses may this year be wiped out by an unusually large crop. The same thing applies to Canada, which in any event is affected by constitutions in the States.

So far as the United States is concerned, there has been reported favorable growing conditions for the winter wheat crop and prospects for a large acreage of spring wheat. Indications are for a 1958 crop of 1,150,000,000 bushels, about 200,000,000 more than last year. A wheat crop of that size will be the largest since 1953. Unless markets turn out better than now indicated such a crop will add at least 100,000,000 bushels to a surplus that had been reduced by 15 per cent since 1955 to 800,000,000 bushels. The outlook takes into account a prediction that exports from this year's crop will be 12 per cent larger than from the 1957 crop.

The wheat problem of the United States and Canada appears more often to be one of too much than too little. The solution of the problem is very difficult. Government subsidies and government "fire sale" deals get no further when Mother Nature is over generous.

EDITORIAL NOTES

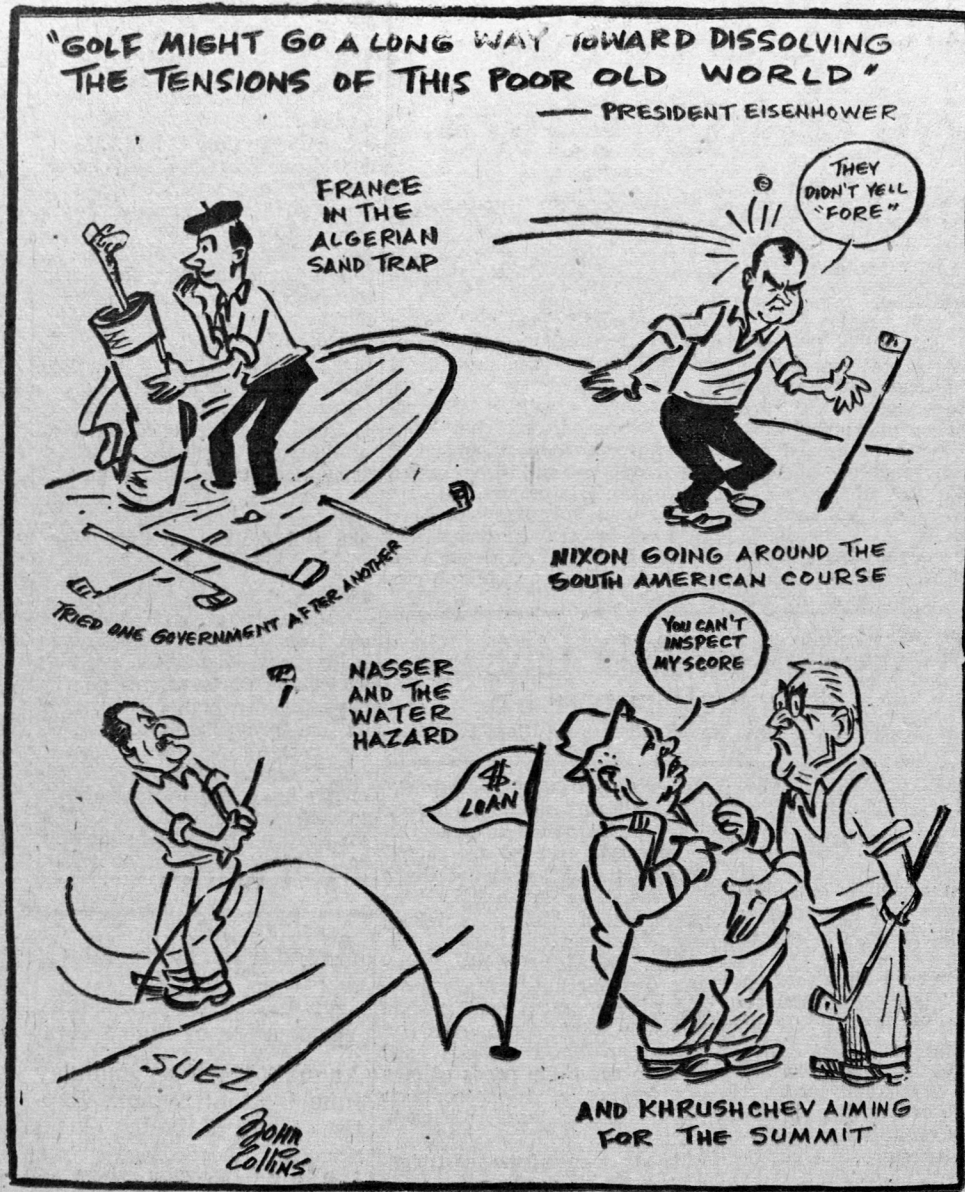
A naturalist says that some fish can travel as fast as 60 or 70 miles an hour. No wonder so many of them get away.

Following the failure of the recent international Conference on the Law of the Sea at Geneva, the Icelandic Government has taken the matter of territorial waters into its own hands and proclaimed a 12 mile limit inside which all foreign ships will be forbidden to fish.

The Cahadian and United States Governments see nothing illegal about the movements of Russian ships in the vicinity of the Grand Banks. Just to be on the safe side, however, their planes are keeping close watch on the ships' comings and goings. Perhaps it's just as well.

The population of St. John's, Newfoundland, was increased one day last week when 5000 Portuguese fishermen arrived from the Grand Banks. The Portuguese have been coming to St. John's for centuries and they always receive a warm welcome. They never make any trouble and, incidentally, they leave a good many dollars in the shops and places of entertainment.

The announcement that the Russians have agreed to discuss with representatives of the Western Powers ways and means of controlling a ban on nuclear tests is the best bit of news we have heard in a long time. It may not be as important as some other subjects that might be discussed—although it is certainly no small matter—but it is a beginning in East-West co-operation, and, as such, cannot be over-emphasized.



IF THEY ALL PLAYED GOLF

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

The NORAD Agreement

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

More and more as Canada takes an increasingly important part in world affairs the attention of her parliamentarians is directed to questions of concern in the international field. A subject of great importance is the so-called NORAD Agreement between Canada and the United States for the Joint Air Defence of the North American Continent.

In recent months there have been close consultations between military and governmental leaders in both countries with a view to working out an agreement on this very important question. The headquarters of the Joint Defence Command which has been set up is located at Colorado Springs in Colorado.

The chief military figure is General Partridge of the United States Army while his second-in-command is Air Marshal Slemmon of the Royal Canadian Air Force. (It is of interest to recall that Air Marshal Slemmon was at one time a Commanding Officer at the R.C.A.F. Station at Summerside.)

Should hostile aircraft venture in attack over the northern part of this continent, a joint command will go into action to repel them. In a few places there have been expressions of misgiving that in some way Canada is surrendering a portion of her sovereignty to another country, but on the whole there is the realization that any such attitude is out of keeping with modern conditions of the scientific age.

ESSENTIAL TO SECURITY
It is essential to our security that Canada and her great neighbour act in the closest possible cooperation in the defence of this continent. We need the great military strength of the United States and, in turn, cannot plan for its own security without the close coordination of the military effort of this Dominion. Happily, it is the case that this military cooperation involves two neighbouring states who have an outstanding and long record of friendship and good relations across one of the longest international boundaries in the world.

our Prime Minister on the occasion of another visit by a distinguished European. In introducing Dr. Theodor Heuss, the President of the German Republic, Prime Minister Diefenbaker said:—

I wish to make it clear that whatever threats may be made against those nations which believe in the mission of NATO and the necessity for its continuance, Canada will maintain forces in Europe as long as international disquiet and justifiable fears require Canadian participation. The German President addressed the members of the Senate and House of Commons in joint session on Monday, and made a most favourable impression as did his Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano, who met other groups while in our national capital.

THE NEW GERMAN

Who could have foretold a few years ago that the head of the German state would be in Ottawa addressing the Canadians in the warmest terms and receiving assurances of the warmest support and friendship of this country? It is often said that politics makes strange bedfellows and international politics the strangest of all, but so fast has been the march of events that our enemy of yesterday is a valued friend of today. West Germany is in a key position in Europe and her former enemies have pledged themselves to fight on her behalf if she is attacked. In the years since the last war they have assisted her economic recovery until today the economy of West Germany is exceedingly strong. The role which Germany will play in the future years is an important one and the Western Allies have placed their faith in the kind of a Germany which their distinguished President, and great democrat, Dr. Heuss, represents. The Speaker of the House of Commons said in thanking President Heuss:—

"What you have said is not only welcome but important. Our future, as well as the peace and progress of much of mankind, will be affected in no small degree by the course which is taken by the German people, with their great capacities for work, invention and the arts of peace and war."

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

More Acadians Arrive

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from Saturday)

On his appointment as sub-delegate in August, 1749, Desgoutins was required to make a census of the inhabitants, men, women and children, to receive new Acadian immigrants with attention, and to make every effort to attract as many of them as possible, and to supply them with everything they needed from the King's stores. Desgoutins was also ordered to co-operate with the Commandant in carrying out everything which could be for the good of the colony.

De Bonnaventure's first duty was to re-establish Port Lajoie as the capital of the colony. Before winter set in, he had completed quarters for the small garrison, quarters and offices for the Commandant, a guardhouse, a flour magazine, a dry-goods magazine, a stable, forge, bakery, quarters for the chaplain of the garrison and the captain of the troops, a novices' magazine, quarters for the surgeon, a powder magazine and a prison. All these buildings were constructed of wood at a cost of 9,000 livres.

STREAM OF IMMIGRANTS
From 1749 to 1751 there was a steady stream of immigrants from Acadia to Isle Saint-Jean. As early as August 15, 1749, eight Acadian families from Beauséjour (Amherst) numbering some sixty persons had crossed over to Isle Saint-Jean. These were given provisions and were settled on the land.
To help these newcomers, the

too famous Bigot who had been at Louisbourg from 1739 to 1745 and was now Intendant at Quebec, sent in October 1749, 300 quintals of salt beef for the "Acadians who have arrived and are arriving". A little later he sent 800 bushels of seed wheat for the highlands and 800 bushels for the lowlands.

Bigot who had spent some months at port Lajoie was always interested in the affairs of Isle Saint-Jean. In one of his official despatches he writes: "This island has cost the King much since last spring as we have sent quantities of goods and provisions."

LARGEST INFLUX
The summer of 1750 witnessed the largest influx of Acadians from Acadia prior to the expulsion of 1755. By July of that year, some 200 had arrived and the number had risen to over 800 by November. Five or six boats were engaged in the transportation, even the Indians helped with their canoes. In a despatch to the minister of Marine in Paris, it is noted that the whole scene presented by this transmigration had picturesque aspects, marred, however, by the fact "that not a few of the refugees were almost naked, having had to escape with arms in their hands".
During the migrations of 1749, the British at Halifax had not interfered very much, but in 1750, they began the erection of Fort Lawrence at Beauséjour. They also sent cruizers into the

Gulf of St. Lawrence and into Northumberland Strait to intercept the boats engaged in transporting the Acadians. The two chief points from which the Acadians crossed to Isle Saint-Jean, were Tatamagouche and Bale Verte.
(To be continued)

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(June 9, 1933)
Mayor E. W. Manson has received word from G. A. Youle, Naval Secretary of the Department of National Defense, Ottawa, that H.M.S. Scarborough, a ship of the American and West Indies squadron of the Royal Navy, will visit Summerside from Saturday, September 16, to Thursday, September 21st.

An invitation to hold the 1935 biennial convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, was unanimously accepted by delegates to the annual meeting at Winnipeg yesterday.

TEN YEARS AGO

(June 9, 1948)

A Maritime Central Airways plane made aviation history yesterday at the Island of St. Pierre when Capt. H. S. Jones made what was said to be the first landing on the Island by a land plane. The aircraft was set down on a 2,500 foot runway built during the second world war but never used.

The contract for the paving of the road between Summerfield and Fredericton was awarded yesterday to the Island Construction Company, Ltd. The contract calls for an asphalt paving over the six mile distance, and the work will get underway as soon as possible.

Some Risks That Lurk In TV Set

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
VIDEO, television, TV or 21-inch monster—whatever you call it—that Cyclops in your living room or den plays an increasingly important part in your life.
A recent national survey reported that the average American spends slightly more than five hours per day watching television. Experts say that you probably devote more time to sitting and watching the TV screen than you give to any other activity except sleeping.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?
Does this mean that we are doomed to become a nation of bleary-eyed, nearsighted individuals? Does it mean that this electronic baby sitter is ruining our youngsters?
The answer to both questions is "No"—with a qualified "If."
When properly used, television won't harm your eyes or vision and it won't adversely affect your children.

NO SIMPLE PROCEDURE
But how many of you have taken the time to learn just how you and your youngsters should watch TV? It is not the simple procedure you might imagine. And I dare say that most of you may be making many mistakes, many potentially damaging mistakes.

1. So let me give you a few rules which I have drawn up after careful study.
While watching television may tire your brain and sting your eyes, it will not damage them providing:
1. You sit the proper distance from the TV set.
2. The TV room is lighted adequately (and the lights are shaded properly).
3. Your glasses, if you wear them, are focused properly for viewing TV.
4. You take periodic "breaks" to rest your eyes.
5. You don't become a TV addict.

NOTES BY THE WAY

From Robert McCleave, Conservative MP for Halifax, comes the suggestion that the four Atlantic Provinces be termed "Atlantica." How about reviving the old classical term "Atlantis"? —Ottawa Journal

The radical Sons of Freedom Doukors estimate it will cost \$1,400,000 to transport their 3,000 men, women and children to southwestern Siberia. Canada should assist them as a gesture of good riddance and as an act of contrition for failure to assimilate them. The \$1,400,000 would soon be redeemed with interest, in schools saved from fire, railway repairs and law enforcement. —Renfrew Mercury

Then there was the man who was so narrow-minded that he had to stack his ideas vertically. —Kingston Whig-Standard
That Victoria BC editor who wrote of Vancouver Island as "The Island" had better watch his step. Doesn't he know the only place entitled to "The Island" is PEI, "The Garden of the Gulf"? —Ottawa Journal

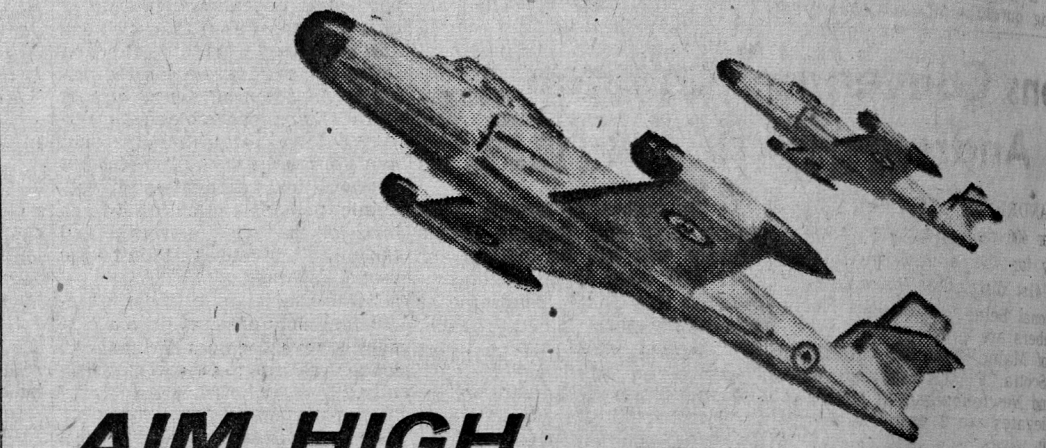


TRIPLE FEATURE

The blood can go its rounds, the nerves endure. Seeing one feature only. What it, then, The stage is full of twitching death? That is but once, and tragedy can purge Such horror into pity. But the eye Which sees no future curtain sure to fall. This audience-for-Hamlet shown Macbeth, Othello and King Lear, and with no pause To breathe or move or leave—such turn to stone. And how can physics, chemistry or art Put beating heart again in steel-ribbed rock? —Virginia Scott Miner in the New York Herald-Tribune

The Age Old Story

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.



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