

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1953

Federal Building Project

Hope was expressed in these columns yesterday, in welcoming the new Federal Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Winters, to the Province, that the Minister's visit would be productive of results in connection with the long-delayed Federal Building project for Charlottetown.

The architect's drawing of the proposed new building, made at that time, is republished in today's Guardian. There may be minor changes in the design, but the Minister had no information to give on this point last evening and it is to be presumed that the plans will be along the same general line.

The cost today may be considerably higher. Apart from the need of a building of this kind in Charlottetown, the construction will provide much-needed employment locally, and will in every way be of great benefit to the City and Province generally.

Cattle On The Increase

The June 1 livestock survey based on replies by farmers themselves, to a mail questionnaire from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with provincial departments of agriculture, indicates that numbers of cattle on farms since June 1, 1952, increased in all provinces but Manitoba, averaging about six per cent for all provinces excluding Newfoundland.

The increase in the Eastern Provinces is about seven per cent and in the four Western Provinces each registered an increase of nine per cent, Ontario seven per cent and Quebec six per cent. In the West, Alberta alone registered a nine per cent increase, Saskatchewan and British Columbia four per cent and Manitoba a decrease of five per cent.

The Province with the largest cattle population is Ontario with 2,933,400 head. It was largest not only as to milk cows, but "other cattle" as well. Quebec, second in point of numbers, but with a million fewer cattle than Ontario, had nearly as many milk cows, but less than half as many other cattle.

Alberta, with only 9,800 fewer cattle of all kinds than Quebec, had about 30 per cent of the number of milk cows in either Ontario or Quebec, but 618,000 more other cattle than Quebec.

Saskatchewan, third highest in total cattle numbers, had only 4,000 fewer milk cows than Alberta, but 470,000 fewer cattle. Nevertheless, her 1,150,000 other cattle nearly equalled the combined total of other cattle in Quebec and the three Maritime Provinces.

Manitoba, notwithstanding a decrease of five per cent, had 150,000 head more than was reported for the three Maritime Provinces, despite about 30,000 fewer milk cows.

Canada's total population was estimated at 9,713,600, composed of 3,146,200 milk cows and 6,567,400 other cattle. (Milk cows: cows and heifers two years old and over, kept for milk.)

Ontario's Teacher Problem

Ontario alone, notes the Financial Post, needs 3,100 new elementary teachers every year—has 1,900. It needs 500 secondary teachers—has 430. By 1964, CEA's president C. C. Goldring expects secondary school enrollment to be double that of 1952. The products of the busy old stork's flights in the last few years will have grown up a bit.

"Most schoolboys," says The Post, "have a solution to the problem—burn the schools down. But as they aren't on the school-boards, something else will have to be done. Salaries can be made more attractive. Not so much by raising them—they are reasonably good now—but by putting more incentive into the pay scales. Today's beginning high school teacher starts with a good salary, but knows that his principal

—with 30 or more years experience—is only receiving about twice as much.

"Business salaries cannot operate on such a narrow range. Teaching salaries can't either. The young man entering business may never reach the top. But at least he should be able to see a top worth reaching. There has to be more incentive to encourage men and women to spend a lifetime in teaching. Taxpayers can't afford to raise everybody's salaries, but a little money would go a long way—in the right places.

"Perhaps we should encourage less expensively trained young girls to enter the profession. It is now geared to a large inflow and outgo, as most girls teach only a few years then marry. No one needs B.A.'s or B.Paed's and Mus.G.'s dangling down to their knees to teach young Hiram how to spell cat. In fact, a lot of training now—excellent as it may be individually and for higher grades—is totally unnecessary for teaching elementary grades where no amount of booklore or college midnight oil can substitute for kindness and patience. So let's not deplore what have been called "lower standards" in teaching. If there is a way to attract younger girls into teaching, for a few years at least, then let's use it.

"And lastly, there is the public's attitude which can be improved. Teaching is not attractive to many young people because of the social load it carries and the feeling, rightly or wrongly, that the teacher must forever be watching his step."

A word of caution to Ontario might not be amiss. This Province has learned it is easier to relax standards than to raise them again.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Once more the Prince of Wales concert series is getting under way. Opening the season in which fine music will be brought to students and citizens is a concert by James Milligan, baritone.

The Montreal Police Force has instituted "honorary memberships", an interesting development and a useful means of doing honour to those who have given valuable aid to the upholders of the law.

It is reported that many officials and others consider that trade presents a more pressing problem than defence in Canadian-American relations. The two problems, however, are really one which is the best utilization of the resources of the two countries.

This is the bonfire season and brings extra hazards to property and work for the fire department. In Halifax recently youngsters, ranging in age from three to six, started a fire which caused \$150,000 loss. Care in preventing small children from getting matches may well pay off in the saving of life and property.

Paul Cezanne, French painter, died this date 1906. He gave up his father's banking business to study art in Paris. There and in Southern France, he spent an uneventful life painting landscapes and portraits. He strove to give to impressionism something solid and enduring like the art of the Old Masters. He spent much time studying the laws of the "vibration" of colour which he conceived to be akin to the vibrations of music.

The fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Royal Signals Corps opening at Kingston today is a matter of keen interest locally. The Signals unit in this Province even antedates the formation of the Corps, and down through the years, covering two world wars, Island Signalmen have served with outstanding distinction in this important branch of military defense. A detailed story of Signals activities in this Province appears in today's issue, and it is in which all our citizens have reason to take pride.

For the last decade or two it has required a special kind of gullibility to swallow the pretensions of the U.S.S.R. with respect to agricultural progress. Reliable statistics have been almost non-existent. Now, it appears that the Central Committee of the Communist Party has been told by its top agriculturist, Nikita Khrushchev, that the whole business has been shot through with inaccuracies and falsification of reports. Livestock in the U.S.S.R. is approximately nine million head fewer than when collectivization first began. Grain yields are not calculated in actual yield, but estimated from the standing crop; and even so are no more than seventeen bushels per acre even when calculated on the metric quintal of 220.4 pounds. If measured by the British quintal this figure would be nearly halved. In addition to these comparative failures it is known that the withdrawal of incentives from the peasants has been responsible for much dissatisfaction. This is now recognized in Moscow by the promise of higher prices and fairer treatment.

Shape Of Things To Come



PUBLIC FORUM

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

SCHOOL ROOM DISCIPLINE

Sir,—With the present scarcity of teachers all over Canada, and the tendency to substitute untrained students in positions of responsibility, some interesting facts about normal training comes to light. Though I cannot explain the miracle that I took over a class of 35 pupils between the ages of 6 and 16 years, when I was but 16 years old, and carried through a successful year as substitute teacher, not yet mature enough to get a license, I see more clearly now, the reasons for success and failure.

Many promising teachers, in fact, most gifted teachers, "have" to learn by experience the meaning of "rule by love", where children are concerned, and spend their first years finding that the "rule by love" as they anticipated it and hoped to put it into practice, was just a false mirage that pictured a group of children led, taught and governed by kindly rests, and perfect freedom of action. It turned out just a dream. The youngsters after hearing a few gentle requests and admonitions, fitted their pre-school freedom to the room, and forgot the teacher existed. It was such a lovely dream of philanthropic goodness! Too bad it couldn't have been real.

A few terms of principalship have shown me "failures and successes" with primary children of which I now speak. In some instances, all went well, the untrained teacher, of the inexperienced kind, with a little help went over fine; but some others learned or became convinced almost at once that "rule by love" was all nonsense. That is, unless you can teach and endure a cataclysm of noise, disorder and confusion.

But, I would assure teachers that it is not a dream after all—Good news! It is real. Young children free as the wind in the hills, and lovable as flowers "can" be ruled by "love". The trouble that destroyed their beautiful anticipations was that men did not understand the principle of "ruling by love"; they did not understand, or study the children they had to rule, first of all. Young children who have not been under wild discipline are comparable to wild birds or rabbits, lovable, interesting, and potential. However, you cannot rule a rabbit or any other animal by love, until you have captured him and penned him up where he can't escape, until he learns to trust you, and until this is the important part—you have shown him, in a language he can grasp, that obedience to rules and laws with thought and intent, contributed to greater freedom, happiness and safety, than the false mirage that he has formerly known as freedom.

This in short means, that though it involves a slight jar to the young child's personality, he must be "firmly" managed in the beginning, and nailed down to a few important rules, which he is not permitted to violate—enough to hold him in order, and place, while he adjusts himself without shock, to his new environment. Then, as he becomes adjusted, you may gradually relax firmness, and substitute reason and request for unquestioned command, granting more and more freedom, as he learns to think of others about him, and move quietly in all his activities. Such a class, after a month of gradual adjustment, will become happy, free, considerate, obedient, and the school room will hold an atmosphere of mutual love, between teacher and pupils—no strap is needed ever.

The condition that began with the "tight rein" on "wild horses" ends with a free rein, governed by the children themselves, noiseless and void of confusion. In a few instances, the "tight rein on wild horses" cannot ever be relaxed—a few—I may add that there is always a special cause for such. The condition is not normal. If the children and the

Rewards For Writing

Hamilton Spectator

Taxation in the modern world hits authors harder, perhaps, than any other class of workers. The recent story of Kurt W. Marek who spent four long weary years writing an international best-seller in the non-fiction field—Gods, Graves and Scholars—sold the film rights for \$25,000 and now finds himself in debt for taxation, is a remarkable example. The cruel necessity of income tax steals the rewards of those who create often with great labour, works that enrich the stream of human thought.

It may be that this is caused by a misunderstanding of the craft of writing. The first of an author's gifts is not, as many believe, a lively imagination, but a capacity for hard work involving long hours at a desk.

Joseph Conrad, author of the most brilliant sea stories of the age, lived at a time when income tax was not the bogey that it is today and for years could not make a decent living. His profound sense of responsibility to his craft and his readers often caused him to sit a whole day writing a single page. At the end he was exhausted by the inner battle of striving for self-expression. Finally the British Government recognized his devoted services to mankind and gave him a small pension, sufficient to keep him until his royalties increased.

Dostoevsky, speaking of the labours of creation, said: "At first, everything is wrong, but after a year of effort, I begin to get it right." Thomas Gray was intermittently revising his Elegy in a Churchyard for thirteen years. Dr. Samuel Johnson endured such labours and hardships as a writer that he bitterly warned others never to write except for money.

Any writing containing thoughts above the commonplace involves mental effort. Because of this

many writers are cowardly and have to devise systems of self-discipline to get themselves to their desks. Schiller, the German poet-dramatist, childishly maintained that he could not write unless there was smell of over-ripe apples in his desk drawers. When his housekeeper provided them he thought of other excuses. Rare are the writers that do not flinch from the painful task of creation, even when ideas are striving to be born.

Although some governments recognize the labour involved and allow authors to spread the earnings from a book over the period spent in writing it, one wonders whether this alleviation is sufficient to encourage the production of high standard works that are essential in every generation. All writers would agree that it is not, and those who realize the national importance of a corps of men of letters are on their side.

It has been calculated that in Britain an author has to write 300,000 words a year in order to maintain a standard of living equivalent to that enjoyed by a bank accountant. Enduring work cannot be produced at this rate. Many English authors, anxious to give only of their best, have migrated to country cottages. Their Canadian brethren face similar problems and many of them, rather than pander to mass taste, have to find other employment that places additional creative strains on them.

But worst of all is the author's feeling that having spent years learning his craft for poor return, taxation will deprive him of much of the reward if he should write a best-seller. Any solution would be a complicated one, dependent on the public attitude towards culture. In the meantime, authors struggle on for no other reason than that they cannot help it.

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

YANKEE BOOKSELLERS

"We would once again advise our readers to have nothing to do with Yankee book-peddlers. If they desire books they may take our word for it they will procure them better and cheaper from Laird & Harvie, or from any other respectable booksellers on the island than from Yankee peddlers. Immense sums of money have, within the past few years, been paid by our farmers for most trashy publications of the Yankee Press. One can scarcely enter a house in the country without seeing some book or other which has been purchased at a price far exceeding its value."

—The Islander, Sept. 23, 1864.

school are not in order after the first month, the teacher should resign. Whether the fault was hers in the beginning, or due to some causes beyond her control, she owes it to the school and children to make a change, as also, to herself.

I have, for experience, taught from 40 to 60 primaries, and on two different occasions, with quiet order and control—groups of children that were happy and free, but that learned to move and act with thought for others and obey rules. I think the best example from which to learn to govern small children, is the capturing of a small wild rabbit, and making a pet of it, so that after a short period of confinement, you can set it free, and hold it by love and confidence alone within your grasp. A pet dove responds to the same rule. I find children respond similarly—unless you make the initial mistake of failing to capture them in the beginning and hold them where you can work on them, and their minds, until they begin to understand and trust you. I am, Sir, etc.

The Poet's Corner

COLD SCHOLARSHIP

Bald heads, forgetful of their sins. Old, learned, respectable bald heads. Edit and annotate the lines. That young men, tossing on their beds. Rhymed out in love's despair. To flatter beauty's ignorant ear.

—W. B. Yeats.

The Age Old Story

Like a crane or a swallow, so did I chatter; I did mourn as a dove; mine eyes fall with looking upward; O Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me. What shall I say? he hath spoken unto me, and himself hath done it: I shall go softly all my years in the bitterness of my soul.

NOTHING WASTED

PLYMOUTH, England, (CP)—Blue sharks six feet long, weighing about 100 pounds, are being caught off this historic seaport. The carcasses are sold to milk farms for food.

COMPLETE VISUAL

REFRACTION AND ANALYSIS G. F. HUTCHESON & SON Optometrists 53 Grafton Street

Notes By The Way

Next to squeezing the 60-foot ranch-style house into the 50-foot lot, modern architecture's greatest triumph is fitting the 40-inch football fan into the 20-inch seat.—Hamilton Spectator.

A film which is to depict Hitler as a man and a lover will be released in Germany shortly. It will show the rise of the Nazi Party from its beginnings in obscure beer halls in the early twenties until the death of its leader and his bride in a bunker in embattled Berlin in 1945. Hitherto unpublished photographs taken by Eva Braun will be included in the film.—Hamilton Spectator.

The National Geographic Society announces that the blue whale is the world's largest mammal. Some specimens exceed 100 feet in length and weigh as much as 15 tons. It adds that 10 men can stand upright in the mouth of a large blue whale, but so far as we know this has not been confirmed by actual test. Jonah was the last researcher in this regard who lived to report his findings.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

England has often been called a nest of singing birds, but what about the talking ones? A seafaring nation is bound to have parrots, and a nation with second sons and first cousins in Australia is bound to have budgerigars. Take Peter, for instance. Peter is a budgerigar who flew out of his master's house at Newcastle-under-Lyme and disappeared. Later he was discovered by a bank manager at Stoke-on-Trent, sitting on a wall (the bird, not the manager), and was taken home by his discoverer. When the latter went on holiday he set his feathered guest in charge of a charwoman, whereupon Peter decided that the

lark was over, gave his name and address to the charwoman, and was duly returned to his rightful owner.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Carnegie Hall concert of all-Canadian music chosen and conducted by the well-known Leopold Stokowski was a milestone in musical history. It was, so far as is known, the first time one country has given prominence to the musical works of another country by means of a program in which the creative achievements of the latter were featured exclusively. Unpublished photographs taken by Eva Braun will be included in the film.—Hamilton Spectator.

Are telegraph wires, and poles, eventually to become things of the past? They have been around long time, serving a useful purpose, but becoming less appealing to the eye year by year, and intimations that they may be on the road out has been given by Mr. H. G. Gordon, assistant to the vice-president of the Canadian National Railways. In an address here he said test-sending of telegrams by ultra-short wave transmission is under way and could mean the end of telegraph wires, as presently known.—Windsor Daily Star.

The management of a mens clothing store who recently got this letter is still trying to fathom what the sender meant: "Gentlemen—Am sending you back the bell of an overcoat purchased from you a few days ago. It is too short. One with the shorter buttons placed where the end ought to be on this one would be about right, as when the end button on this one is used in connection with where there could be an end buttonhole on this belt it is a good fit but there are none. Otherwise the belt is all right."—Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

USED CARS FOR SALE table with columns for year, model, and price. Includes 1952 Morris Van, 1950 Hillman, 1949 Plymouth Station Wagon, etc.

MARTIN'S GARAGE

256 Queen Street Dial 4544

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Grid of professional cards for various services including lawyers (Chas. R. McQuaid, MacPhee & Trainor), optometrists (J. S. Taylor, R.O., Gordon E. MacMillan, H. J. Mabon, R.O.), accountants (McDonald, Currie & Co.), and dentists (Dr. W. R. Carson, Gaudet & Hassard, Palmer & Haslam, J. A. McGuigan, Dr. K. A. MacEachern).