

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink" CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1952

Farm Labour Decline

Canadians have been aware of the declining numbers of farm labour and the increase of other sections of the population. The Bureau of Statistics now reveals that manufacturing and mechanical workers have replaced farm workers as the largest labour group in this country. A breakdown of census figures shows farm labour down almost 300,000 in ten years to 830,441 while the manufacturing and mechanical group went up almost 100,000 in the same period to 841,368.

The industrialization of Canada had started the swing a good many years ago and the mechanization of farming operations has given further impetus to the trend. While a smaller number of workers can make use of a given area of land there has been no large scale move in the last few years to increase the amount of land under cultivation.

While economic forces were behind the changing occupational character of labour it cannot be ignored that deliberate choice played an important part also. It is so frequently repeated a story as to be boring how youths born and brought up on the farm make their homes in the towns and cities. No longer do they do so with the intention of making their fortune. In all probability they would be just as likely to become wealthy remaining on the land. They go very largely because of the obvious attractions of urban life which are all too slowly being extended to those who live in the country.

With their decline in numbers, farm workers take on a scarcity value. It may well be that with declining numbers they will individually attain a standard of living which will compare favorably with that of any group in this Dominion.

Gibraltar Apes

Mr. Winston Churchill must be pleased that Gibraltar is over-strength in its curious tailless apes and has been able to present two of them to the United States. They have taken up residence in the Washington Zoo. It may well be, as a National Geographic bulletin points out, the only time in history that England has permitted a member of the Rock's simian garrison to leave.

There is a tradition that British rule will last in Gibraltar as long as the apes remain. Mr. Churchill took the tradition sufficiently seriously to take steps in the midst of the war to keep the ape population of Gibraltar and to enquire from time to time how their numbers were being maintained.

These apes, the last uncaged ones in Europe, are not really apes but powerful tailless monkeys — macaques — and are carried by individual names on official military rosters and given regular rations by Her Majesty's Government. They wander freely but live mainly in three colonies far up the rocky 1,350 foot heights.

It may seem a trivial matter for a statesman to concern himself about the well being of a lot of apes but politics and statecraft involve a great many surprising considerations. Great Britain's position in the world depends more upon intangibles than upon force or wealth. Perhaps looking after the apes was of some importance in keeping the fortress of Gibraltar British.

Holding The Line

Commenting on the refusal of the Board of Transport Commissioners to grant the railways' application for a general freight rates increase, the Vancouver Province says that this could well be the turning point in the fight against inflation. It adds:

"For reasons beyond their control, the railways have been a barometer of consumer costs in Canada. A rail haul is involved in nearly everything we Canadians use and every time freight rates went up cost of a great many consumer goods went up with them. As the cost of living rose the thousands of rail workers across Canada demanded, and received, wage increases. Such increases supported the railways' application for higher freight rates to cover mounting operation costs. The situation began to resemble a merry-go-round, with the customer paying more on each round. Now the Transport Board has called a halt. It tells the railways their rates are equitable. It says, in effect, 'thus far and no farther.' At least for the present."

far and no farther.' At least for the present.

"Here is a chance at stabilization in a great basic industry. If this condition of equilibrium can be maintained we have a chance to stabilize more of our economy, providing the balance is not jarred by international events beyond our control. This, at any rate, is a good starting point. We have gained a small foothold against inflation. If everyone in Canada would, even for six months, resist the upward pressure, we might be surprised at the cost of living index. We know by now that we haven't gained much in the race between prices and wages. Prices always manage to keep ahead. Perhaps if we devote as much effort to holding the price-wage line we may find that we are ahead of the game."

This is a point well taken, but we in the Maritime Provinces cannot agree that the present rates are "equitable." They will never be equitable so long as there is gross inequality in their application. The big Central Provinces have escaped the imposition of horizontal rate increases which, in the words of the Tourgeon Royal Commission on Transportation, "have aggravated the disadvantage already suffered by long haul shippers and consignees." The Commission warned the railways that if they did not give special attention to this subject, the Board of Transport Commissioners should step in "to see that they do."

EDITORIAL NOTES

After the success which came to this Province at the Maritime Winter Fair there are high hopes for the Island Yorkshire swine and Jersey cattle bound for the Royal Winter Fair.

Highways are highways and residential streets are residential streets. Those interested in town planning try to keep them distinct because one use inevitably conflicts with the other. Traffic is slowed and residents are imperilled.

The South Shore Musical Festival opening today at Summerside will be far larger than in previous years but at the same time more attractive to the public. Most large groups of contestants will be reduced to six outstanding representatives before final competition on the stage.

For the enquiry into the water supply of Parkdale to serve its purpose facts must be available for the commission. Both Charlottetown and Parkdale should make a study of the problem so that the commission will have something concrete to work on.

School accommodation in Charlottetown is stretched beyond maximum emergency capacity and further increases in enrollment are in sight for the next six years. The report quoted to the City Council by the School Board indicates that the situation has been permitted to go from bad to worse until today it amounts to an emergency.

"Sterling area" and "Dollar area" are useful terms for designating groups of countries but they can also be misleading as concealing the fact that every country must trade with all the world in order to be prosperous. To disregard the so-called Sterling area would be to turn our back on a very high proportion of the trading area of the world.

The Ministerial Association has called attention to the inconvenience occasioned by Sunday funerals, especially in rural areas where one Minister may have several charges and several church services to conduct on Sunday. It is recognized that on some occasions Sunday funerals are unavoidable, but hope is expressed that wherever possible the public will co-operate by choosing, instead, a convenient week-day.

Russia's objection to the U.N. naval blockade of Korean waters recalls a curious aspect of international law. The legality of a belligerent's declared blockade depends upon its being made effective. The illegality of German submarine "blockades" in the two world wars was that the submarines could not stop the traffic but could only cause a certain amount of destruction while trying to do so.

Richard Norman Shaw, British architect, died this date 1912. Born and educated in Edinburgh, he studied architecture at the Royal Academy Schools winning a gold medal and travelling fellowship. He published "Architectural Sketches from the Continent", a series of drawings of ancient buildings and later became joint editor of "Architecture". Shaw strongly influenced modern design with his artistic fondness for half timber, projecting gables, massive chimneys and hanging tiles. He planned New Scotland Yard.

Unlikely Developments



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.

TEACHING OF LANGUAGES

Sir.—May I say that I agree wholly with the remarks contained in Dr. J. H. Blanchard's letter in The Guardian of Oct. 25th.

Our family moved several years ago from Charlottetown to the predominantly French-speaking City of Quebec. My sister and I had a knowledge of French as taught in school and P. W. C. To converse in it was, of course, beyond us. Naturally this was a distinct handicap in a city such as this so we enrolled in various conversational courses including those sponsored by the Provincial Government here. Every professor was agreed that we had been well grounded in the irregular verbs and the grammatical end of the language. If we had had a little conversation in it from the primary grades, our ear would have been accustomed to the language gradually and as a result, we would have avoided the long slow grind, involving all the known and unknown types of headache from making ourselves think in French and of trying to understand what was said to us.

Where I am employed, one of my duties is to interview applicants for positions in the stenographic and accounting departments. Amongst those applying, there is a goodly percentage from Europe. These, practically without exception, have from three to five languages which they learned from their early school days. Surely we, in Canada, should be able to speak the two official languages of our country. It would not take more than one bilingual teacher per school and where this could not be arranged, phonograph records have proved an excellent means of learning a language. I know that a great many of the schools in the city of Quebec, if not all, teach the two languages from Grade 1. We talk about "bonne entente" between the French and English speaking peoples of Canada but until a majority of each of these speak and understand the other's language, it will remain just wishful thinking.

I am, Sir, etc. MARY CALLAHAN Sillery (Quebec) P.Q.

The Ministerial Association has called attention to the inconvenience occasioned by Sunday funerals, especially in rural areas where one Minister may have several charges and several church services to conduct on Sunday. It is recognized that on some occasions Sunday funerals are unavoidable, but hope is expressed that wherever possible the public will co-operate by choosing, instead, a convenient week-day.

Russia's objection to the U.N. naval blockade of Korean waters recalls a curious aspect of international law. The legality of a belligerent's declared blockade depends upon its being made effective. The illegality of German submarine "blockades" in the two world wars was that the submarines could not stop the traffic but could only cause a certain amount of destruction while trying to do so.

Richard Norman Shaw, British architect, died this date 1912. Born and educated in Edinburgh, he studied architecture at the Royal Academy Schools winning a gold medal and travelling fellowship. He published "Architectural Sketches from the Continent", a series of drawings of ancient buildings and later became joint editor of "Architecture". Shaw strongly influenced modern design with his artistic fondness for half timber, projecting gables, massive chimneys and hanging tiles. He planned New Scotland Yard.

Notes By The Way

The United States National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis reports it will start the use of gamma globulin next year, taking for the first time, steps to prevent spread of the disease as well as assist those already afflicted. The blood plasma fraction has been proved to give "marked protection" against polio for at least five weeks and millions of parents feel a new hope that a major war will be removed. — Ottawa Journal.

Success of democratic institutions is dependent very largely upon entry of good men into public affairs, whether of a municipal, provincial or Federal level. The more lively the campaign, the better administration is likely to result. It is not good to have elective offices go by default. It indicates a lack of civic consciousness among the people, in this way a false feeling of security. If elected representatives know they will have to fight their way back into office, they will seek to so conduct themselves as to merit another mandate. — Windsor Star.

Canadian cheese production dropped to 53,000,000 pounds for the first nine months of this year compared with 70,000,000 pounds during the same period last year. Loss of overseas markets is responsible. In reporting the figures, a Bureau of Statistics official observed that production this year will be just enough to satisfy the domestic demand. There may be a tip in this for the cheese producers. If they want to raise domestic consumption, they should fail to make enough for Canadian users. Nothing makes people want more cheese, or more of anything else, than a scarcity of the article. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Mark Twain once met Chauncey Depew while the former's "Joan of Arc" was being published serially. "Have you seen that anonymous novel 'Joan of Arc' in Harper's?" asked Twain. "Yes, indeed," said Depew. "I read it every month." "Well, what do you think of it?" asked the author, trying hard to appear casual. "That's hardly a fair question to ask me," replied Depew, who, unknown to Mark, had learned the author's identity. "Why?" was Twain's surprised question. "You see," answered Depew in the manner of one confessing a most humiliating secret. "I wrote the thing and I'm trying to keep it quiet." — Christian Science Monitor.

Albro Lake Radio Station, reported in the August Crownest as being a competitor for the record per capita birth rate in Canada is a pipe, according to Alder Grove Radio Station. Albro's opposite number on the west coast. Halfway through 1952, there had been six births among the 30 families residing in the Albro Lake married quarters and the report said another four were expected before the end of the year. Alder Grove, with 19-dwelling married quarters, has seen the cigars passed around seven times this year, and is fully expecting the record to be raised to 12 and maybe 13—before 1953 rolls around. — The Crownest.

The fight against cancer, in which many brilliant advances have been made, also has its weaknesses. A leading authority has revealed that a severe shortage of competent radiologists is hampering good treatment of the dread ailment in this country. There are scarcely 100 such specialists who concentrate exclusively on radiotherapy, one of the two major weapons that can deal with cancer, or whose major interest is in this disease, he says. This is a pitifully scant quota considering the number of patients who might be saved by competent radiation treatments. At least 400 more top radiologists are needed to carry on the work, he contends. This is a challenge to the medical profession that cannot be taken lightly. — Boston Post.

At one time, interest in cooking and baking by the man of the house was unusual. A male amateur was considered just a little queer. In recent years, however, the number of husbands and bachelors who have adopted cooking as a hobby is legion. In any given gathering of men let the subject of cooking come up and two or more of the crowd will soon get into a huddle to discuss recipes and methods. Some amateur male cooks are bashful. Others are boastful. But most of them have one thing in common—they harbour a foolish delusion that given the opportunity they can do a better job in the kitchen than the women folk. This erroneous attitude, of course, stems from the age-old feeling of superiority over women that males have held since the days of cavemen. — Fort William Times-Journal.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) EDUCATIONAL CHECKUP From a circular letter forwarded to every district school teacher in the Island, Sept. 24, 1944, by John MacNeill, Esq., District School Visitor: "With a view accurately to determine the comparative efficacy of the District Schools, and relative proficiency and general merits of the pupils attending them, and to give the greatest possible impetus to the cause of elementary education by promoting the greatest degree of emulation, I beg to announce to you my intention to divide all the School Districts of the Island into Circles or Departments, to comprise each a number not fewer than four of the schools most contiguous to each other. That at the next and every future visitation, I shall draft from every Circle a number of scholars, not to exceed ten, for each School, such select number to be assembled at a central station, and there undergo a public examination. "That a limited number of the successful competitors, of the best scholars of the Circle, shall again compete with the chosen of the adjoining Circles, and thus bring all the youthful minds of the Colony into emulous collision and laudable rivalry, which, it is to be hoped, may be productive of beneficial results. The examinations will, in general, comprise the following branches all of which you will, henceforth, include in your course of instruction, so far as circumstances will permit, viz.: Reading, Orthography, Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, and the outlines of Practical Mathematics, Analysis of the English Language. The Reading will comprehend lessons upon the Induction and Elliptical Methods. "At the Central General Examination, each teacher will be allowed, for a limited time, to conduct the Examination, and it is expected that he will be prepared to exhibit any peculiarity of method or mode as possible. I purpose also to lecture in your district of which he may have been more than commonly successful. "The names of the most deserving pupils will be published in the newspapers, and you will please invite to the examination, the Clergy, Magistrates, trustees of the School, and the public generally, in your vicinity; and we wish you to provide a Blackboard, so that by exercises thereon, the examination may be conducted in as concise and systematic a mode as possible. I purpose also to lecture in your district of Teaching, to form a sequel to the lecture recently delivered there on the subject of Education."

The Age-Old Story

Herein is my Father glorified, that ye hear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples.

Egyptians And Greeks Had Tiled Bathtubs

(Egtha G. Setterington in CIL Oval)

Archimedes took a bath in the third century BC and he has been famous for it ever since. Sitting in his bath, which unlike the modern steel tub was made of marble, Archimedes noted how the water partially supported him, and conceived in a flash his famous law of buoyancy. Dramatically the story relates that in his excitement the scientist leaped from the water, and forgetting to don his clothes, ran through the streets shouting 'Eureka! Eureka! I have found it!'

Bathing, and the facilities for bathing, have, indeed, a long and ancient history. Ancient mythology refers often to the bath and ascribes to it healing properties. Certainly, Neptune, God of the Sea, established a record as a bather, since he lived under the ocean, and Botticelli's well-known picture of Venus rising from the waves would indicate that she was the world's first bathing beauty. Records show that primitive man in almost every corner of the globe bathed both for cleanliness and pleasure. In addition, the Bible mentions bathing pools frequently, and names particularly the pool at Jerusalem with five porches.

Rivers and lakes were undoubtedly the first bathing places, since there were no means of conveying the wrath of the sea. Before long the advantages of an indoor bath must have been recognized, for fragments have been found of crude tubs fashioned from wood, clay or stone.

The housewife of 1952 may point with pride to her modern tiled bathroom, but the Egyptians and Greeks at least 3,000 years ago had tiled bathrooms with water piped into their houses. Indeed, archaeological excavations prove that ornate bathtubs were used by the Babylonian kings more than 5,000 years ago.

The Romans, however, eclipsed all the other countries in building bigger and better bathtubs. Not only did they install baths in the royal palaces and homes of the wealthy, they built public baths throughout their Empire. Huge aqueducts carried water from the mountains to supply the baths, and where hot springs occurred, they were utilized. The city of Bath in England derives its name from the great public bath built by the Romans at its natural springs. The term plumbing comes from the Latin word "plumbum" meaning lead, the material the Romans used for piping.

The most famous of the Roman baths was that built by the Emperor Diocletian. It occupied an area about a mile square, and had more than 3,000 seats for bathers. This stupendous project contained also a swimming pool, gymnasium, picture gallery and theatre. Like many Roman baths, it was built mostly of marble and mosaic, and lavishly decorated with beaten gold.

The 1,000 years following Rome's decline, known as the Dark Ages, were grimy as well as dark and bathing went into decline. Francis I of France, for example, reflected the attitude of most of his subjects when he boasted that he never washed. But eastern countries never entirely gave up the practice of bathing since tradition decreed that Oriental hospitality to guests included a bath, or at least the material of baths and feet. The Crusaders copied this refreshing habit from their enemies and brought it back again to England and Western Europe.

It is reported that Henry IV of England instituted the Order of the Bath in 1399 because his nobles appeared before him sweat-stained and bloody after battle. Whether this is true or not, the bath before receiving knighthood was set in the ritual when George I revived the order in 1725.

Queen Elizabeth I gave her Royal sanction to bathing, and was said to "bathe once or not" whether she needed it or not. Mary, Queen of Scots, had to cross the street from Holyrood palace to reach her bath house, where she liked to bathe in wine. Not only royalty, but the church began to approve of the revival of bathing. The phrase "cleanliness is next to Godliness" was often heard.

The coming of the portable tin tub was a foretaste of the important role that metals, and particularly iron and steel, would play in the bathroom. These portable tubs became popular in England and the travelling Englishman carried his tub and bathing habit to all parts of the world. Those who scorned at first soon fell into the tub habit.

France, too, began to look with favor on the new vogue for cleanliness. In Paris it became a common sight to see water sellers carrying rying portable tubs and hot water into houses, where they waited until the bath was finished. Then the tub was carried out and emptied into the street.

France is also credited with the invention of the Slipper Bath in the 18th century. Made of sheet copper in the form of a lady's shoe, the high sides modestly concealed the bather. Water was poured into it and heated by charcoal fire in the heel. There was a spigot in the toe for draining, and wheels enabled it to be moved readily from room to room. Later the Sofa Bath, a metal tub in which the bather reclined, was widely used in both France and England. It was enclosed in cane or wood to make it an ornamental piece of furniture.

Napoleon felt that the large tubs in vogue in his period called attention to his small stature, so had a small tub built for himself at Fontainebleau. His sister Pauline had her tub lined with mirrors, although other ladies of her day were so modest they put chalk in the water to make it opaque.

Early Canadian records modestly omit mention of the bath, but there was no lack of rivers and lakes for bathing facilities. Some tribes of Indians, however, used a method similar to the Finns in ceremonial, pouring water over heated stones and bathing in the steam. In time true bathtubs began to appear in cargoes from Europe.

Bathing quickly increased in popularity both in Canada and the United States. Once a week, however, was considered plenty by most people, and the Saturday night tub, usually the wash tub in the kitchen, became a family institution, with the children lining up for turns. With the disappearance of the pump and the installation of running water, bathing came into its own again. The demand grew until now most homes have bathrooms that would have seemed incredible a century ago.

Looking back over the centuries, then, it is quite clear that there is much more to taking a bath than merely turning on the water and slipping into the tub. Soothed by the regulated warmth of the water, which has been carried to the bathroom in steel plumbing or an electrically heated steel tank, we can loil in the privacy of our modern all-steel, porcelain covered bath and muse over the hardships of our ancestors and the ingenuity of our forefathers.

BARNSTAPLE, England—(OP)—A steam main blew up in the main street of this Devonshire town, fire officer J. P. Hayward ran into a bakery, borrowed some dough and plugged up the broken pipe.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Palmer & Haslam A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B. Barrister, Etc. Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers Charlottetown, P. E. I. MONEY TO LOAN W. J. P. MacMillan, M.D. 205 Kent Street — Phone 520 H. A. MacMillan, M.D. 205 Kent Street — Phone 520 Office Hours: 1:30 - 4:00 - 6:30 - 8:30 and by appointment. Frederic A. Large, Q.C. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Royal Bank of Canada Building Charlottetown, P. E. I. Loans on City and Farm Properties Chas. R. McQuaid B.A. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, Etc. Eastern Trust Building CHARLOTTETOWN Phone 1711 J. S. Taylor OPTOMETRIST Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted Corner Kent and Queen Sts. Office Phone 1956—House 1013 Byron J. Grant, O.D. OPTOMETRIST 128 Kent Street Phone 579 (Opposite Revere Hotel) Dr. A. L. MacIsaac DENTIST Dental X-Ray GLORIA BUILDING 178 Grafton St. Phone 291 H. R. DOANE & COMPANY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS 145 Great George St., Charlottetown Phones 2680 - 1447 - Box 24 RANDOLPH W. MANNING, C.A. ERMA F. MacPHERSON, C.A. Other offices at Halifax, Moncton, St. John's, Amherst, Dartmouth, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow and Truro. McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, Saint John, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, Kirkland Lake, Moncton, Hamilton, Edmonton, Charlottetown, Currie Bldg., Charlottetown Telephone 1698