

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. Editor and Managing Director, 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 WEDNESDAY, OCT 28, 1953

Forethought For Parking

The parking problem is a well-nigh universal one for towns and cities today. The St. John's Evening Journal observes that it has become acute in the Newfoundland capital and that the introduction of parking meters has, in some respects, only tended to aggravate the situation. Since they represent a considerable source of revenue to the Council, the meters may tend to cause a disinclination to give further attention to the matter.

One of the great disadvantages of the system is that during shopping hours those who drive or are driven to a place of business are unable to find space in which to pull into the pavement as the whole frontage on each side of a street is occupied. They cruise slowly looking for a space, thereby slowing down traffic, or double park, thus creating an obstruction.

Some cities are providing parking spaces in central localities or business premises are required to have available sufficient space for a number of vehicles to be left standing.

This has all been said before but the Journal advises the Town Councils that are now being set up throughout Newfoundland, as in this Province, that they too will soon be faced with the very same problem—the availability of parking space for motor vehicles. They, however, have the opportunity to take measures to avert the disadvantages with which the older towns are confronted. The setting aside of special areas, centrally located, where motor vehicles may be left standing is certain to prove of the greatest convenience, will avert congestion and might be made to serve as a source of revenue to the municipality.

Preparing Farm Survey

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is again distributing to farmers throughout Canada the forms for the annual December 1 survey of livestock, crops and farm labour. Toward the end of November each farmer will receive the green coloured form in use this year. Realizing the importance of an accurate measurement of agricultural resources and production each farmer should make a special effort to return his completed schedule without delay. In so doing, he will perform a service useful not only to agriculture but also to those organizations and agencies serving agriculture.

Each form in itself is strictly confidential, has no connection with taxation of any kind and is used only to obtain group totals and averages for making estimates. In this way each schedule helps to form the picture of agricultural conditions. The resulting statistics are widely used by farm organizations, government service branches and other interested agencies. They also form the basis of international comparisons and analysis so essential to world trading in agricultural products. Every schedule is important whether it covers large or small operations and gives each farmer the opportunity to participate in providing most useful information.

Changing Markets

Various factors have contributed to the decline of agricultural production in recent years, and it would be difficult to assign any order to their importance. The progressive restoration of production in most importing countries following the war, together with an increase in several of the exporting countries anxious to enlarge their share of trade, and with the high prices of the early post-war period as a further incentive, has probably had the most far-reaching effect, according to the Commercial Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The United Kingdom, our best customer for agricultural products, has increased its output of farm products by 50 per cent over the pre-war level, and the United States, which provides a market for some Canadian farm products while competing with others in markets abroad, by 45 per cent. The continued dollar shortage abroad and, in recent years, low world prices as compared with domestic prices for a number of commodities, have had similarly astringent effects on exports. With the easing world supply situation, moreover, importing countries have not felt the need to build up inventories beyond their current needs. Some shrinkage in our agricultural mar-

kets from the high, and to a considerable extent emergency, levels of the early post-war period was to be expected, but a decline as sharp as that experienced in certain lines in the past three to four years tends (a) to precipitate surpluses which, in turn, may mean lower prices; (b) to create a shortage of storage space and a need for marketing quotas; and (c) to bring about acreage reductions, and shifts, sometimes ill-advised and uneconomic, from one type of production to another.

Fortunately the increasing population and high level of consumer purchasing power have cushioned the declining export market for a number of agricultural products, and farmers have to some extent adjusted their production to the changed conditions. Per capita consumption of many farm products has proved quite responsive to the lower level of prices since 1951, and suggests that if prices are kept at attractive levels, production need not be unduly curtailed. By the same token, the costs of both production and distribution, which are to an appreciable extent dictated by the industrial, non-farm segment of the economy, should, in the interests of the country as a whole, be held at a level which will place Canadian farm products on an attractive level domestically and a competitive level abroad.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude.

One of the many reasons for the importance of good grammar is given by Dr. G. I. Duthie, professor of English at McGill. Holding that faulty English is a result of faulty thinking, he declares that "no one unable to think clearly is likely to be a fully effective citizen."

In the sixth and concluding volume of Sir Winston Churchill's remarkable series of war memoirs is mentioned the opposition to his plans for operations in south-eastern Europe. They were dismissed by American and other authorities as being "purely political", as though every aspect of the great struggle were not essentially political.

The adding of sodium fluoride to municipal water supplies has been unanimously endorsed by the Canadian Dental Association. The step was not taken without careful consideration. The recommendation of the dental profession in this matter of the dental health of the rising generation is entitled to serious consideration by municipal authorities.

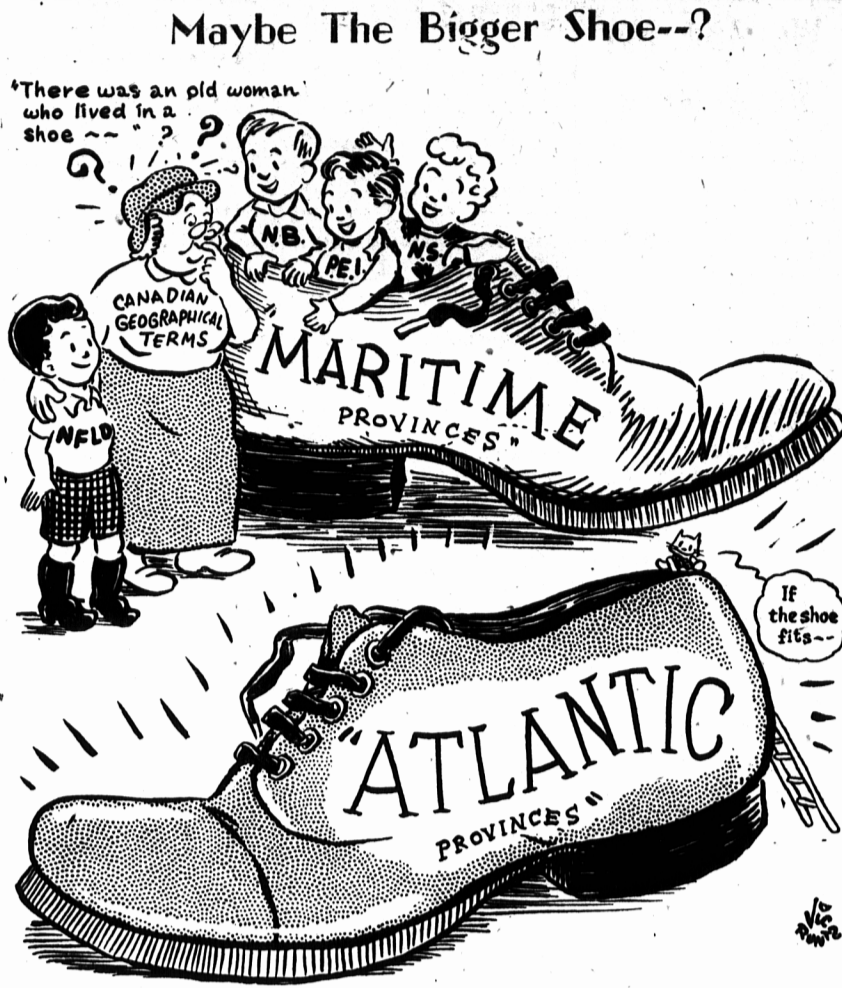
It happened in another Province, but we need not feel too confident that it would not happen here. A truck loaded with 235 cases of soft drinks upset, spilling its cargo. Passers-by hastened to the scene of the accident, not to lend aid but to steal the bottles of pop which were scattered about. Somewhere along the line we seem to have discarded the standards which were basic in civilized living.

Something special is being planned for a royal display Christmas Eve in New Zealand. Two of Auckland's most famous extinct volcanoes, Rangitoto and Mount Eden, will stage realistic "outbreaks" for the Queen when she visits the district in December. Army authorities, with the help of fireworks experts, are arranging for the craters to belch out thick smoke and phosphorous flares in the light of colored searchlights.

Canada's support of the draft resolution to amend the United Nations' charter in 1953 is not a mischievous plot to subvert the principles of the charter. In the words of the Canadian delegate, "We have merely taken note of the obligation which is imposed on all member states to discuss revision." Delegates from Communist countries are acting the part of extreme conservatives in opposing consideration of revision.

Lord Ismay is secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and may be presumed to think highly of that international effort. That is no reason, however, to discount his considered statement that: "I firmly believe that the peace would have been broken during the last three or four years if there had been no NATO." The cost is considerable in arms and effort at co-operation but it bears an infinitely small relation to the cost of another World War.

Friedrich Max Muller, Anglo-German philologist and orientalist, died this date 1900. He was commissioned by the East India Company to edit the "Rig-Veda", a task which brought him to England where he settled at Oxford. He became a professor of modern languages, curator of oriental works at the Bodleian Library and in 1896 was made a member of the Privy Council. His works, extending to 20 volumes, include "A History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature," "Lectures on the Science of Language" and "Auld Lang Syne."



The Poet's Corner

RECESSIONAL Now along the solemn heights Fade the Autumn's altar-lights: Down the great earth's glimmering chancel Glide the days and nights.

Little kindred of the grass, Like a shadow in a glass Falls the dark and falls the stillness: We must rise and pass.

Little brothers of the clod, Soul of fire and seed of sod, We must fare into the silence At the knees of God.

Little comrades of the sky, Wing to wing we wander by, Going, going, going, going, Softly as a sigh.

Hark, the moving shapess confer, Globe of dew and gossamer, Fading and ephemeral spirits In the dusk astral.

Moth and blossom, blade and bee, Worlds must go as well as we, In the long procession joining Mount and star and sea.

Toward the shadowy brink we climb Where the round year rolls sublime, Rolls, and drops, and falls forever In the vast of Time.

—Sir Chas. G. J. Roberts.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.) RAILWAY WAGES

"Last summer, when the firm of Chiverie and Lyons, contractors of the Souris Railway extension, failed, some hundreds of dollars were due the men in their employ for labor performed on the work. A special clause in the condition of agreement under the Public Works Act empowers the Government to pay the laborers one month's back pay out of the 10 per cent which is invariably kept back for the purpose of ensuring the faithful completion of the contract. The Government may, or may not, pay the men—the clause in question being optional, not compulsory. In this case, no sooner was the subject of back pay on the Souris extension brought to the notice of Mr. McNab, Railway Superintendent and engineer in charge, than steps were taken to secure the men in the amounts justly due them."

—The Examiner, Dec. 19, 1879.

The Age Old Story

Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk. And he took him by the right hand, and lifted him up; and immediately his feet and ankles bones received strength. And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God. . . . And as the lame man which was healed held Peter and John, all the people ran together unto them in the porch that is called Solomon's, greatly wondering.

USEFUL HORSES

CORNER BROOK, Nfld. (CP)—Old Dobbin is making a comeback in wood operations after yielding place to tractors in recent years. One paper firm here ordered 30 horses for woods contractors.

The Public Forum

MORE OF GRAMMAR AND SCHOOLS

Review of the structure of Indo-European languages like Latin, French, Greek, Spanish, etc. I found a basic knowledge of English Grammar a necessity, and because, before this acquisition, I had been unable to make any progress in the study of even one foreign language, I am inclined to emphasize the study of grammar and the correlation and correspondence of the structure of these languages.

Up to the present, Emily Post has forbidden me to argue the point with a few of the "De-grees" who disagree with me concerning the fact that this relation exists among the tongue of ancestral and modern Europe. But, surely, it is known by all students above Grade X, that civilization, based upon Christianity, moved northward into primitive Europe and established itself between the years 1 and 1000 A.D. with the Latin Bible as a foundation and source of study, in the early schools and monasteries, under the supervision of Latin teachers and missionaries; and, that these schools, established earlier on the continent, found their place in England between 400 and 500.

It followed, normally, that progress in the development of all the North European languages advanced similarly, but it will be easier to grasp facts if we pursue its growth in one country such as England, acknowledged as the particular form of art. Alfred the Great, taught to read and write Latin by his young step-mother, a French Princess, inherited the crown of England in 871 and ruled as the most famous, capable, and best loved king of the Anglo-Saxon period. Among the accomplishments for which he is remembered is the writing down of his Anglo-Saxon language which, up to this time, was, in general, a spoken language only. All books formerly written and studied in England, were in Latin. These included the Bible and Bede's Ecclesiastical History. Perhaps my readers will recall Bede and Caedman, with others, as Anglo-Saxon Christian students in the early monastery schools of England, where they had learned to read and rewrite Latin.

King Alfred's ambition was to have these books translated into English (Anglo-Saxon) so that his people could learn to read, and this he did. His scribes were Anglo-Saxons who had learned to read and write Latin in the monasteries. Now what more reasonable condition followed with respect to the primitive spoken tongue of the Anglo-Saxon, than that it was fitted into the Latin Grammar frame, as were all the other national languages of Europe. Common reason would draw this conclusion: If we had no histories or old grammars in our libraries to back it up, Early students simply took the Latin Grammar, with all its terms and parts of speech and by comparisons, substituted our words for Latin equivalents. Europe has no Grammar that may call its own. Some like Spanish—in fact most—have retained case endings. English and French, as examples, have dropped these case endings, and accomplished a few other simplifications. A few took on more inflections and became more complicated for study, but "all" replaced the bone-work of the Latin Grammar. The grammar which, today, we call English Grammar or French Grammar, etc., has therefore little claim to originality. The French adopted the Latin Grammar together with the orally spoken sounds of the combined Celtic-Franco-Teutonic tongues, that distinguish the French "nom" from the Latin "nomen" and the English noun. The English simply adopted the Grammar frame and as far as possible, fitted the Anglo-Saxon into it. Our

word (among many such words) sentence, is the Latin Sententia—thought.

As to tense, the Latin, "amo" had three meanings and uses in Anglo-Saxon. Latin, amo—I love, I am loving; I do love. The Anglo-Saxons distinguished these conditions of time and action by three distinct changes. The Latins left distinction to context. English—I love—indefinite time and condition. I am loving—present, in-completed action. I do love—present, emphatic (indefinite). French follows, exactly, the Latin form—"j'aime—I love, I am loving, I do love.

The Past Progressive (incomplete or imperfect) "I was loving", Latin, "amabo", French, "j'aimais", (Spanish "amigo—friend) is quite similar in all three, except that in the Passive Voice, English now dispenses with the "ing", its symbol of incompleted action, and like the Latin, uses the Passive form "I was loved" instead of "I was (being) loved", which follows the rule; so that, at present, the form "I was loved" has two distinctive meanings in English. (1) I was loved—I have been loved, and (2) I was (being) loved (past incompleted action in the passive). The French generally reserve this past Progressive or imperfect tense for past incompleted action in past habitual, and use the perfect and definite tenses for completed action.

Another form that puzzles the student who does not read widely or do literary research, is the English, Grammatical, Perfect Progressive Passive. It has been (being) loved, which, like the above, in modern literature, as in the earlier art, omits the "being" with the participle "being" symbolic of incompleted action. This is another wholly grammatical, "possible" form which makes clear the meaning of the Passive form "I have been loved", and distinguishes the Perfect Passive from the Perfect Progressive Passive. English—Present Perfect Progressive, Active—I have been loving; Passive—I have been being loved. Present Perfect, Active—I have loved. Latin—amavi; French—j'ai aimé. Passive—I have been loved. Latin—amatus sum; French—j'ai été aimé. By the way, one of my lettered and learned objectors to correlation didn't even know that our Grade XI French course changes from the exemplary verb "aimer", in the Active Voice to another, that can be correspondingly translated by an English Passive. (Why?) in order to illustrate the French forms of Passive with Transitive verbs. (Look it up) in either "Dando of N.S." or Cours Majeur de Francois", of Ontario and the West. I shall be glad of a reply from any student on this subject of correlation, though I expect that some patriotic proud Frenchman or Englishman will want to dig up for Europe an independent original Grammar that bears no relation to the Latin or Greek. Yes, English and French have a modern tendency to simplify our Grammar; this I applaud, but unless these agitators to change, are both artists and students I should hesitate to entrust them wholly with the authorship. Both languages, it is seen from modern literature, quite frequently dispense with "mood" inflections. They may, and can dispense with "mood inflections", but they cannot dispense with "mood", which is the atmosphere created by the thought. If the inflection is dropped, something in context must replace it to carry the atmosphere of doubt or fact as the case may be, otherwise literary art must suffer by loss of vividness. Nearly all subjoined clauses are subjunctive in atmosphere, because their meaning and clarity are dependent upon some fact given in another clause. Nowhere is correlation more evident than in the use of subjunctive mood in de-

Notes By The Way

When you mean what you say you don't have to say too much.—Brandon Sun.

Statistics can lie—as for instance those charts which show how the average family spends its income. The items add up to only 100 per cent.—Hamilton Spectator.

Scheelite, one of the chief ores of tungsten, has been found in Newfoundland by a field survey party of the geological survey of Canada. The discovery in the neighboring province is of interest in this steel-making city of Sydney. Tungsten is used as a hardening agent in the manufacture of steel.—Sydney Post-Record.

The landlocked basins of Alberta oil have now two outlets to world markets. The first was built in 1950.

pendent or subjunctive clauses, though English and French have dropped the "inflection" in some instances. Subjunctive mood is everywhere indicative of doubt or uncertainty in thought and atmosphere. If he is there, tell him—If he (should) be here, tell him. Here the last sentence carries an atmosphere of doubt, while the former suggests surety or fact. I am, Sir, etc., ULRIC.

"UNSPOILED" CHILDREN

Sir,—After re-reading the discussion on school-room discipline, I noticed the possibility of misunderstanding with respect to "first-steps" and so termed "nailing down" to a few important rules at the beginning. When I took my son, I had in mind a group of primary children who had been "spoiled" by improper and unskilled management—a group that has to be brought back from extremes, to normal school behaviour. Such a school is a "problem" for the "trained and experienced" teacher. Therefore, I wrote what I am writing, and thought for restoring order and obedience among normal, but misguided and spoiled children. Such procedure, however, does not apply, wholly, to young "unspoiled" children, who came to school for the first time, especially from good homes. Here the idea of "nailing down" to rules does not apply because the children have never learned to break rules. You are given the potter's clay, pliant, and readily shaped to your ideal mould—self-confident, happy smiling Johnny, who takes his seat as if he were a pouter in the face and tells you he has just poured some milk in Tommy's cup to give his puppy a drink, and expects you to take it just as his mother would; shy Mary, who sits on the edge of the seat remembering that "the teacher pounces people" who are bad; Jackie and Helen, all with differing personalities, subject to the varied influences of home environment, but all, entering expectantly the new life of school, flexible and tender, ready for the potter's skill.—Skill? No "nailing down" to rules will be necessary in such an instance unless you make error in shaping the mould at the beginning. By gentle admonitions and easy tasks, fitted to age and ability, with very frequent relaxations, which diminish as the children advance

to Grades I and II, you get results. In a mixed school these children should be grouped at a table by themselves where shy Mary is drawn out to self-confidence, marking Billy gets the stick as he wants, and the scared, and the spoiled child discovers the laws of kindness, and all learn to respect each other's rights—very quietly.

Remember, if you catch the rabbit or pigeon before he is out of the net, and you get the substance, you will never need to "nail him down" to tame him. But think what a lasting sin you commit when you distort and mis-shape the first year's mould of the pre-primer child.—This means he must suffer something of the nature of the near future to be reshaped to proper mould. How much responsibility rests here! To whom? The blush of a rose at morning. A fragrance of woodland wild. The radiant glow of a sunbeam. And the heart of a little child. I am, Sir, etc., ULRIC.

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