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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, THURSDAY, JAN. 27, 1949

Trade And Transportation

The activities of the Summerside Board of Trade, as outlined in the annual reports summarized in yesterday's *Guardian*, are of more than local interest and should be read by all concerned in our problems of commerce and transportation. One noteworthy achievement of the Board has been its campaign for a support price for our farmers' potatoes, which the Maritime Board of Trade failed to indorse but which subsequently was put through as an emergency measure by the Federal Government.

The Board was active in bettering the accommodation for truck traffic on both the Borden ferries. It is emphasized, however, that present facilities are inadequate to meet the demands at certain seasons of the year. The piers at both terminals are insufficient to accommodate heavy vehicular traffic; but the chief need is for a highway ferry of a type that would operate on the route during open navigation with separate docking facilities and designed specially for truck and auto transportation. This proposal has been strongly indorsed by all our Island Boards of Trade and by the Provincial Government. Indeed, it has been stressed on several occasions by Premier Jones in his representations at Ottawa. Now that Parliament is in session, it should stand as a major objective for our Island members. Regardless of when the Trans-Canada Highway policy goes through, this urgent requirement of a highway ferry should be dealt with at once.

Game Conservation

Arising out of a discussion at the 1947 annual meeting in Charlottetown of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus on the economic value of hunting and fishing as activities that affect the development of Canada's travel industry, a special committee was appointed to look into this whole question. The committee reported its findings at the Bureaus' convention last October in Quebec City, and a copy of its report has now been printed and distributed on behalf of the Association. It makes interesting and informative reading.

The committee, which was headed by Col. H. S. Robinson, superintendent of Parks and Resources Information, Ottawa, found that while there are many factors contributing to the deterioration of Canada's wildlife population, such as forest fires, adverse weather conditions, disease cycles, predators, etc. — the major cause was the illegal and wanton destruction of fish and game by the human residents.

From their study the committee was of the opinion that one of the major necessities for the preservation of our wildlife resources is the education of the people. Canadians generally are not yet well informed as to the importance of wildlife in the economic structure of the country. This education, it is suggested, should be carried out primarily by Provincial authorities through all possible channels. It became obvious during the survey that many Fish and Game Associations and other similar agencies have done and are doing excellent work, both in education of the public and through recommendations to various legislative bodies. "It is highly desirable," the report adds, "that greater attention be paid to this subject throughout all the schools so that our future citizens will know that under wise control and management these natural resources can be maintained for the benefit, education and enjoyment of future generations."

Great British Festival

In 1951 Britain will throw open her doors to the world for the centenary of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Already plans are being drawn up for the presentation of this great celebration which will tell the story of British life as it has evolved out of the people and the nation in work and play, in discovery, invention and design. Music, opera, ballet, theatre, music-halls and films all will be provided, and theatres, concert halls, art galleries and museums are to cooperate in putting on the finest entertainment for all tastes.

Britain's capital will be a festive city in which everything will play a part. Better decoration, flood lighting, fountains and fireworks all will be prominent features and London will cover some of her proud but ugly scars and greet the world with a smiling face.

Festivals of the arts are to be sponsored at a number of centres in the United Kingdom. In the main these will be built around existing yearly events at such places as Bath, Brighton, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Stratford-upon-Avon and Worcester, each of which will concentrate on one particular aspect of the arts. Additional festivals are being arranged at Bournemouth, Liverpool, Norwich and York, and wherever possible these centres will embrace within their programme other neighbouring towns and cities, each drawing on its local resources to create a regional festival. These supplementary events will be timed so that together they will cover the whole period, enabling the visitor to be present at a number of them in turn.

Scotland is scheduled to play a conspicuous part. In addition to those aspects of the official programme which automatically incorporate Scotland, special attention is being given to a section that will give expression to Scottish life, traditional and modern.

Plans for Wales are in hand and the National Eisteddfod and the Llangollen International Eisteddfod have been invited to become part of the Festival. The Church of Wales is considering the arrangement of special activities, possibly in St. David's Cathedral, and it is hoped that Caernarvon Castle and Cardiff Castle will play an equally important part.

The central site around which national festivities will revolve is naturally enough London where on the south bank of the Thames will rise a gaily coloured modern city in place of the ruins of bomb-damaged buildings. Already an intensive drive is being made to assist industry to play its full part and the Council of Science and Technology and the Council of Architecture, Town Planning and Building Research are conferring to see that a full range of scientific achievements and developments in architecture will be presented.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Civic by-election today.

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The colourful and historic ritual of opening Parliament is over. Now it will get down to great matters, such as the union with Newfoundland, and important matters, such as taxation.

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Australia, easily Britain's best customer, imported a record total of £68 million worth of British goods — more than USA (£32 million) and Canada (£30 million) combined — during the first six months of 1948.

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Toronto's Board of Education has voted against the operation of school swimming pools on Sundays. Just now the decision may seem all right but it seems likely that when summer comes around, opening the pools will clearly appear to be a work of charity and mercy.

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Evidently the three cities of New Brunswick, Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton are considerably embarrassed financially and have given notice that unless the Provincial Government appoint a commission to investigate the situation they will not be held responsible when a financial crisis is reached.

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Major-General E. G. Weeks, adjutant-general of the Canadian Army is reported as saying that it is the intention of national defence headquarters to have every officer in the regular army a university graduate. As it is also intended to draw 20 per cent of the officers from the ranks, it looks as if the army is going to send a considerable number of men to college.

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It is unusual for the Progressive Conservatives of Prince County to go outside for a Federal candidate to carry their colours to victory, but making the departure on the present occasion, they are just following the example set them by the Liberals, who invited both the Rt. Hon. J. L. Mackenzie King of Ontario, and Col. Ralston of Nova Scotia to be their standard-bearer.

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A proposed private member's bill would practically make it compulsory for Dominion Civil Service appointees to be bilingual. It would certainly be desirable to have civil servants so accomplished but if that requirement is added to necessary qualifications for the many posts to be filled, the Civil Service Commission will have to do more than merely approach Canadian students attending American universities.

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The Color Research Institute of America has found that although there are four primary colours for light, there are only three primary colours for pigments, green-blue, magenta-red and yellow. With these colours and black and white, it is possible to produce any desired shade. It is claimed that paints of these primary colours mixed according to any formula can be duplicated with ease.

* * *

Lewis Carroll (Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson) born this date 1832. Was professor of mathematics at Cambridge University, but is best remembered as a humourist; was the author of the ever popular *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, Through the Looking-Glass;* also *Euclid and His Modern Rivals*, etc.:

"But four young Oysters hurried up,
All eager for the treat;
Their coats were brushed, their faces washed,
Their shoes were clean and neat—
And this was odd, because you know,
They hadn't any feet."

* * *

A doctor speaking over BBC on "Self-Control" said: "I've repeatedly stressed the importance of a mutually happy, trusting and confident relationship between parents and children. If we can give them this, they'll have a solid foundation for the development of self-control and only if they trust and love us will it be possible for us to influence them in the way we want. And so, if we provide a secure, affectionate home for them, and if we ourselves set them an example of self-control and tolerance, they will follow our lead — in time — not only because they wish to please us, but also because they'll realise that a measure of self-control is necessary if they are to achieve the ends they themselves value."

* * *

Another historic headgear for the discard. When new uniforms are issued to Australian Army personnel at the end of next year, the famous slouch hat will not be in the kit. Armored units will wear black berets, parachute units will have cherry berets and all other outfits will get the blue forage cap for walking out, but the hat will be used for certain service work. The hat originated with Colonel Tom Price, of a Victorian mounted regiment (and his wife), when the unit was formed as a result of a Russian scare of the last century. At that time the turn-up was on the right-hand side and no dent was worn in the crown. Since then the design has been greatly favored by the British Army in the tropics and for certain Imperial police forces. In Australia the hat first achieved public popularity when it was worn by the N. S. W. Lancers in 1897, in the Queen Victoria Jubilee procession.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE PRELUDE"

. . . The peace
That comes with night; the deep solemnity
Of nature's intermediate hours of rest,
When the great tide of human life stands still;
The business of the day to come, unborn,
Of that gone by, locked up, as in the grave;
The blended calmness of the heavens and earth,
Moonlight and stars, and empty streets, and sounds
Unfrequent as in deserts.

—William Wordsworth.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

THE BANNERMANS

Margaret Gordon was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Alexander Bannerman, banker, wine merchant, and manufacturer of Aberdeen. She was twenty-five, and he thirty-five years of age. Two people more widely different in their characteristics and disposition it would have been well nigh impossible to have found, yet for forty years they lived most happily together.

Many people now living testify to the fact that Mrs. Bannerman was a very brilliant and gifted woman, fitted to grace any station in life. By some, she was also thought to be remarkably ambitious and the possessor of all the talents of an astute politician. This may well have been the case, and it is not impossible that Mr. Bannerman's whole public career was largely shaped by his wife. For he was one of the simplest of men, and ambition for himself was by no means a pronounced characteristic.

It was eight years after his marriage that Mr. Bannerman was elected M. P. Early in his political career, on Sept. 10, 1834, Aberdeen was honoured by a visit from the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Broughman. He was presented with the freedom of the city, and after a dinner party in the evening, proceeded to Mr. Bannerman's house in Marischal Street, where he passed the night. The next day he breakfasted with Mr. Bannerman and his wife at their summer residence, Arthurseat. This interesting old house, beautifully situated on an elevation overlooking the Dee, is now the museum in Duthrie Park. It is the only one of Mr. Bannerman's residences still standing.

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Mr. Bannerman was an optimist to a superlative degree. In political life, he never entertained a doubt of ultimate victory, and this stolid belief, combined with his popularity, unsullied honour and splendid courage, which was even more strongly displayed in later life, won for him a host of voters. In business life this optimism led him to embark in many ventures; and in these he was almost invariably unsuccessful. Milne, Cruden and Company were in insolvent circumstances in 1828, and the Thomas Bannerman Company in 1934, while Mr. Bannerman further lost heavily in connection with the Arctic whale fishery. From being comparatively well-to-do, he was reduced to a condition verging on poverty; and at the age of sixty he had in prospect a life of continued toil. Indeed, for many years afterwards when he was longing for his loved Scotland he was forced by his circumstances to reside in distant lands.

In 1833 he was offered, but had to refuse, a Lordship of the Treasury, and similarly in 1839 the clerkship of the Ordnance. Dreading the effect on his wife of the climates of Barbadoes, Antigua, and Jamaica, he had to refuse the Governorship of these places as they were offered to him. Near the end of 1850, however, the Governorship of Prince Edward Island, falling vacant on the death of Sir Donald Campbell—the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, on Lord Panmure's suggestion, offered Mr. Bannerman the government of that Colony, at the same time warning him that difficulties would beset his path, both agrarian and political, which, for some time, had been a source of great discontent on the Island.

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Mr. Bannerman accepted the position, on condition that he should have the power, according to the best of his judgment, on the one hand to uphold the law, on the other to redress the just grievances of the colonists; and he was accordingly vested by the Prime Minister with the fullest authority that a governor could ask.

On Feb. 3, 1851, he was knighted by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island. With his servant, he set sail for Halifax, from Liverpool, on the R. M. S. Europa, about the middle of February.

At this time Lady Bannerman was under the care of a London oculist; her eyes were in an alarming condition, and for a long time she could write only with a desk for the blind; but they quite recovered, although she afterwards found it necessary to use a single eyeglass. Early in May she took the R. M. S. Cambria from Liverpool for Halifax, en route to her native Island, the "Garden of the Gulf."

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Sir Alexander Bannerman arrived in Halifax on Feb. 26, 1851. No railroads had yet been built in the Maritime Provinces and he left the city next day on the 170 mile coach or sleigh drive to Cape Tormentine. Winter communication with P. E. I. over the Straits of Northumberland at this time could only be carried on by means of "ice boats" between Cape Tormentine on the mainland and Cape Traverse on the Island. After stopping overnight at Truro and Amherst, Sir Alexander finally arrived at Cape Tormentine on March 3. He was detained here at the inn of one Tom Allen, a well-known character throughout the Maritime Provinces, until Sunday, March 8, when he crossed the Strait in an ice-boat in about five hours.

On landing Sir Alexander was met by the Colonial Secretary and a large number of the inhabitants. That evening he arrived in Charlottetown. On Monday he proceeded to the Council Chamber in the Colonial Building, and took the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice. He was received by a guard of honour and a salute of artillery. The Legislature assembled on March 25.

In the opening speech, the Governor informed the House that Responsible Government would be granted on condition of compensation being allowed to retiring officers. The House acceded to the proposal, and a new government, sustained by a majority of the assembly, was accordingly formed in April.

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Lady Bannerman arrived at Halifax on May 13, after a passage of ten days. Sir Alexander met her at Truro, and they crossed from Pictou to Charlottetown on the steamer Rose on May 19. At Pictou Her Excellency was honoured by an artillery salute, and in Charlottetown there was a general illumination in her honour on the night of her arrival.

In this manner, after nearly fifty-one years, Margaret Gordon, granddaughter of the Island's first Governor, Walter Patterson, returned as Governor's lady to her native city. As the steamer moved along across the mouth of York river, she may have been gazing, unknowingly, on the little house near the riverside, where she, her sister Mary, and her loved brother, Edward, had romped as children. Near at hand, on the harbour front, was the large wooden building, Government House, which was to be her future home.

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Early in July Sir Alexander and Lady Bannerman made a tour of Prince County and they were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. People came from far and near and as many as fifty vehicles were sometimes proceeding in their train as a sort of body guard. At one point "His Excellency was honoured with a salute from a twelve-pounder", and at another, "whilst the music of the pipes was diffusing that enthusiasm which none but the children of the Gael can adequately feel, many an elderly matron and blithe 'John Anderson my Joe', as well as the coy lassies, hurried their steps through the mazes of the Scottish reel, to the infinite delight of Lady Bannerman, who witnessed the performance."

Among the addresses presented was one from the "Clergy, Magistrates and Farmers of Cascumpec," expressing the hope that Lady Bannerman's residence "on this her native soil may be agreeable, and that to the end of her life she may look back upon the time spent in this Island with pleasure and satisfaction."

This reference is of interest, as showing that some people on the Island had kept track of Mrs. Gordon and her family after they left Nova Scotia in 1800. Moreover, it had been stated more than once that years before the first published statement, in 1881, that Margaret Gordon was the original of Blumine in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus", Islanders were interested in reading "Sartor" because the heroine had been born and reigned as governor's lady in their midst. If this were true, Lady Bannerman herself must have been the original authority for the statement.

* * *

Lady Bannerman took a deep interest in St. Paul's Church, and was at the head of various societies connected with it. It was in St. Paul's, though not in the same church building in which Lady Bannerman worshipped, that she herself, her sister Mary, and her brother Edward were baptized nearly sixty years before. But Lady Bannerman was especially interested in the Bog or West End School. This charity school for coloured and other poor children was supported by St. Paul's Church and the Colonial Church Society, and was closed only a few years ago.

On May 8, 1854, Sir Alexander Bannerman was appointed Governor of the Bahamas. On June 10, amid cheering crowds and the roar of salutes from St. George's Battery, the much-loved couple sailed away on the packet "H. Ingram" for Pictou. Thus did Margaret Gordon, Lady Bannerman, bid a "long, long adieu" to her native land.

—From "Carlyle's First Love: Margaret Gordon Lady Bannerman, an Account of her Life, Ancestry and Homes, her Family and Friends", by Raymond Clare Archibald (1910).

"HEY, MISTER—!"

Mr. Bevin On The Palestine Situation

(United Kingdom Information Office)

In the United Kingdom House of Commons on January 18th, Mr. Churchill asked whether Mr. Bevin had any statement of policy or facts to make upon recent events in the Middle East concerning Palestine.

Mr. Bevin said "The Government fully realizes the interest of the House in recent events in the Middle East and particularly in Palestine, and naturally in view of the attacks made on them they desire to make a full statement to the House and to do so as soon as possible. But at this moment very delicate negotiations are being carried on at Rhodes between Jewish and Egyptian representatives. There are also other discussions going on with other contestants. We have been using all our influence in conjunction with the United States in the hope of arriving at a complete armistice between Jews and Arabs The reports we are receiving indicate that good progress is being made and we are all particularly eager to contribute to the success of these talks by every possible means.

I am sure the House will agree with me that any discussion of this problem regarding Palestine and the Middle East may have a disturbing effect. The main object of all concerned must be to secure a peaceful settlement of the whole Palestine question as soon as possible in the interests both of the contestants and of the stability of the Middle East. We believe we can best contribute to this at the present stage by postponing discussion of these matters when fighting has ceased on all fronts, and we sincerely trust this overall truce will be maintained.

* * *

In the light of these matters there is one matter upon which we desire to make an announcement. It is well known that certain Jewish immigrants of military age were detained in Cyprus. We have been discussing the position of these immigrants with the parties concerned and the much more favourable situation that has now arisen has permitted us to send a message to the acting Mediator announcing that we are prepared to allow these men to leave as soon as the Jews provide transport for them.

As the negotiations to which I have referred make progress, the British Government will carefully watch them and we shall take further steps as may be necessary in the hopes of facilitating peace and understanding, and I hope to be in a position to make a further fuller statement next week."

Mr. Clement Davies (leader of the Liberals) asked Mr. Bevin "The reason why British armed forces had been sent to Transjordan and/or Palestine to areas where, under the decision of the Security Council of May 29th, 1948 no, repeat no, armed forces were to be sent."

He further asked "Whether the prior consent of the Security Council was obtained before these armed forces were sent and whether there could be assurance that no British armed forces would be ordered to engage in military operations in this area, and that no more armed forces would be sent into the area."

Mr. Bevin replied: "I would deprecate going into details which have led the Government of Transjordan to ask, under the Anglo-Transjordan Treaty, for the stationing of British forces in Aqaba.

* * *

His Majesty's Government took the view that under this Treaty this was a request we could not refuse in the light of all the circumstances of the moment. No troops have been sent to Palestine and there was no obligation upon us to seek the assent of the Security Council for the action we have taken."

Mr. Bevin added: "Our future action will be determined by our Treaty obligations and United Nations decisions. We have no ooligation or intention to engage in aggressive action and we hope that the truce which now exists will be maintained and that no further question of military operations will arise."

Mr. Churchill asked: "Will the Foreign Secretary consider whether a British representative to the de facto Government of Israel is not greatly needed to be sent at the present time."

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Mr. Bevin replied: "On the question of recognition it is not an easy matter and we cannot take one state in an isolated way. There is the question of another part, where the question of this de facto recognition has created serious trouble —Indonesia—and very great difficulties of sovereignty and all the rest of it. Therefore it is not an easy matter and we have been trying to arrive at arrangements on the basis of United Nations decisions."

Mr. Churchill also asked: "May we feel sure the Foreign Secretary will feel under no restraint or impediment from taking any necessary measures to secure the safety and effective action of the troops which he and the Government have sent to Aqaba and that that does not depend upon any other issues than what is considered necessary by the Government?"

Mr. Bevin said: "I give you that assurance."

Finally it was agreed that the Commons should hold a debate on Palestine next week.

- Notes By The Way -

Windsor waiters unanimously decided to resist government attempts to tax tips. Well, rather than have an unseemly wrangle between the government and the waiters, the problem could be solved merely by the public stopping tipping. Most people would be glad to cease this habit. — Windsor Star.

Without expecting too much of the rest of the Winter, we are content to chuckle at the weather man's report the other day that Alberta temperatures were higher than those currently recorded in California, and that the weather here is just now, generally "nicer" than almost anywhere in the "deep south" or on the Pacific Coast. Good old Chinook! — Edmonton Journal.

New York has issued ten commandments for its taxicab drivers, who if they fail to observe the rules may find their licences cancelled. Drivers, generally, might adopt them, with benefit to themselves and all others. These commandments are: Be considerate of pedestrians. Never drive recklessly. **Don't turn corners fast.** Approach street intersections cautiously. Keep brakes in perfect condition. Use tire chains. Adjust any mechanical trouble at once. Obey the traffic rules and signals. Always be careful. Always be polite and courteous.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A New Jersey man was willing to sell one of his eyes to provide a living, and a decent Christmas, for his five children. As a result he has been showered with offers of a job, food, coal and the other staffs of life. This is as good a Santa Claus story as the season could ask. It boils down to the spirit of giving. He was willing to give, literally, his right eye. Some 50 persons and firms who heard about it were willing to give to a man who was willing to sacrifcie so much. Most people have in them a little of Santa Claus. — Windsor Star.

The Weatherman is a gentleman a lot of people in Southern Alberta would like to interview, stance, why it is that he can't make up his mind about the kind of weather he's going to give us this Winter. "Why is it, Mr. Weatherman," they'd probably say, "that we have mild, balmy weather in the morning, windy and chilly weather in the afternoon, and then lovely balmy weather again at night?" Before he could answer, they'd come right back at him and ask him why it is he gives us below zero weather on Monday, 40-above temperatures on Tuesday, below zero weather again on Wednesday, warm snow-melting winds on Thursday, 30-below temperatures on Friday, and Florida-like weather on Saturday. That would stump him for sure. — Lethbridge Herald.

One of the most interesting passages in Sir Stafford Cripp's statement on Monday was on the import of luxuries. He argues that there has been a "veritable social revolution in this country." The number of incomes over £5,000 a year after taxation was 11,000 before the war; it is now 250. Therefore, says Sir Stafford, there is "a lower effective demand for luxuries and semi-luxuries." But is there? It all depends on the definition of a luxury. There is doubtless a smaller effective demand for private airplanes, yachts, and polo ponies. But if luxuries include silk stockings, perfumes, wines, furs, and cigars the demand may be larger as the result of the transference of income. One satisfying assurance was given by Sir Stafford at this meeting. He had been speaking of luxuries and "serious" goods. "What," he was asked, "would you call a 'serious' cheese?" "No kind of cheese could be called a luxury" was the answer. — Manchester Guardian.

Someone said it to us again just the other day—someone always seems to be saying it: "Of course Canada hasn't got a foreign policy of its own; we just have to tag along with the United States." We have come to the conclusion that the people who say this to us would not know a foreign policy if they met one in the street. The trouble arises from a mistake. Some people seem to think that the only way we can have a foreign policy is for Ottawa to do something quite different from any other capital. For such people the decision in Dublin that Eire would not go to war in 1939 was somehow much more significant than the decision in Pretoria that South Africa would go to war—simply because all the rest of the Commonwealth capitals did the same as Pretoria and not the same as Dublin. An essential part of freedom of choice is freedom to choose the wrong thing. Yet one does not have to do the wrong thing all the time in order to prove that one is free.—Saturday Night.

Hindsight is always better than foresight for most people, but for none more than the individual who gets into trouble with the law. There was the case recently of the Toronto youth who stole a car and after he had collided with a police automobile told the officers, "I thought I would have some fun but I'd have been smarter to go to work." — Owen Sound Sun-Times.

This seems to be the time of year when someone starts publishing lists of the best-dressed women of the year. What they ought to do is select the ten best-dressed girls who work for $30 or $40 a week in the thousands of offices through the country. Or the best-dressed woman whose husband has only a small income, and who has to run a home and look after two or three youngsters. That's where real ingenuity and taste come into play, among the girls who always look well-dressed and well-groomed, with perhaps only two or three outfits in their wardrobes. — St. Catharines Standard.

When I was a young man I shared the illusion that unless I took regular exercise I should die. I was cured of this fantasy by a French professor with whom I was studying the language at Blois. "Do I strike you," he asked me, "as less healthy than your teachers at Oxford? Yet I assure you that I have never taken any exercise in my life. If you allow this English fallacy to dominate you, then you are preparing for yourself a dyspeptic middle age." From that day I have only taken exercise when I desired to do so.—Harold Nicholson in London Spectator.

Those who have never known the awe of sleeping in a bed which once cradled the historic body of a Washington, a Lincoln, or a Bonnie Prince Charlie, or who have never bought one of Wellington's buttons (Birmingham made) on the field of Waterloo, nor supped from the cup Shakespeare or Burns used, will be unimpressed. They will find no vicarious glamor in the bathtubs of the old Hotel Vancouver shortly to go on sale—though these are tubs, we are told, in which the divine Sarah Bernhardt, the immortal Pavlova, the mighty Babe Ruth and Winston Churchill once performed their ablutions. If their fleeting presence in these bathroom fixtures have endowed the baths with special charm, it is a thousand pities that some prosaic maid should ever have scrubbed out the rings that probably were left by the celebrities. But we remain somewhat mystified over the reactions we should have to these hallowed objects. Should they be reverenced like a pint of bath water bought by the faithful after the Aga Khan has immersed himself? Or should we be dazzled by the thought that even the great bathe too? — Victoria Times.

The Age-Old Story

I have surely seen the affliction of My people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their task-masters; for I know their sorrows.

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