

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1953

Passing Of The Common Laborer

The unskilled worker is rapidly becoming obsolete in this age of machinery. There was a time when every job, big or small, required its large quota of "common labourers" but, as was noted at the recent meeting of the Atlantic Regional Employment Advisory Committee in Halifax, they are today practically in the unemployable stage.

The change is less advanced in this Province, probably, than in most areas but it is none the less taking place and the importance of apprenticeship training increases rapidly. The need is partly met by the work of the Vocational School but the numbers so trained are inadequate to assure the rising generation of being prepared to take their place in an industrialized world.

A major difficulty is the tendency for youngsters just out of school to take what seems to them to be well-paying employment which in fact leads nowhere. Rather than start at the bottom in a trade in which they will be liabilities rather than assets for a number of years, and are paid accordingly, they will take the immediate dollar. By the time they have realized their mistake they probably have family responsibilities and the difficulty of making a fresh start is very great indeed.

Parents can do much to guide their children into more promising fields and the schools are beginning to assume some responsibility for similar guidance. Employers, too, look ahead to their future need of skilled workers and pay beginners more than their immediate productivity would warrant. The problem is far from solved, however, for money talks and when it is near it can be heard most readily.

Example is more effective than preaching and it may well be that as a larger proportion of the population acquires skills the youngsters will be more readily impressed with the desirability of aiming at attaining a recognized position in the community when they have reached mature years rather than just "getting a job" which will enable them to spend freely at once.

World Medical Schools

The first World Directory of Medical Schools has been compiled in Geneva in the offices of the World Health Organization, which has been at work on the subject for the past two years, especially through the International Association of Universities members. Five hundred are listed and beside most of them is information citing name and place of school; when founded; how administered; length of academic year; conditions of admission; number of full-time and part-time teachers; enrolment by sex; number admitted annually; language of instruction; years of study required to obtain a degree; degrees obtainable; annual tuition fees.

Obviously this directory will be of immense value to candidates wishing to enter such schools. It will also help governmental and other organizations who are granting aid to staff members or others for further study. The World Health Organization granted 1,000 such fellowships last year to doctors, nurses, and sanitary engineers.

In reporting upon the publication, the New York Times notes that although the sixty-one medical schools of the Soviet Union are listed, information stops right there. The Times points out that the sixty-one however is the largest number of any country except the United States which has seventy-nine. Japan has forty-six, of which twenty-one have been established since the end of the war; India, thirty-four; Great Britain twenty-seven; France twenty-five; and Italy twenty-one. Canada according to the latest report of the Bureau of Statistics has twelve, of which four are in Ontario, and three in Quebec.

The Survey adds that even the highly developed countries have failed to provide sufficient medical training facilities to accommodate all applicants and have also failed to produce enough doctors and nurses to meet the increasing demand. While considering this criticism it should be remembered that medical colleges must have connection with hospitals where the students can secure clinical teaching and experience. There also must be research centres from which they can get information and inspiration. It is becoming increasingly necessary that the students should be able

to profit by the expanding role of preventive medicine and of public health. In other words the tremendous development of medical science during these past few decades throws an increasing burden upon medical training schools. It also to some extent conditions the numbers of students which may be profitably received.

Russia's Dwindling Livestock

One of the chief weaknesses of the Soviet Union has been its failure to produce sufficient food for its population. This has been admitted in a speech recently delivered by N. W. Krushchev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Here are Krushchev's own figures of the size of the livestock herds of the U.S.S.R., by millions of heads:

	Cattle	Cows	Hogs	Sheep & Goats
1916	58.4	28.8	23.0	96.3
1928	66.8	33.2	27.7	114.6
1941	54.4	27.8	27.5	91.6
1953	56.6	24.3	28.5	109.9

These figures, notes the Montreal Gazette, show that there was a considerable increase in the livestock herds from 1916 to 1928. But in this period the Soviet Government permitted a wide extent of private ownership and enterprise in farming.

In 1929 the collectivization program began. Under its influence production has sagged, so that (with the exception of hogs) all the livestock herds are lower now than they were in 1928. During the same period the population of the country has greatly increased.

In view of these official Communist figures it becomes a little difficult to understand how Krushchev can go on to say: "The collective farm system, created under the leadership of the Communist Party, has decisive advantages over any privately owned agricultural production—both small-scale peasant farming and large-scale capitalist production."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada is almost doubling her last year's contribution of \$800,000 to the U.N. technical assistance program. Costly as it is, the money spent is really an investment in higher living standards for the world and, of course, richer markets for international trade.

There are advantages in the buyer's market in potatoes. In such conditions quality counts and there is a strong inducement to improve packaging. The present year will no doubt see a very superior product being supplied and markets cultivated which will prove highly profitable in future.

The latest tribute to Sir Winston Churchill is a plaque at the Misses Thompson School at Hove, England, commemorating "the naughtiest small boy in the world." The British Prime Minister somehow retains an air of cherubic naughtiness to counterbalance the weight of years and statecraft.

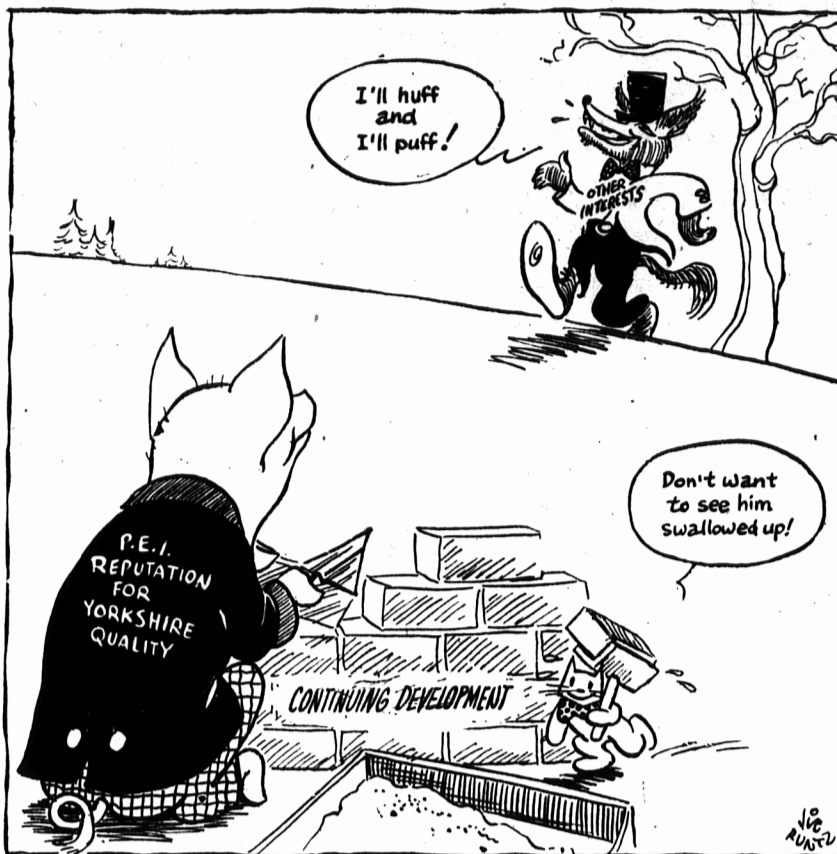
The extension of co-operation in the atomic energy field announced by the chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission is warmly welcomed in this country and in the United Kingdom. We could each "gang our ain gait" but it would be at the cost of useless duplication of effort.

Year after year, in most countries of the world, fewer and fewer infants are dying in the first critical weeks of their lives. The World Health Organization has made a study of mortality rates for 1950, 1951 and 1952 in 44 countries, territories or cities and reports highly encouraging findings. Public health is steadily improving in almost every country.

This will be remembered as "the age of colour" according to a speaker recently at a dinner attended by illuminating engineers. That may, indeed, be the feature that will distinguish this era. Every age has its troubles and perplexities. It was so when knighthood was in flower, when the new learning was sweeping the world, when Elizabethians circumnavigated the globe and when Vienna was at the peak of her musical glory. The troubles are almost forgotten, however, and what remains is the essential spirit of the age.

William Fend De Morgan, English novelist, was born this date 1839. He designed stained glass and experimented in lustre and pottery work. His "tile-pictures" were a great success and decorated numerous ocean liners. He was a member of the Chelsea aesthetes—Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, Rossetti and William Morris. At sixty-five he commenced writing novels and was highly successful. His masterpiece, probably, was "Alice for Short", revealing a child's feelings about slum life. After 1914 he concentrated on experiments in aircraft and submarine defence.

Needed: A House Of Brick



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.

THAT WEST RIVER PROBLEM

Sir,—One of the most serious of the many problems that the present Government of our Province will be called upon to solve in the very near future, is that of proper transportation across the West River. As a matter of fact the Government is now being called upon in a very urgent manner to solve it. From time to time during the past two or three years, anxious-toned letters have appeared in the local press, calling out for an efficient all-year-round service at Rocky Point, and it is now admitted by the residents of a large section of country interested in this service that it should be either mended or ended. The overwhelming majority of these residents, in fact, now insist that this Rocky Point service should be ended and that the sooner the better—provided, however, that before it is ended, a bridge should be built across West River to a point that would afford the greatest good to the greatest number of those who will have to pay for it, which means every taxpayer in our Province. That this is the opinion of those who are immediately interested in this bridge was beyond doubt recently indicated by a mass petition to the Government signed by residents of that large section of country extending along the south shore of our Province, all the way from Rocky Point to Victoria, a distance of over twenty miles.

Several absolutely convincing arguments are now being presented to the Government of our Province as to why this West River bridge should be immediately constructed. The first argument is, that the bridge would afford a splendid connecting link between a large section of residents north and south of West River who are now awkwardly separated by the river. It would especially afford a safe and all-year-round passage to Charlottetown for residents who reside all the way from Rocky Point to Victoria. It would, in fact, be of very general service to all residents of our Island who travel east and west, and in this aspect would be scarcely less important than the bridge across the Hillsborough River.

The final and perhaps most conclusive argument is that the bridge would ultimately afford a great saving to the taxpayers of our Province. And if any of your readers are inclined to look upon this argument as an ingenious fancy, let them reflect for a moment on the fact that if the bridge is not immediately constructed, then in order to give a satisfactory Rocky Point service, an intolerably expensive ferry-boat will be required—a boat in brief that would ensure an all-year-round service, save for a month or two when the ice would afford a safe passage across West River. This type of boat would probably cost upward of one hundred thousand dollars, and judging from the past ten years' experience would cost from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year for running and repair service.

It should be as clear as day even to the average schoolboy that this alternative Rocky Point service would cost in the next fifty years well over one million dollars, or twice as much as the proposed West River bridge should cost; and even at this enormous cost, the ferry would not afford the safe and substantial service to one-half, perhaps not one tenth as large a number of Island residents as a new West River bridge would do. Certain it is, this West River problem is a serious and inescapable one for the present Government, and if not properly solved by this Government, it will prove a veritable thorn in the flesh for succeeding governments. Fortunately, however, there is a splendid and practical solution, namely, a new bridge across the West River, and the sooner, the better. I am, Sir, etc.

Bodeleian Library

Marc-Andre Bera (Unesco)

Outside the walls of England's great Universities at Oxford and Cambridge during the 16th and 17th Centuries, there was bloodshed, conspiracy and civil unrest. The tide of civil war swirled about Oxford itself, which for a time sheltered King Charles the First from the Puritans of Cromwell. Some windows were broken and vandals escaped with some silver plate, but nothing occurred to stop the material growth and expanding influence of the University.

There is no better measure of Oxford's basic strength and self-assurance than the foundation of the Bodeleian Library in 1602. Actually, it was a second birth for Oxford's library, whose precious collection had largely been sold or destroyed through greed or fanaticism during the previous century. The Reformation had no use for the beautiful illuminated manuscripts of the Benedictines and Franciscans.

Thomas Bodley, born in 1545, grew up to be both a man of letters and a man of action, as did many other in this remarkable period. The son of a printer, he received a broad education in classics and theology at Geneva, and came to Merton College, Oxford at the age of 16 to teach Greek, Natural Philosophy and Hebrew. This was not enough to hold his interest, and he accepted an offer to become Queen Elizabeth's envoy to the principedoms of Germany and Navarre. He spent some years in the Netherlands sorting out the tangled threads of international intrigue. Finally, having had enough of politics, he gave up his wanderings and returned to Oxford.

His offer to restore the ancient library was accepted in 1582. It took several years to repair the damage caused by a century's neglect. While this work was going forward, he preoccupied himself with collecting books and manuscripts and in searching for a worthy librarian. He had the good luck to find Thomas James, who was willing to make himself a virtual slave to Bodley's vision. James was engaged at a salary of £22.13.4d. per year, to start (twenty years later, he earned £40 a year). He was forbidden to marry. He was not allowed an assistant, but was forced to content himself with a "staff" of one man as caretaker and nightwatchman. James' correspondence with Bodley shows the severity with which the latter enforced his rules: no money was to be spent on heat or artificial light; all books were to remain chained to their shelves; a register was to be kept of the comings and going of readers; there was to be no lending of books, and the pleas of Charles the First and of Cromwell met with the same cold refusal. Bodley turned his diplomatic talents to a world-wide quest for more books and made it fashionable to leave money, books or manuscripts to his precious library, and he never asked embarrassing questions about the various means by which they had been acquired from other libraries—public, ecclesiastical or private.

At the informal opening of the Library on 8 November 1602, it had 2,000 volumes, counting both printed works and manuscripts. A catalogue issued in 1605, the first such catalogue to be published in Europe, listed 6,000 titles. The second catalogue in 1620, the year in which Thomas James entered his well-deserved retirement, listed 16,000 titles and made the first venture into classification of works by the names of their authors. Before the end of the century, the Library had nearly 6,000 manuscripts and from 25,000 to 30,000 printed books. The future growth of the Library was assured in 1610 when a decree of Charles the Second made it the legal depository

for all new books published in England.

Bodley, inclined toward puritanism had little interest in his literary contemporaries who hung about theatres and raucous taverns. The name of Shakespeare did not appear in the Bodeleian catalogue until 1635, nineteen years after his death. The priceless first folio was sold as an unnecessary duplication as soon as the third folio appeared. For the same reason, the first edition of Bacon's Novum Organum did not long continue to "glitter the shelf" in Bodley's library.

Despite a few such overnight, the institution grew in influence as it did in size. In the beginning, it had been merely tolerated by Oxford's four faculties of theology, medicine, law and the arts—though the latter was still regarded as a poor relation. Soon, however, the Bodeleian came to be regarded as the spiritual centre of the University.

Sir Shomas Bodley — he had been knighted by King James I died in 1613. His contribution to the library which bears his name, and to other libraries throughout the world, did not terminate with his death, for he left the bulk of his fortune to the institution which had preoccupied the last years of his life. This bequest provided an important example to philanthropists in England and abroad, and has had an incalculable effect upon the growth of other institutions in learning.

In our time, the Bodeleian Library, one of the world's greatest, has far surpassed the dreams of the founder. Once crowded by the other faculties, there is a sense today that these have gathered about it. The Library of Thomas Bodley is one of the greatest surviving links connecting the age of Bacon to that of Newton — and to what we are pleased to call "modern times".

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

ROSENEATH MILLS

"These excellent mills are situated on the Brudenell River, about four miles from Cardigan Bridge, and are conveniently located to the adjoining settlements of Roseneath, Brudenell, New Perth, Baldwin's Road, Pisquid Road and Union Road. They were originally built by Mr. Edward Poole, Sr. many years ago, but have lately passed into the hands of Douglas Munn, Esq. who has expended considerable time and money in making them as perfect as possible.

The grist mill has been fitted with French burr stones, improved Eureka smutter, lately improved revolving belt, and other conveniences for manufacturing wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and other grains into the best quality of flour and meal. A new oat kiln has been built on the most improved principle. Mr. Arctomas Leard is the miller in charge.

"The saw mills are fitted with one of Smallwood's improved rotary mills, and the shingle mill makes good work. The cloth mills are fitted up with the best machinery, the carding machine having been clothed last year with new cards. Mr. Munn's speciality of dyeing wool for mixture at very low prices being highly appreciated, for in this way the cost of manufacturing home-made cloth and druggery is greatly reduced.

"A handsome and commodious new dwelling house has lately been built by Mr. Munn near the mill, and is an evidence that enterprise and industry are not without their reward even in Prince Edward Island." —The Examiner, July 5, 1888.

OLD LIMIT

Parcel post service was instituted in Canada in 1859 with a weight limit of two pounds.

Notes By The Way

India has a new city were buildings have sunshades and streets need no stoplights. Better stop calling it a backward nation. —Brantford Expositor.

The news that Canadian airlines carried 1,548,237 passengers on scheduled flights last year with only one fatality—a pilot—should make the motorists feel ashamed of themselves. It is getting to be a lot safer in the air than down on the highway. —Vancouver Province.

A recipe appears in a reputable magazine which explains how to make an oyster stew, and then concludes with the unbelievable, horrendous and nerve-shattering advice to crown the stew with whipped cream, plus a sprinkle of chopped parsley. It is a sad, but perhaps, typical commentary on the depths to which culinary achievement has fallen that women are advised to top an oyster stew with whipped cream and chopped parsley. Perhaps next someone will come along with a wild-eyed recipe for beef stew and recommend that it be topped with a layer of marshmallows and chocolate sauce. —Cornwall Standard-Freholder.

Every so often a scandal arises out of horse racing. Recently there was one at the Port Erie track in Ontario, resulting in an investigation and some charges. Now there is a major one in New York State, with suspicion it extends to tracks in other parts of the United States and involves corruption, labor extortion and even murder. Over in the United Kingdom several are facing criminal charges resulting from the substitution of one horse for another at an important race, with the cutting of communications so certain gamblers could make a killing. Horse racing, both of the running and harness varieties, is a noble sport. Unfortunately, it is associated with gambling. And professional gamblers are noted for being crooked. They aren't satisfied with taking a chance; they want a "sure thing." They are not averse to "fixing" a race if they think they can get away with it. That's why betting on horse races is such a hazardous occupation. One never can be certain what is going on behind the scenes. —Windsor Daily Star.

There was on this page recently some comment on quotations and misquotations—from the Bible. One of these and among the most common, is: "Money is the root of all evil." But the Scriptures do not say that at all—they say: "The love of money is the root of all evil." Which is a different matter entirely. There is nothing wrong with money; it is in this land merely bits of metal and slips of paper, counters used by the human family to facilitate the processes of trade, to "grease the wheels" of commercial relations. In other words, in the language of the economist, money is "a device for facilitating that exchange of goods and services which is essential to the division of labor" and "so to the specialization which quickens the development of production. The same ten dollar bill will wipe out a hundred dollars indebtedness, or purchase a hundred dollars' worth of goods and services, in ten transactions. It is in that light that money should be regarded, not as something of intrinsic value that can be eaten or worn, but something to facilitate exchange of goods and services in which the true value lies. —Halifax Chronicle-Herald.

The Poet's Corner

FROM ABSOLUTION

The anguish of the earth absolves our eyes
I'll beauty shines in all that we can see.
War is our scourge; yet war has made us wise.
And, fighting for our freedom, we are free from fear.
Horror of wounds and anger at the foe,
And loss of things desired; all those must pass.
We are the happy legion, for we know
Time's but a golden wind that shakes the grass.
There is an hour when we were loth to part
From life we longed to share no less than others.
Now, having claimed this heritage of heart,
What need we more, my comrades and my brothers?
—Siegfried Sassoon.

The Age Old Story

Give ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak; and hear, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the rain, my speech shall distil as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass: because I will publish the name of the Lord: ascribe ye greatness unto our God. He is the Rock, his work is perfect: for all his ways are judgment: a God of truth and without iniquity, just and right is he.

DYNAMITE IN CINEMA

BERLIN, (AP)—The American high commission newspaper Neue Zeitung said Sunday a box containing enough dynamite to blow up the building had been found beneath the stage of the city theatre in Dresden, East Germany.

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