

THE
NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY

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1944

John J. Evans, Printer and Proprietor
St. John's, Newfoundland



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REVIEW OF THE WAR.

By W. J. BROWNE.

HELD up for over two months at Cassino the British, American and other Allied forces in the South of Italy have started a new offensive that has been going on for nearly a month without a break in the steady advance.

The forces at the Anzio bridgehead linked up with forces further South; Monastery Hill was captured by the Polish troops, and there seemed to be no other similar obstacle to prevent or delay our armies' advance upon Rome. The enemy fought desperate rearguard actions to hold up our advance, so that he might extract as many of his troops as possible. And he decided at the eleventh hour that he would not defend Rome.

This is fortunate. It would have been one of the greatest disasters of the war if Rome had to undergo the devastation wreaked on other cities, for there is no other city to compare with Rome. Rome is the depository of the greatest treasures of the human race. The marbles of ancient Greece, the temples of the Romans and the masterpieces of Christian art and architecture have survived through all the invasions and conquests. Rome, too, is the centre from which Christian civilization spread over the world. Much was destroyed in past wars, but the destruction caused in former times would have been as nothing in comparison with that which modern aircraft armed with high explosive bombs could cause in a few hours. The Holy Father the Pope never ceased from imploring the belligerents to spare Rome.

The fate of the City was in German hands, as President Roosevelt said. If they had decided to defend the City the Allies would have attacked it. As it happened, the Germans fought along the roads leading into the City but did not defend the City itself and thus the way was left open for the

peaceful entry of Allied troops into Rome. The radio has tried to give an idea of the extent of the welcome given the Allies on their arrival. The same enthusiastic reception greets the Allies in every city they liberate, but especially was there rejoicing in Rome, for had not Rome escaped the dreadful bombing which other cities had received? Some bombs did fall on Rome, even within the Vatican, but the extent of the damage was not very great. The Romans greeted the troops with rapturous delight. They threw roses into military cars and jeps and shook hands and embraced their deliverers. Thousands of people of all nations thronged into St. Peter's Square and the Pope came out on the balcony of St. Peter's and blessed the assembly.

It was a great triumph for the Pope. It is no wonder that he is so popular in Italy; someone said the other day he is the most popular man in Italy. I think it was a returned English officer who said that the Pope was very popular with the Allied prisoners in Italy, and that he has shown them much kindness.

One of the consequences of the capture of Rome was the creation of Prince Umberto as the Lieutenant General of Italy. Whether this amounts to a complete surrender of all power by King Emmanuel I cannot say; but recent news also indicates that General Badoglio has surrendered his position as the head of the Government to a new man named M. Bonomi. There is very little news available yet as to the composition of the new Government. It should be remembered, however, that at the time of Mussolini's rise to power, the strongest group in the National Assembly was the Popular Party, whose Secretary was a priest, Don Sturzo. From all indications so far, it looks as if the Amgot authorities in Italy, i.e. the officials entrusted with the duty of

organizing or keeping peace in the occupied territory showed great sympathy towards persons who were either liberal or socialist in their politics. At the same time the British Government seemed to be less inclined to favour those new groups that were emerging.

Italy's history prior to the advent of Fascism promises no more hope of internal peace than it would in France or Spain if a liberal or socialistic group gets control of the Government. Most people are unaware of the great political scandals in Italy and the bankruptcy of the Liberal Party in that country. We should remember that the word Liberal has a different meaning on the continent of Europe from what it has in England or other English-speaking countries. Liberal means over there, free-thinking and that very often means "anti-

come cynical. They have largely therefore lost faith in political institutions to help them.

It is probably too soon to speculate on this subject, for the Allies have a long way to go before all Italy is under their control. Yet they are making good progress, especially along the roads leading northwest of Rome where the greatest advance has been made. The Germans will have to retreat on the Adriatic side too or there will be serious danger of their being cut off, and the latest news indicates they are withdrawing in this sector of the front.

Allies Invade France.

On Tuesday morning, June 6th, the Allied forces which had been preparing to invade France for a long time, were brought over to the coast of France and made a landing on the beaches to the west of Le Havre. The landing seems to have been



"HUMAN TORPEDOES" MEN DECORATED—BRITAIN'S NEW WEAPON.

Two D. S. O.'s and two C. G. M.'s were awarded to the men who took part in the daring night attack on the enemy base at Salerno with "human torpedoes," Britain's new secret weapon. Human torpedoes are approximately the same size and shape as ordinary torpedoes. They are driven by electric batteries, and manned by a crew of two who wear diving suits and sit astride the body of the torpedo.

clerical" and even "atheistic," and that is close to Socialism, if not to Communism. In a country such as Italy the violent ones would be few but they could be very effective.

The future of Italy is very uncertain. With all its faults, and it had many of them, the regime of Mussolini established an appearance of order. This regime abolished political freedom but the acts of the Fascists were never as bad as the Nazis in Germany. It may be that some form of Government like Salazar's in Portugal will arise after the war. It is doubtful if the people want democratic Government as they knew it before Fascism. Even if they wanted it, it is doubtful if it will work in Italy. Like people of other countries the Italians have learned to distrust politicians and have be-

come carried out after elaborate preparations had been made. Thousands of ships with barges came across the Channel the night before and landed at low tide. The Germans had mined the shores for many miles so that a landing could not be effected without many casualties. These obstacles and giant pillboxes above the beaches did not halt our troops, who fought vigorously to establish a sizeable bridgehead. Thousands of troops were dropped behind the Germans by parachute and their was talk of glider troops flown across. These parachute troops must have suffered severe casualties but they must also have been able to create sufficient uncertainty for the enemy to enable our troops to take their first objectives by frontal assault.

After six days fighting our troops now have about fifty miles of coast along the northern side of the Cherbourg peninsula. The chief immediate object seems to be the capture of the harbour of Cherbourg. With this in our hands we would have a place where we could land supplies and men with ease. Landing troops and supplies on the beaches of the English Channel in a choppy sea has been very difficult and must have caused much delay and confusion. The most notable place captured is the famous town of Bayeux a few miles from the shore. Nowhere are our troops more than seven miles from the beaches and they are being resisted by German armoured units. It appears as if a serious attempt will be made by the Germans during the course of the next few days to drive our troops back into the sea. This is not likely to succeed if we judge by our successes at Sicily and Anzio. But it must be remembered that the Germans have been four years in possession of France and only a year in possession of Italy. In France they have prepared with care against this day. It will soon be seen that they have prepared in vain. Yet they must have here vast numbers of men and armoured vehicles to repel our attacks. What they cannot have now is the morale that they had four years ago. The Germans seem very old now and weakening all the time.

The Russian Offensive.

The Russians have halted their great offensive of the winter only after they had reached the foothills of the Carpathians. But on Sunday, June 11th, Stalin has announced in a special order of the day that the Russian forces have started an offensive on the Karelian Isthmus and have broken through the Finnish defences along a front of twenty-five miles. Whatever the Finns were able to do when the war with Russia first started they can never hope now to stand up against the Russian armies. It is not only the Finns who are losing here but the Germans, who appear to have directed the country's opposition to the peace terms which were sent from Moscow some time ago.

In the United States there is much sympathy for Finland, with whom that country is not at war. They are honoured because it was the only country to pay the interest on its indebtedness after the last war and faithfully fulfilled its financial obligation to the Government of the United States. They are an industrious, peaceable people and there is no doubt they have suffered greatly at the hands of the Russians from whom they expect no mercy. Their

alliance with the Germans was not for love of the Germans as much as from fear of the Soviets.

If the Germans are retreating in Italy, if the Germans are unable to push back the Russians on the Rumanian border and are actually getting the worse of the battles in Finland they must make a desperate effort somewhere to retrieve their fallen prestige, if possible. Are they too war weary to be able to do this? The German Generals seem like mechanical robots indifferent to the loss of men, but can the soldiers of the German army keep on at this losing game much longer without losing heart? The great air raids by day and night without very much opposition have laid waste great areas of every important German city and hundreds of thousands must have been killed and injured. Even the German submarines have almost been driven from the great seas. Germany has passed the peak of her production. She has lost great sources of food and oil and minerals. Her own industrial production has seriously declined, whilst the Allies production have been mounting and hardly yet has reached the peak. In every occupied country of Europe the subdued peoples watch sullenly their barbarous conquerors waiting for the day when the appearance of Allied troops will give them an opportunity to take a hand in the war again. The German soldier must be losing hope. Yet he will go on fighting as long as he is ordered by the Nazi chiefs, but the quality of his fighting must deteriorate.

The Far East.

In the Far East the Allies are making slow gains against the Japanese. The chief trouble is the difficulty of getting supplies for the Chinese troops. Japan must be defeated on land. She can only be defeated with the help of Chinese troops and these must be equipped with plenty of modern material. When that is done they will prove too much for the Japanese. Gradually Allied forces occupied New Guinea and American forces are taking other islands around. But they are still 2,700 miles from Tokio. It is a long, long way to go, and it looks as if we will not get there until after we have reached Berlin.

NOTE—Since the above was written the Allies in Italy have advanced up the coast of Italy nearly 200 miles beyond Rome. In Normandy the great port of Cherbourg has been captured. The German secret weapon—the winged bomb—has been launched against England, but the damage caused is haphazard and not likely to be of any military advantage. In Finland Viborg was captured by the Russians and the Finns' position is very difficult.—W. J. B.

In Memoriam.
MRS. ELSIE MAY FARWELL.



*"Bright be the place of thy soul,
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control
In the orbs of the blessed to shine."*

ON May 2nd, 1944, the Angel of Death took the gentle soul of Mrs. Elsie May Farwell from its frail earthly tenement to receive from its Maker the reward of good and faithful service.

Elsie May Payne was born at Fogo, and received her early education in her native town. She joined the teaching profession, and for some years gave freely of her talents at Lamaline, Channel, Herring Neck and Happy Adventure. There stands to-day in the latter place a splendid school, erected mainly through her influence in the community. She was married at Eastport, Bonavista Bay in September, 1918, and three weeks afterwards her husband was drowned while crossing a thinly frozen lake. The sad event cast a gloom over Elsie Farwell; sorrow thereafter tinged and pervaded her life. Her dreams of youth were broken, and she went back to the teaching profession and devoted her every energy to the service of Education.

She entered Toronto University in 1929, and there made a study of Social Service, gaining a diploma in this special branch. She subsequently attended Clemson College, South Carolina, and took a course in Adult Education.

In 1935 she was appointed Field Secretary to the Newfoundland Adult Education Association, which position she held until the time of her death. She was awarded the King's Jubilee Medal in May, 1935, in recognition of her work in Adult Education. She was a conscientious and efficient worker, zealous and untiring, and ever solicitous for the cause of Newfoundland Education in general. The country has sustained a great loss in her passing, and her place will not easily be filled.

L. E. F. E.

June Again.

Once more is earth's brown breast being gashed

That man may find sustaining—
Once more do magic changes come
When soft grey skies are raining:

Green blades of grass like pigmy spears,
Green shoots of fruit trees popping,
And million, trillion, lacquered tips
From sheaves of branches dropping.

Once more 'tis June upon the earth
And Nature is responding
With leaping life in every vein
That knows naught of desponding.

White gulls aloft are ivory discs,
Though shrill their sudden crying
When from their aerial vantage spots
Some prey their eyes are spying.

The sea abounds with shining fish
For which the fishers strive,
Whilst lobsters like medieval witch
Are cruelly boiled alive;

And children, when recess-time comes,
Flock eagerly for picking
The "bodies," minus tail and claw,
Which furnish "scrumptious" licking.

Once more 'tis June in Newfoundland,
And young hearts bound to meet it,
Whilst those who've witnessed many Junes
Find their hearts warm to greet it.

—BERTILLE TOBIN.

The Inland Postal History of Newfoundland.

By REV. H. F. G. D. KIRBY, Harbour Grace.



HE Earl of Curzon once remarked that he could not understand the mentality of a person messing around with post-marks and stamps.

I must admit that within the hobby are many phases and apparent vagaries which do not make sense to the lay mind. A stamp that possesses an error, and the more glaring the error, the better it is to a collector—the more desirable. A comma that has lost its tail, while a monstrosity to the layman, is to the collector a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It is as puzzling as the overweight letter was puzzling to Mickey McGinn, who, when told by the clerk that his letter was overweight, asked "and what be that?" The clerk replied: "It is too heavy, you will have to put another stamp on it." "Sure you're joking," replied Mickey, "another stamp will make it heavier than it is now."

I can only plead that out of my interest in post marks and stamps grew an interest in the early posts of Newfoundland.

I find that our postal history divides into three periods. First: When His Excellency Sir Erasmus Gower appointed Mr. Simon Solomon Postmaster of Newfoundland, sanctioned by the Postmaster General of Great Britain, as conveyed in a letter dated the 18th April, 1805, from Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary to the Government in England.

Second: This period extends to the year 1840, when the Post Office at St. John's, Newfoundland was incorporated into the Imperial system, with Mr. William Lemon Solomon as Postmaster General.

Third: The establishment of the Inland Posts, which came into operation 15th October, 1857.

Last year, I dealt with the first and second period. At present I shall speak of the establishment of Newfoundland's inland posts. As I propose to give as much detail as time, not to mention wearying your gracious patience, will permit I shall

deal only with the posts from St. John's westward to Gaultois and on to LaPoile.

I do not profess to be able to exhaust my subject but in view of its importance to any country, the establishment and development of postal communications—the prime factor of civilization—it is well that a record of its establishment and growth in detail as far as possible should be preserved. Unfortunately our country has been sadly remiss in safeguarding her valuable record-making research a most difficult and disappointing task, and this is true, unfortunately, of postal records. However, by everlastingly keeping at it from time to time, a detail here and a detail there, we may hope to round out the picture, if for no other reason than by comparison we may be thankful and suffer a divine discontent how far we have progressed and preserve to prosperity the names of the officials in the various post and way offices. The captains courageous of the old sailing packets and the couriers courageous who toiled unsparingly that the King's mail go forward.

It is with great trepidation I lay before you my findings of the establishment of the inland posts in this country. To follow in the wake of the many distinguished lecturers to whom you have been privileged to listen is only possible when I recall a story that I heard many moons ago from one of your recent lecturers. When he was asked to speak after a famous missionary of the Far North had had given an excellent and first hand account of his great work. A road builder, breaking huge stones—a boy standing by fascinated by the scene—the display of strength and skill—a sledge went Ugh! remarked "Can I help you?" The stone breaker expressed doubt. The steady skill and strength to sledge, but I can say Ugh! for you.

And now to deal with the establishment of Newfoundland Inland Postal Service.

William Smith states that His Excellency Governor Prescott, 1834-1840, gave his attention to the

question of the inland post offices and endeavoured to have a regular colonial system, but the Legislative Assembly to which he directed his recommendation did not act upon it. Not until the year 1851 did the Assembly move in the matter. On April 26th of that year they appointed a committee to enquire into the subject of the establishment of a postal system within Newfoundland. This Committee reported favourably and on the 31st May, 1851, an Act was passed by the Legislature providing £1,000 currency for the establishment and maintenance of an island post office. The appointment of all Post Masters, vested in His Excellency the Governor and the management, was placed in the hands of the Post Master General (William

in the post office departments' accounts for July 1st to December 31st, 1852, Mr. Thomas Birkett is listed as the first and regular Post Master at Burin.

The Committee proposed that the system should carry postal facilities to the principal settlements as far north as Twillingate and as far as Gaultois on the south coast.

The scheme came into operation Oct. 15, 1851.

Who has a first day cover? I have never seen one. The earliest that I know of is a letter sheet from St. John's, written on 20th October, 1851, post-marked St. John's, 21st Oct., 1851, with Hr. Grace arrival post mark October 24th, 1851. The postage paid on this letter indicated by the M. S. "3"



SALMON COVE, NEAR CARBONEAR.

Lemon Solomon) of St. John's. His salary was fixed at £75 currency, in addition to his Imperial appointment, which carried a salary of £100 sterling.

The Committee proposed as an interim measure that the stipendiary magistrates in posts at which post offices should be established might be called upon to act as postmasters in those places. It would be interesting to discover if the magistrates acted in this capacity. I know of one instance only—a letter dated 29th June, 1852, from W. L. Solomon, Post Master General, to William Hooper, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Burin, in which Mr. Hooper is styled Acting Post Master, Burin. But

in red (at this time the rates were 3d. per half ounce letter and 2d. per 6 ounce for printed matter) also "Paid" in MS. in top left corner. The St. John's post mark is Robson Lowes No. 5, i.e. the paid type; this is in the shape of a circle, formed by the words "St. John's, Newfoundland" at top and paid at the bottom with a single line separating them at either side, the date situated in the centre, colour brown-red. This type of paid stamp came into use in 1849 and remained in use for at least twenty years.

Dealing with the western mail route I find that Patrick Ryan was the first mail courier between St. John's and Ferryland; he also carried the mail

for Bay Bulls, where Martin Williams was first post master. I regret to say that to date I have little in the way of biographical notes concerning those worthy pioneers of our inland posts. John Morry was the first post master at Ferryland. As a young man moving from St. John's, where he had been engaged in business, he decided to settle at Ferryland—buying the property and house formerly occupied by Admiral Holdsworth. The plan of this property is still in the possession of Mrs. W. N. Gray (a daughter of Mr. Morry) of this city. Courier Ryan also brought Trepassey's mail as far as Ferryland, where it was taken over by courier

were three ladies engaged in the postal service: Miss Mary Morris, Placentia; Miss Ann Buchanan, first post mistress Trinity, and Miss Eliza, second clerk General Post Office and sister of W. L. Solomon, Post Master General.

Salmonier, the couriers' junction, ranked as a Way-office, with Mr. Patrick Hurley as Way-master. His appointment came as an assuredly shrewd move on Mr. Solomon's part. On occasion the three couriers had to spend a night at Salmonier waiting for the mails, where there was only one dwelling—Mr. Patrick Hurley's—who, by the way, was not partial to weary, hungry and waiting cour-



ON CAPE SHORE, BETWEEN PLACENTIA AND ST. BRIDE'S.

Philip Jackman, who delivered it to the Post Master of Trepassey—John Devereaux. The mails for St. Mary's, Placentia and up the south coast went out from St. John's to Salmonier by the first courier Walter Shelley. He was succeeded after a few months by Anthony Coughlan, of Salmonier. Salmonier was the meeting place for the couriers from St. John's, St. Mary's and Placentia. Here courier William Peddle took over St. Mary's mail and delivered it to Mr. Hannibal Murch, St. Mary's first post master. Courier Thomas Kelly took over the mails for Placentia and up the south coast and delivered them to Miss Mary Morris, first post mistress at Placentia. In these early days there

were three ladies engaged in the postal service: Miss Mary Morris, Placentia; Miss Ann Buchanan, first post mistress Trinity, and Miss Eliza, second clerk General Post Office and sister of W. L. Solomon, Post Master General.

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OUR LADY OF MERCY COLLEGE
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me so I got under a sugar pot, which was turned upside down. The mosquitoes got so mad that they put their stings through the pot and I clinched them and they flew away with the pot. What do you think of them fellows? You don't say they did that?" said Tom. "Well they were purty considerable, but look, stranger, I went down in the Connaught Man's Droke to mark a witch-hazel to cut in the fall to make a stem for the Victoria and Albert and as I was looking at a stick that was fifteen inches through, a mighty big gollynipper came buzzing up and made a dart at me. I dodged him so well that at last he got clean mad and let out and put his sting right through the tree and I clinched it on the other side. Say, mister, was your tin pot mosquitoes as big as that?"

On courier Kelly's arrival at Placentia with the south coast mails, Skipper John Collins of the mail packet boat would be waiting to carry the mails across Placentia Bay (stopping en route to put off the mails for Isle of Valen, George LeMessurier, Way-master, and Oderin, Mr. Furlong, Way-master) to Burin. Here Mr. Thomas Birkett was the first Postmaster.

The mail packet was directed to wait at Burin for forty-eight hours and longer if necessary at the discretion of the Postmaster for the south west mails coming over by courier from Garnish, where Henry Campe was the first Postmaster to make connections.

Thomas Harris was the first contractor for the conveyance of mails from Burin to Garnish by courier (Butler) and from Garnish to Hr. Britain by mail packet and later by courier to Grand Bank, where Mr. Tough (Tuff) was Way-master and W. Evans, courier, and then on to Fortune (1856). At Harbour Britain Mr. Thomas E. Gaden was the first Postmaster. I notice, by the way, that Mr. Solomon constantly writes "Harbour Briton," but the Office's Post Mark (1857) reads Harbour Britain. I have seen a copy of the "Royal Gazette," evidently mis-sent with this post mark. The Post Master General, in a second tour of inspection of postal stations, 1858, when he reached as far as Harbour Britain (the first tour was in 1856, going as far as Burin. His intention was to proceed as far as Harbour Britain but he met Mr. Gaden at Burin) writes of Garnish: "The road appears to be but newly opened and is yet scarcely fit to travel over by horse. A great part of it is over

marsh, where in wet weather, the postman in many places sinks knee deep, and having sometimes to carry a weight of seventy or eighty lbs. on his back makes the conveyance of western mails a laborious undertaking. In riding over the Garnish road my horse sank to the saddle girths, and that of the Hon. Judge Little, in whose company I was travelling, sank twice, almost burying himself in the bog, and it was with some difficulty, and only by the aid of men who were working at the road, that the horses were got safely over and this too in the driest season of the year (Sept. 1858)

Garnish is the Packet Station where the Burgeo and Harbour Briton mail boats meet. The couriers from Burin and Grand Bank also meet here and in consequence of the mails and loose letters being received and despatched from this place by a Way-officer great confusion is caused. It is therefore necessary that the Way-office of that place should be invested with authority to control the various contractors and couriers arriving there. And I beg to recommend that Mr. Henry Campe, the present Way-officer, be appointed Postmaster at Garnish with a salary of £10 per annum. Mr. Campe was an Englishman, grandfather of Rev. C. Campe, Whitbourne. He afterwards moved to Pushthrough and was Postmaster till his death and a descendent of his is still serving in the Post Office there.

Mr. William White, Jersey Harbor, succeeded Mr. Thomas Harris, 1857, as Packet Skipper between Garnish, Harbour Britain and intermediate posts.

In 1858, the regular service was discontinued between Harbour Britain and Burgeo, and Messrs. Newman & Co. occasionally sent their boat with Burgeo mail.

In 1858 a requisition from Joseph Chambers, Esq., Burgeo, for resumption of regular mail service.

In 1858, Mr. William Buffitt, Jersey Harbour, was given the mail contract between Harbour Britain, Burgeo and Lapoile and Mr. Read, collector of revenue there, was appointed Postmaster.

November 12th, 1858, Mr. Tough resigned as Postmaster of Grand Bank, and Mr. Evans, formerly courier between Grand Bank and Garnish, was appointed as his successor.

One of the chief drawbacks of the earlier days was the limited means of communications with the

outside world. It appears that long before the Government established the Inland Postal Service, Placentia and the more important posts along the south coast had their own packet service—Placentia Bay connecting with St. John's, the west ports turning to Canada. Mr. H. W. LeMessurier in his "Placentia," states that in 1840 a mail courier service was established between Placentia and St. John's, financed presumably by the large business houses situated in different parts of the Bay. Thos. Kelly was employed to carry the mails. Mr. Kelly is familiar to us as the first Government postal courier under the Inland System. A packet boat, to connect with Kelly, was run across Placentia Bay by R. Falle & Co., Burin, at their own expense in 1848. In 1849 Mr. Sweetman sent his boat on the other side and in 1850 the first contract was made with Mr. John Collins, another familiar figure as the first skipper of the Government packet boat for the regular carriage of the mails from Placentia to Burin, calling at Paradise and Oderin. It appears that Nicholas Coady of Burin had the contract around 1857, but the contract reverted to Mr. John Collins, who successfully ran the service until 1874. At that date his son-in-law, Mr. William Ryan, obtained a contract which included other ports of call; he retained the service until the advent of the "Hercules," the first steamer that performed the Bay mail service.

Mr. LeMessurier, Placentia, gives a picture of those packet boats—Quote: "They were small sailing craft, very uncomfortable and not fitted to accommodate fastidious passengers who wanted privacy or ordinary comforts. You can picture to yourself a small cabin berth each side, a couple of locker seats, a small table, a few trunks on the floor of the cabin, in cold weather a stove emitting sulphur and smoke, the smell of bilge water permeating everything, the only berths occupied by sick female passengers and no place to lie down or sit down, the deck the only accommodation to be found and that wet and disagreeably so. Such were the conditions in which passengers in the olden times crossed the Bay, often in fog and storm lying to or trying to make a harbour under the greatest difficulties, shoals and rocks innumerable to be wary of. Now steamers comfortably fitted with every convenience carry on the work. No longer does he who is a fairly good passenger have to take pot luck out of the bake pot or drink kettle tea with molasses sweetening and without milk. Hard bis-

cuit has given place to fresh bread and rolls, and fresh beef, vegetables and fruit have succeeded the brewis, pork and duff and boiled fish of the old regime. Many anecdotes could be told about those packets but time does not permit save to say that notwithstanding the cramped accommodation and the poor means at their disposal and the miserable pay received for the work, the old packet men took good care of their passengers and did their best to make them comfortable, and during all the years that they maintained the service and in all the storms and fogs they encountered, I do not think they lost a human being.

Dr. William Allan in a letter to John Munn, Esq., August 30th, 1852, from St. John's, writes: "I should feel a pleasure in seeing Harbour Grace lighted up for the first time with gas, and if your steamer "Ellen Gisborne" had been out she would have had a few passengers on the occasion, but at the present nothing but life and death can induce anyone to take passage in the Packets."

In a letter of 1857, the Postmaster General makes mention that the Packet Service between Great Placentia and Burin had been very efficiently performed. There is now an excellent boat, well found and well manned.

From time to time grave dissatisfaction arose regarding the mail service on the western route.

From Harbour Britain: Mr. Home, agent for the house of Newman & Hunt, said that he had frequently preferred sending a vessel to Sydney with their letters to have them forwarded to England via Halifax rather than send them to St. John's, as they would in that case lie a week at Placentia before being transmitted to St. John's. He refers to the tedious passage of the packet boats across the bays, the detention of mails from the want of an extra courier between Placentia and St. John's and other delays, and states that both he and others had lost all confidence in the mail service and as far as Harbour Britain was concerned the postal grant was a useless expenditure.

From Jersey Harbour, Mr. Malet, agent for the firm of P. Nichol, expressed himself in a similar way. Mr. Solomon's first reaction to these complaints was an admission "that when the large amounts of duties paid by those houses annually into the Customs Department is considered, their wants with respect to a quick and efficient postal communication I conceive ought to be remedied."


In 1852, Messrs C. F. Bennett & Co., on behalf of their agent at Isle of Valen, complained that the packet boat hadn't called to land the mails and was generally irregular in her service. Mr. Bennett stated it was his intention to bring the matter before the Legislature on its next meeting, that if some better arrangements were not carried out he would move for the abrogation of the Postal System altogether, as it is stated that the existing mode of "conveying letters is rather a nuisance than a public good."

When Mr. Solomon undertook the task of establishing the Inland Postal Service in this country he was under no illusion regarding the difficulties confronting him.

The Government of that day apparently lacked the vision which Solomon undoubtedly possessed; he believed its establishment and development to be a prime factor in the country's civilization. The Government was unable to furnish adequate grants of monies, and apparently was lethargic and unsympathetic toward the whole prospect.

Let me quote from Solomon's report of 1853: "I may here observe that a general postal system has nowhere been introduced under greater difficulties than in this country, which, in a great measure are caused by the imperfect communication throughout the Island, both by land and water. No very great regularity can be anticipated from mail conveyances whilst couriers are retarded, as at present, by the marshy and swampy nature of the roads on the most important lines; under the most favourable circumstances they journey over mere tracks or footways whilst the less frequented routes lie through a wild country where neither roads nor paths have yet been formed, where unbridged rivers or streams have to be crossed, which is frequently the case, and the couriers are compelled to ford them, often wading to a considerable depth and exposed to strong rapid currents. Thus the courses of some couriers have to be taken without a line or mark to guide their way, which they have to find instinctively or by compass. Under such circumstances our postal arrangements must necessarily be both expensive and imperfect.

(To be continued.)



Heritage.


By Viola Gardner, Kansas City, Mo.

A crescent moon is cruising idly by.
 A valiant throng of stars is out to-night.
 A jewelled accolade of brilliant light
 Is filling the rotunda wide and high

To form a beacon for the human eye.
 Across the heavens gleaming silver white
 A crescent moon is drifting idly by.
 A valiant throng of stars is out to-night.

Beyond this Beauty myriad beauties lie
 In regions never scanned of mortal sight.
 How joyous is my heart when hopes are bright

To view this pageant lighting up the sky.
 A crescent moon is cruising idly by.
 A valiant throng of stars is out to-night.

Contiguous.

By Viola Gardner, Kansas City, Mo.

Sleep so resembles death
 One should never dare
 To retire at night
 Without a word of prayer,
 Nor should one awaken
 From the dark of night
 Without thanking God.
 For everlasting light
 Life is an enigma,
 The alternate of death.
 Prayer might well companion one
 Every living breath.

An Appraisal of Things to Come.

What of the Empire's Future?

By ROBERT SAUNDERS

Graduate of Boston, New York, Columbia and Rutgers Universities.

*"For I dip't into the Future, for as human eye could see,
Saw the Vision of the world, and all the wonder that 'would be."*

—TENNYSON.

THE Empire is changing under our eyes. The institutions and ideas of but the recent past are gone into the discard or on their way.

Like dust into a vast vacuum have gone the old ideas of unrestricted capitalistic enterprise, the "let very well alone" Government theories, and the idea that a small nation can or may be an independent sovereignty of its own free volition without the protection of a strong power. These are but samples of a vast change.

We do see hints of a world to come. There are new conceptions of service, a large scale regulation of the economic structure, a receding of the money and debts of Governments into at least a secondary place.

The conscience of the world will not very long tolerate such gross inequality as in the past. The smug indifferent conservatism—the gentlemen idea—is giving ground to the pride of labour well done.

Backward areas and small colonies may no longer need even an Atlantic Charter—in fact we may soon hear of a Colonial Charter which will be for certain Colonial people what Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence were in their days.

Let us not, however, be blind to a coming struggle to achieve that; for all great changes come from great travail, and, if the past is any criterion, are written in blood. If this great war struggle of the giants does not allow more free expression to the personality of man, the independence of man, then, as Lincoln said, "It will have been fought in vain."

Whether we like it or not, this conflict of war is bringing about a great transformation which will

flow continuously on its course. It will be a world more socialized, more co-operative, more planned, more organized on a world scale, than ever before in history.

The thoughts of the people are moving fast; the thoughts of the governing body must move ahead of the thoughts of the people. Unless a governing body does this it will be made impotent despite the best intentions. It will fall victim to bureaucratic defects of a system out of touch with the people.

To-day the world has shrunk in size as speed of transportation has increased. Even in the 1830's it was necessary to guarantee the frontiers of Belgium in order to check a growing Prussian militaristic system. When these frontiers were pushed into the sea in 1914 Great Britain found it necessary to check Germany then on the march with pistol pointed at the heart of the Empire. This was really nothing new in English history, for King Philip in the Fifteen Years War had his veteran infantry near Antwerp while he set his eyes on London. So later Napoleon poised a big army and fleet and now Hitler has had similar thoughts. It is no wonder then that an Empire statesman has recently suggested that Belgium become part of the Empire of the future.

If we look at it realistically it is not strange that such a suggestion should be made, not from any altruistic motive but to better secure the frontiers of the Empire. Before the present struggle closes it may be necessary for the Empire to guarantee frontiers from the north of Norway all the way down to the Iberian peninsula, for Germany has several times by force of arms broken into the boundaries of her neighbours and acquired by force what she thought she herself needed.

The past may be some guide for the future. During the seventeenth century French arms and

influence were felt along the Low Countries. The only hope then was in the independence of Holland with its vast overseas trade. Holland was a rival influence to France in Europe, but a more peaceful influence. Then it was that Great Britain negotiated the Triple Alliance with Holland and Sweden to check the French advance on the Rhine and in the Spanish Netherlands. To-day Germany poses the problem. Could an alliance made with free Holland and Denmark dam off aggressive Germany as it checked France two or three centuries ago?

Time was when Great Britain, despite continuous wars abroad, was secure in the Home base—the Island. Such a position, which we may well term a privilege, has usually been confined to small and remote countries; but Great Britain exerted world influence behind a tight little island. She enjoyed in this case the position of a great power on the very highway of the world's trade and commerce. To-day one instrument alone has reduced space, that is the airplane. The island is now a fortress and, as a statesman remarked, to be secure it must think in terms of a Rhine boundary.

It was to the astonishment and dismay of France, Spain and the Italian Princes that English sea-power was introduced into the Mediterranean during the era of Cromwell. Sea-power soon became necessary to British merchants operating there and also to maintain the elaborate diplomacy then built up. British sea-power in this area was never seriously threatened until the recent Italian dictator began to talk about "His Sea." To-day Italian frontiers and sea-power are pushed back. In this sphere it appears that the Empire's statesmen will in future have to maintain protected spheres from Asia Minor and Egypt up the coast to and beyond Tunisia. Blood and treasure have been expended freely in this zone, and it is perhaps reasonable to guarantee that there be security on the life line from Gibraltar to Egypt. For this to function perhaps most of the former Italian colonies will stay for some time under the civil or military rule of the Empire.

The signing of a twenty-year treaty by Great Britain and Russia recently has given Great Britain a breathing space in order to check Germany in the West. In this respect the Empire is again realistic; for Russia cannot reach to the West like Germany and in addition, for the immediate future, at least, Russia stands as a check on Germany in

the East as Great Britain is in the West. Time no doubt will modify this position; but France cannot be counted on as a strong buoyant Western power for many years to come. Therefore for the immediate future Russia and Great Britain will dominate the European sphere.

It is easy to talk loosely of the Far Eastern problem and of the India of the future. The presence of a small but efficient army in India has given law and order in the past. It seems certain that that influence will continue in the future. True, perhaps, the financial state of the Empire in India is not equal to great overseas investments. But all investments of this nature in the future will play a smaller role than in the past. The war strain alone has dried up many investment sources. What we may call the "Imperial Pound" will be earmarked for state control and that is one reason why India will acquire more freedom by slow evolutionary means rather than by revolutionary.

Nobody can predict much about the financial setup of the future. True, the overseas investments are at present shrinking as in the first World War. That may not be a permanent situation, as free countries need money to build and develop internal industries. But it seems certain the State will have more control over the foreign investments in Empire countries as well as in foreign countries. The public debt will reach unthought-of size. The only question is will the productive capacity in the future ensure that debt interest can and will be paid? Some statesmen feared for the public debt after the long struggle with Napoleon. The same fear is present to-day. But if the conflict continues it is certain this problem will not be the least one that the statesmen will have to face.

The world moves on. Changes that some conservative elements do not like are in the offing. Meanwhile a vast procession of new forces is moving into line. Whatever the elements in that procession we must get into it or it moves on without us. The Empire will have the same elements in the procession,—many colours and tongues, but all charged with new ideas and thoughts.



Edmund Ignatius Rice

Founder of the Irish Christian Brothers.

By REV. BROTHER J. V. BIRMINGHAM.

ON August the 29th, 1944, occurs the centenary of the death of Edmund Ignatius Rice, the Founder of the Irish Christian Brothers. To few men has it been given to see the results of their labours brought within their life-time to such extraordinary fruition. His great friend and admirer, the doughty Daniel O'Connell, in 1828, on the historic occasion of the opening of the schools dedicated to the "Liberator," proclaimed him before a large public gathering as "The Patriarch of the Monks of the West"—a tribute that speaks for the phenomenal success of the work inaugurated in 1802.

What is the story behind the name of Edmund Ignatius Rice? Born near Callan in 1762 into a well-to-do family, he, by his industry and ability, put to the fullest use his initial advantages. Through well-planned business activities, Ignatius amassed considerable fortune and had the means, if his choice went that way, of "burning out life's taper at the close" by ease in luxurious retirement from the heart withering incidental to the daily round of business routine.

Not a few at his age and in his circumstances withdraw from the busy haunts of men to enjoy the fruits garnered during years of toil. Life with him did really begin at forty, an age when the fires of enthusiasm begin to die down. On his way to and from his place of business, he had noticed hundreds of young boys on the streets devoid of the characteristics that belong to those formed in the mold of Christian education. It was only in 1829 that Daniel O'Connell had wrested from an unwilling king and Parliament, Catholic Emancipation. The period of which I write was twenty-seven years antecedent to this date. Ireland lay prostrate from the consequences of the Penal Laws that had been in force with varying intensity of cruelty in their application for nearly three hundred years. These laws, as has been well said, were conceived in iniquity and framed

in hell. Oliver Cromwell, the murderer of his King in the seventeenth century had dispossessed of their rights and property nineteen-twentieths of the Irish people. "To hell or to Connaught" was the alter, native as cruel as it was criminal that he gave the victims of his despotic and fanatical rage. Was it any wonder, then, that the children of ancestors subjected to such shocking treatment showed the impress in their conduct and their character?

Edmund Rice felt the call to do something for these downtrodden, impoverished and outlawed members of his race. His charity enkindled by faith flamed within his soul. How could he best be of service? Victim for a while of conflicting appeals, he, at length, formed the resolution of devoting what remained to him of life to the uplift of those children upon whom had fallen the blight of Cromwell and other iniquitous persecutors. He bent his bow to this sacrificial objective.

Will-power that balks at no difficulty was his gift in supereminent measure. The beginning of the new venture was not unlike that of his Master and Exemplar. In a squalid section of the city of Waterford a room devoid of almost everything but space was procured. Here, with the help of two cultured and efficient young men he broke the bread of religious and secular knowledge to the benighted children of that city. Improvement in their condition grew apace under zealous and enlightened direction. Urgent calls, from far and near, came pouring in for the establishment of similar centres of culture and refinement. Through the Providence of God the little mustard seed, planted by Ignatius and kept in being by the wealth he had amassed during his mercantile career, was in process of rapid growth. Men of brilliant talents fired with ardour for the dissemination of the teachings of Christ left the world to follow the banner of this intrepid apostle of Christian Education. Schools multiplied to such extent that soon through the length and breadth of Ireland the name and fame

of this new hero became like the beacon on the mountain peak illumining the way to greater achievements in the cause of Christ.

The Holy Father, Pius VII, through the bishops and other visitors to Rome, became aware of this beneficial work. With his approval and blessing given in 1820, definite organization took place. At a "Chapter" of the first Brothers, Ignatius was elected Superior General, an office he held for thirty-six years, when, to the regret of all, age and infirmity compelled him to put down the burden of his responsibilities. The remaining six years of his life were spent in preparation for August 29th, 1844, the day of his exit from this world to receive the reward promised to those "who instruct many unto justice."

From the heights of heaven he can now survey to his additional accidental glory the marvellous developments of the congregation during the hundred years that have elapsed since his death. Flourishing schools are to be seen in the United States, Rome, as well as in England, Australia, India, South Africa, Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

In 1875, at the request of Rt. Rev. Bishop Power, D. D. (the presiding prelate) Rev. Br. Luke Holland, was sent by the higher superiors to make a foundation in St. John's. St. Bonaventure's College, a diocesan college in charge of the local clergy, came

under the direction of the Brothers in 1889. Holy Cross and Mount Cashel Schools since that date have been put into being. Br. Holland's community of four has grown to the number of fifty. Who can estimate the advantages that have accrued to Newfoundland from the labours of the followers of the great and saintly man whose memory is being acclaimed wherever Irishmen have settled? Both Church and State have reaped great harvests of worthy men to the immense spiritual and temporal benefit of the country.

Preparations are under way for a fitting celebration of the centenary in Ireland and in every other place where exists a Brothers' school. The Church authorities are determined to put the seal of approval and appreciation on a work that bears the hall-mark of enduring worth. The Irish Government is issuing a special stamp to commemorate the services that Edmund Ignatius Rice has given to the nation. Well indeed does he deserve the homage! To him is due, perhaps, more than to any other that proud eminence Ireland has attained in the political, temporal and spiritual spheres. Many of the bravest and best of Ireland's sons were nurtured in the schools that owe their origin to the patient self-sacrifice of a truly worthy and honourable man. To his eternal glory, the enthusiasm he showed for the promotion of his neighbour's good has resulted and is still resulting in ever increasing achievements to the glory of God, the honour of Ireland and the salvation of souls.



ITALY—ALLIED LANDING SOUTH OF ROME.

Picture shows Bren Carriers at the Beach Head waiting to move inland.

Notes for A History of Agriculture in Newfoundland.

The History of the Model Farm of Sir Robert Bond's Government.

By W. J. BROWNE.

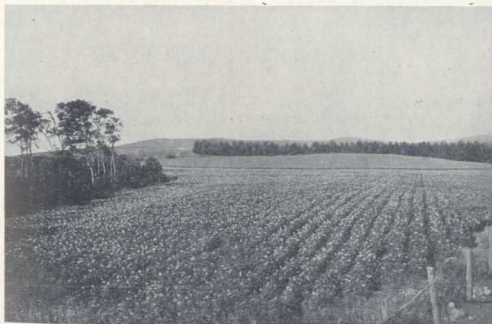


THE recent publication of the Fifth Interim Report, of the Commission of Enquiry on Housing and Town Planning in St. John's and subsequently, the publication for comment of the legislation proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission, have brought forth vigorous protests from the farmers in the area concerned. Apart from the constitutional questions raised by the new departure of confiscating land for a Housing development and giving arbitrary prices in compensation; the fact that the area in which many of the houses are to be built is largely used for agricultural purposes seems to have received insufficient attention at the hands of the Commission. Fort Pepperrell is not a good analogy, for in that case the defence of the Western

Hemisphere was alleged as the over-riding and paramount consideration.

Included in this area is the property of Hon. Harold Macpherson, whose farm "Westerland" was once the location of the Experimental Agricultural Station and Model Farm established during the Government of Sir Robert Bond. A short sketch of the history of this farm should be included in any History of Agriculture in Newfoundland, if it were only for the purpose of illustrating how seriously the development of agriculture has been handicapped by the actions of the Government at various periods in our history.

This farm, I am informed by Mr. Macpherson, was cleared by the members of the firm of W. H.



FIELD OF POTATOES AT "WESTERLAND."

Site of the Model Farm, 1907, now owned by Hon. Harold Macpherson.

Thomas & Son in that great land-clearing age that followed the introduction of self-government in 1832. The beautiful house, now enlarged and altered in some respects, was the dwelling of the Thomas family for many years. In the Report of the Board of Agriculture for the year 1906-7 it is stated that in April (1907) last the Board removed their stock from "Devon Farm" on Duder property on the Portugal Cove Road to their new premises, a farm of fifty-seven acres (twenty-nine of which were cleared) leased from the estate of the late Charles Hutchings, situate on the west side of Newtown Road.

"Since occupying the new farm they have erected two stables, one for horses and the other for cattle, complete with all modern improvements, at an expense of about seven thousand, five hundred dollars. They have also erected a barn for their farm implements and tools; they have also thoroughly repaired the two dwelling houses and the old barn. The whole premises are now in first-class order and are well equipped for any stock that the Board may possess for a long time to come."

The Report for 1908 states:

"Correspondence was opened early in April last with the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, with the view of obtaining the services of an expert to examine and report on the suitability of the present farm for an Experimental Agricultural Station, and Mr. Zavitz, B. S. A., Professor of Field Husbandry and Experimental Farming of the Agricultural College of Guelph, Ontario, was strongly recommended for that purpose.

"Professor Zavitz arrived early in May and made a careful examination of the farm and visited several of the best farms in the vicinity of St. John's and reported very favourably that an excellent choice had been made in the selection with suggestions as to the best method of establishing a School of Agriculture in connection with the farm Mr. Zavitz succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Charles Murray, B. S. A., of the Agricultural College, Guelph. Mr. Murray arrived here in December last, and immediately took up the work of preparing the organization of the Experimental Farm."

In 1908 the Government of Sir Robert Bond failed to win the General Election in that year, the result being a tie, each party winning 18 seats. The Governor of the day, Sir, William MacGregor, himself a great supporter of agriculture, called upon Sir Edward Morris to form a Government. He was not able to form one which could command a

majority in the House of Assembly any more than Sir Robert Bond, and he accordingly advised the Governor for the need of a new election. This took place in the spring of 1909 and gave the Government of Sir E. P. Morris a substantial majority.

The Report for 1909.

The Annual Report of the Experimental Farm for the year ending December 1909, is critical of the former Superintendent and of the farm itself. The Acting Superintendent, Frank H. Simms, signed the Report. Apparently Mr. Murray was sent back to Canada on the change of Government.

The new Government had a tremendous agricultural policy, which many will remember. "Whiten the Newfoundland hills with sheep," and "making two blades of grass grow where one grew before" were some of its promises. In his very extensive Report, that is really a sort of history of agricultural progress in Newfoundland, the Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Mr. Sidney Blandford, gave great prominence to the progressive policies pursued by his Government, but had this to say about the Experimental Station:—

"The farm in the environs of St. John's used as an experimental station, or as it is more commonly known, "The Model Farm," represents a problem that has occasioned the Board much concern. On the Board assuming office, this place was found to be the headquarters for a number of male animals, used for the purpose of propagation, but after carefully studying all aspects of the subject, the conclusion was realized that the returns therefrom were hopelessly inadequate and not commensurate with the expenditure involved. For instance, the services of the stallions kept in the stables were only requisitioned a comparatively few times during the season, and these costly animals, representing a large outlay, were neither yielding the Government anything financially, nor were they contributing at all scarcely towards the purposes for which their were being maintained.

"These animals have now been removed from the place and distributed to societies throughout the Island, and the Board has recommended that the property be got rid off in the most advantageous manner possible. It is quite true that the purchase of this property involved a large outlay by a previous Government, but in the opinion of the Board, the continued maintenance of the establishment there is simply the case of throwing good money after bad. The property cannot be maintained for less than \$2,400 a year, and the Board is of the opinion that the wiser course would be to either use the place for some other public purpose, in

which connection the buildings now thereon might be used as outhouses, etc., or else that the premises be leased to some enterprising farmer for a term of years, and thus enable the Colony to obtain some return of the investment, without having to face the certain loss involved by the annual outlay that is inevitable at present."

I saw somewhere in the Reports that the rental of this property was \$360.00 per year, with an option to purchase at \$7,500.00. Apparently the option was quickly exercised by the Bond Government. The property—buildings, land, implements and animals—was however, in accordance with the wishes of the Morris Government, sold by private tender, in 1912, to Mr. Harold Macpherson, who has since operated a very successful farm there. The farm buildings are still in splendid condition housing a large herd of Ayreshire cattle, some of which are prize thorough-breds of renowned strains. The farm produces about 20 tons more hay than is necessary to feed the livestock, and in addition produces large quantities of vegetables. The yield of milk from the dairy cattle is unusually high.

As a sideline Mr. Macpherson has bred the famous Newfoundland dog which he has distributed all over the world. The lands now controlled by the present owner are much more extensive than those in the Model Farm, as the property extends over to the southern slopes of Nagle's Hill, which is skirted by a private road nearly a mile long. The cleared land now covers about 50 acres.

The confession of a Minister of Agriculture (Mr. S. Blandford) acknowledging the inability—the complete inability—of his Government to know what to do with the Model Farm, is in striking contrast with the successful manner in which the present owner has operated the farm ever since that time. Mr. Macpherson has other activities too, having been for many years the Managing Director of the great commercial establishment on Water Street, St. John's, known as "The Royal Stores, Ltd." The building up of this farm at "WESTERLAND" has been his chief hobby for 32 years. It has been a more striking recommendation, too, of the feasibility of agricultural development than any Government enterprise. The owner has taken a prominent part in many exhibitions of cattle and farm produce. Many visitors, uninformed about Newfoundland's agricultural wealth, are astonished when they see this place in the summer.

Properties of this kind, operated privately, are an inspiration and incentive to good farming practice. Since the owner is a man of means he is able to experiment with seeds and fertilizers. His long experience in cattle breeding has made him an authority second to none in the country. It would be a very unsound policy for any public body, when less valuable land lies at hand for their purpose, to destroy the usefulness of this old farm by expropriating it and cutting it up into building lots. It is devoutly to be hoped that such a plan will not materialize in its present form.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE Newfoundland has the conformation of his chief ancestor, the beautiful Pyrenean sheep dog. These dogs were doubtless brought to Newfoundland by French fishermen, dating from the year 1506 until the present century, and through their mating with Retrievers and large sporting dogs brought by English fishermen the Newfoundland has evolved.



Westerland Sirius

By nature and instinct he is a water dog, is an ideal family pet, mild, affectionate, loyal, a trusty companion for children, and for whom he readily accepts guardianship. He is a dog of great strength and activity and moves with a loose, swinging gait—sailor fashion. The main features are: compact frame, immense build, strong webbed feet with powerful pads, his coat flat, dense and waterproof, either black or black and white.

One writer has aptly described him as a "gentleman from the point of his nose to the tip of his tail."

Twice a dog has been honoured by being the subject of a postage stamp—both times a Newfoundland.

I Like Newfoundland

(A MEDITATION)

By REV. A. F. BINNINGTON.



A NEWFOUNDLAND SUNSET.

I LIKE this island of rugged beauty, with its rocky coasts and quiet little fishing villages nestling in sheltered coves. I like its innumerable ponds and spreading spruce trees, and the restless surrounding ocean.

I like to read about the past in Britain's oldest Colony—Beothic Indians, John and Sebastian Cabot, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, the Fishing Admirals, the Sealing Fleet, the French invaders, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the slow and often discouraging struggle to obtain constitutional freedom, civil rights and the opening up of the country.

I like its quaint names—Lush's Bight, Joe Batt's Arm, Come by Chance, Comfort Cove, Little Heart's Ease, Leading Tickle, St. Jones Within and St. Jones Without, Bay Bulls, Baccalieu, Belvedere, Shalloway, Step Aside, Dildo, Butter Pot, Sugar Loaf, and countless others.

I like this land with its flavour of the sea—steamers and naval vessels coming in through the

Narrows of St. John's, sailors, marines and merchant navy men on Water Street, cod traps, fishing stages and fish flakes along the coast, broadcasts concerning necessary bait, warnings to light-house keepers of approaching storms, and messages to men who have gone down north to the Labrador for the summer.

I like this land with its growing points of progress in better housing and the social services, in education, in improved living and working conditions, in closer co-operation with Canada and the United States, and a deepening sense of her importance in the world of to-morrow.

I like the pronounced British background here, showing that the tradition of the Old Land has found its roots in the New—a colony in the highest meaning of the word, with the same respect for law and order, desire to travel on the left hand side of the road, diverse accents on the King's English, and passionate loyalty to the Crown.

I like this land where the representative of the Church is universally respected, and where religion

has a place in every walk of life, where each religious group has the opportunity of showing how its particular emphasis, integrated into the educational system, enriches personality, and prepares citizens for this life and the life to come.

warmed water of the river, after it cascades down rocky channels in its eager dash to the sea.



"The Fighting Newfoundlander" at Bowling Park.

I like Bowling Park with its priceless Peter Pan, its courageous and stalwart Fighting Newfoundlander and stately Caribou, enchanted playground for children, and true re-creation centre for the tired people of the city.

I like the breath-taking blue of Conception Bay between Topsail and Bell Island on balmy, sunny days of summer.

I like the sunsets across the Bay from Beachy Cove, causing one to meditate upon the vastness and glory of Creation and to worship the Creator of it all.

I like the sands at Northern Bay, ideal place for boiling the kettle, and for bathing in the sun-



Statue of "Peter Pan," erected at Bowling Park.

I like the white birch trees growing in the woods and along winding farm lanes, and maple trees, reminding me of Canada, and encouraging me to dream of Caledon Hills aflame with Autumn glory.



A Woodland Path.

OUR LADY OF MERCY COLLEGE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

I like the strong smell of spruce pulp logs and sulphur at Corner Brook, Grand Falls and other Company towns, where sulphide and paper are made, making me think of Smooth Rock Falls on the Mattagami River in Northern Ontario.

I like to watch farming operations in this land—decided mixture of the primitive and scientific, where men and women struggle to bring small patches of land under cultivation—often with excellent results, where livestock crop the scanty grass in summer, and farmers with razor-sharp scythes shave the face of the earth to gather sufficient hay for the winter months.

I like gardening in this land, preparing hot beds and cold frames, conditioning tender plants to withstand the ice-chilled wind of June month, combatting insect pests, and then experiencing the joy of producing the fruits of the earth—health bringers to body and soul.

I have learned to like boiled dinners, fish and brewis, peas pudding, home-made bread, cold packed salmon and rabbit, dandelion greens, damsons, bake-apple, whorts and partridge berries—in fact everything but Arctic steak, flippers and cod tongues.

I like the fireplaces in city homes, with golden flames from soft Sydney coal and birch billets, warming chill rooms, reminding one of ancestors who looked upon similar flames for the first time with wonder-filled eyes of astonishment and appreciation, and I like the small, warm, friendly kitchens in the outports, where the aged can sit in a rocking chair beside the stove, where neighbours visit, and the true values of home are discovered.



Typical Old-Time Newfoundland Kitchen.

I like this land in which I was given my first opportunity to broadcast—to become a voice proclaiming: "Wherefore glorify ye the Lord in the midst of the fires, even the Lord God of Israel, in the isles of the sea."

I like this land where I first took the wings of the morning in a flight by air, and learned something of the thrill, and the comfort, and the speed of this modern method of travel.

And finally I like the Ode, with its emphasis upon the love of Newfoundlanders for their native land:

*"As loved our fathers so we love;
Where once they stood we stand,
Their prayer we raise to heaven above
God guard thee Newfoundland,
God guard thee, God guard thee,
God guard thee, Newfoundland."*



Statue of the "Caribou" erected in Bowring Park.

Some Thoughts on Literature.

By CLYBURN DUDER.



L.L. reading that does not enrich the mind is a waste of time; reading is only good when it stimulates the mind and makes it think. Reading, like fuel to a fire, burns best in small amounts, but too much fuel chokes the fire and sometimes extinguishes it, so the intelligent reader chooses his reading with understanding and does not run the risk of choking his mind by a multitude of books. It is better by far to read thoroughly and to understand a few good books than to fill the mind with so much conflicting thought that it leaves nothing clear or intelligible. It is only a foolish person who would strive to read many books, as only a few of the many millions that abound can be read in a lifetime and those few are the important ones. A well chosen library is like a garden kept by a skilled gardener. Besides being pleasing to the eye it is delightful and useful and yields rich returns; whereas a poor library is like an untidy garden kept by an inexperienced gardener; it is not beautiful or productive, for it abounds in weeds and where weeds grow abundantly all else must perish. Victor Hugo said "a library was an act of faith."

It is almost as difficult to read well as to write well. Reading might well be called an art. In books, as in life, one must follow one's own taste and read only the books that please—the authors one loves. Life is short and time is too valuable to waste in useless reading. In this Shakespeare gives some excellent advice:

"No profit goes where is no pleasure; taken;
In brief, sir, study what you most affect."

And Emerson ably remarked: "Never read any book that is not two years old, Never read any but famed books. Never read but what you like."

How pleasant it is to come upon the work of true genius. It is like rays of sunlight that pass forth for an instant through a break in the clouds and illuminates everything by its divine light. But, alas, is it not shameful to see, of all mankind, the few by whom the work of genius is appreciated. For the multitude they have lived and wrought in vain.

There are many people who think that the greatest literature is that which presents the most difficulty in reading. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is, simplicity is the very essence of the greatest literature. Without the touch of simplicity nothing can be said to be truly great. Let me repeat, simplicity should be the aim and end of all art. We may gather from the poetry of Robert Burns the grandeur of simplicity and how the poet triumphed in that direction. He that uses high-sounding words in order to disguise the true quality of his mind, by trying to make it appear as something great, but that instead makes it obscure and unintelligible, pays for his folly by being forgotten; like a man who sells inferior goods, but adorns them in such a way that gives the appearance of quality. The people will not be deceived long, and the cunning dealer will fail in time after his true worth is known, for people cannot waste money on worthless goods. In the same way, no one can afford to waste precious time in reading books, that, posing as something of quality, are at the bottom valueless.

A word might be said here about style in writing. Style is the essence of thought, and it is the truest index to the writer's mind. There is no fixed style, but every man must find his own. In it the inspired thought predominates, set forth in glowing and beautiful words; such might be called the "miracle of expression." To imitate another's style is a costly mistake that every writer must learn to his sorrow. To write as another would write shows no originality, no individuality—therefore nothing that would arouse interest. To be sought one must be original. In a work of literature it is the individual we wish to know, thus the thirst to know the lives of eminent writers, and in this way we often desire to know more about the writer than the work itself.

What are the essentials of a writer? First and above all one must carry within him the germ of writing, rightly understood. He must be endowed with the desire of self-expression. If one has it, it soon makes itself manifest and becomes a burning passion; then one cannot choose but to write. Writing cannot be learned, but needs practice for its development. No amount of reading will be of much help to a writer other than seeing in another's work the manner in which it was wrought. I do not mean that to the writer reading is a superfluous

luxury. Far from it, reading is by all means a necessity, but one must be exercised to keep it within its proper bounds, for when it goes beyond this confusion is the result. To bear out this point I will quote the words of a German philosopher, who said: "We cannot read bad books too little nor good books too much."

No writer ever accomplished anything of significant or lasting quality without inspiration. The inspired writer will say great things and will at the same time be almost unconscious that he is saying them, for the words are uttered during the divine moment of inspiration when he is almost wholly in its power. The work of inspiration can be seen at a glance—more than that, it can be felt.

It is said that Coleridge once laid aside an unfinished poem—it yet remains unfinished—for when he attempted to go on with it another time he found

that inspiration had left him. When an idea is conceived in the mind it must be brought forth before inspiration subsides or it might be lost forever. To write when the idea no longer burns in the brain is the same as if a work were created, erased, and then done over again from memory. It would be but a poor imitation of the inspired idea, inspiration does not come of our own will—it is beyond our control. Rather we are in its control. Shelley said: "Not even the greatest poet can say: 'I will write poetry,' for as it is pointed out, he must await the time of inspiration. On the other hand, inspiration often has its source in something outside the individual; I mean the influx of some idea created by external circumstances, such as the contemplation of nature, the confusion of the elements, a significant landscape, and solitude, so often found on desert shores; be what it will, under its influence writing is not toil but joy.



Sonnet to Beauty.

By R. J. CONNOLLY.

A leaping fish that courts the waterfall;
 A gnarled old tree now mirrored in the stream;
 A meandering brook that makes one want to dream,
 Or listen to the bittern's measured call;
 The subtle flush as morning's steeds draw nigh;
 And yonder mountain in a silken mist;
 The parting sun's low exit as it's kissed,
 With only a faint ripple in the sky.

Why should such beauty ever vanish so?
 Why must it ever pass elusively?
 We hope for joys that some to-morrow brings,
 But they in turn are fleeting, and soon go.
 All this is life, and such must transient be;
 Through death alone comes rest for Beauty's wings.

The Army Padre in Newfoundland.

By H/MAJOR R. PATON,

Senior Chaplain (Protestant) Canadian Troops.

THE work of the Army Chaplain in this "brine-steeped, foam-bearded island" is interesting and energetic! His concern is with the moral and spiritual welfare of the troops. He tries to be to the men what their own pastor would be at home. In addition he deals with the special and personal problems created by war conditions.

Sunday is taken care of by regular church parades where a twelve minute sermon is the usual quota in half an hour's worship. Army padres frequently conduct five, and at times six, services at the outposts each Sunday, which means heavy going in winter time. Holy Communion is taken care of in due season.

From Monday to Saturday the Padre covers a variety of jobs; visits to hospitals, detention barracks and the men's quarters, making the round of the outposts, arranging for personal interviews, writing letters for men to sort out domestic tangles, helping with arrangements for social entertainment, following up a score of miscellaneous inquiries that range from the sublime to the tragic. He has to be all things to all men, and in between times find time to prepare his Sunday sermon!

Normally the Padre's work is not publicised, in the nature of the case it cannot be. But a review of the weekly reports and daily diaries, submitted to the Senior Chaplain, would reveal items of genuine human interest. Every Padre who has gone through the experiences of dealing with the problems of men under service conditions should be a better Pastor when he returns to the home front in peacetime.

One of the greatest services the Padre renders in this particular location is to safeguard men's minds from the monotony and boredom of routine. Nothing is more difficult to bear than the long hours of guard and sentry duty; in isolated spots that still call for watchfulness.

By means of the Padres' Hour much is being done along these lines. Each Army Chaplain has a regular schedule of discussion groups with his men. The topic for discussion is carefully worked over by the padres with the Senior Chaplain, at the

beginning of the week, and then taken to the men, in little groups. The Chaplain introduces the topic, in a ten or fifteen minute talk; then the meeting is open for discussion. Questions of general interest current events, personal and social problems, rehabilitation of service men, our war aims, democracy as opposed to other forms of government, the kind of enemy we are fighting, these and others are the subject matter of the Padres' Hour. And the troops like it.

Recently the writer made an inspection tour to visit the work up country. Before he returned he had travelled by passenger train, jeep, dog-team, walking over the ice, snowmobile, freight train and plane.

And the work that goes on here is only a small fraction of the fine work that is being done by the chaplains everywhere that men are serving.



In the Heart of the Wildwood.

By REV. P. P. SHEEHAN, P. P.

*Deep in the wildwood a red rose grows,
Far from the beaten track, and no one
knows
From whence it comes, or whither it goes.*

*It blooms and blushes, divinely fair,
Spilling its fragrance on the idle air,
And none to dream of its beauty there.*

*June brings it dipped in morning dew,
And sun kissed hours its charms renew,
To pristine splendor of entrancing hue.*

* * * * *

*This thing of beauty that the years unfold,
Through all eternity in God was old.*



OUR LADY OF MERCY COLLEGE
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

An Outline of a Curriculum for the Child of Average Ability.

(The opinions expressed are those of the Writer and not necessarily those of the Department of Education).

By R. L. ANDREWS, M. A., Executive Officer Dept. of Education.

THE children of this or any other country may be roughly classified, according to their intelligence, as below-average, average and above-average. The average minds make up by far the largest group, while the below-average and above-average groups are relatively small in comparison. To ignore the existence of these groups is to refuse to face facts, nor can it be doubted that the distribution of intelligence among children, or adults for that matter, follows approximately the curve of normal probability.

In the past it would seem that consciously or otherwise our educational policy in the higher grades (VII and up) has been concerned chiefly with the welfare of the above average groups, and it cannot be denied that it has met with a considerable degree of success. Furthermore, the course of study as it was then organized in these grades formed a logical sequence which contributed in no small measure to the high standard of the results obtained. However, when it is considered that the average number of candidates writing the Grade XI examinations for the twenty years ending in June, 1930, was approximately 200, and that during that period the average number enrolled in the age groups from six to twelve was approximately five thousand, it will be seen that a very large number of children did not have that opportunity for development to which they were entitled; and it is this group which is now knocking on the threshold and demanding attention.

So long as education was concerned with the few of above-average ability the policy being followed was the correct one. But we do live in a changing world, and one of the changes which have been taking place in Newfoundland in the past twenty years is the attempt on the part of those of average ability to climb the ladder of education. The average number of candidates writing the Grade XI examination since 1930 has increased to approximately 900, while the average number enrolled in the

age groups from six to twelve during the same period was approximately 6,000. Various attempts have been made to deal with the situation, the most notable was the introduction of the so-called "New Curriculum." This attempt was not as successful as it might have been because of the fact that in practice, if not in theory, it made little provision for the differences in the ability of children at the same age levels. In order to meet the needs of the extremely large groups with average ability our educational scheme in the higher grades must undergo a very considerable reorganization, although it must be done without in any way limiting the course of study for those with above-average ability.

The school life of the child may be divided into three stages as follows: (1) the *primary stage*, from five or six years to eleven or twelve years; (2) the *transition stage*, from twelve or thirteen to fourteen or fifteen years and (3) the *secondary stage*, from fifteen or sixteen years to seventeen or eighteen years.

The *primary stage* is not the first stage in the education of the child, although it is the first stage in his school life. His pre-school education has taken place during the first six years of his life and, though the school is a very important factor in the education of the child, it can never be more important than the home. However, in the school life of the child the primary stage is of very great importance, as it is in this stage that the tools of learning are acquired and fundamental principles are developed.

The following are some of the characteristic features of the primary stage:

- (a) Speech (Oral Language) should be developed from the level reached by the child when he entered school.
- (b) Reading should be taught, not merely the mechanical pronunciation and enunciation of the written words but the understanding of the thought contained in them.

- (c) The meaning of numbers should be taught and the ability to compute correctly with whole numbers and fractions should be developed.
- (d) Ability to express thoughts and ideas in writing should be developed. This should include correct spelling.
- (e) Opportunity should be provided for each to indulge his natural tendencies in other forms of expression such as Art, Handwork, Music and Literature.
- (f) Proper attitudes towards the relationship of man with his environment should be developed through the study of fundamental principles in the Social Studies, including not only History, Geography and Civics but Nature Study, Science and Health.

The average child should spend six years in this stage, but some may be able to develop sufficiently in five years while others may require seven or eight years.

The *transition stage* is a period during which each child is given an opportunity of engaging in as wide a range of activities as is possible within the framework of his environment, in order that, having sampled the various fields of human endeavour, he may be able to choose those to which, by nature and training, he is best adapted. In addition an opportunity is provided where necessary, for the consolidation and refinement of the principles developed in the *primary stage*. The following are some of the characteristics of the *transition stage*:

- a The teaching of Language should be continued along the same general lines as in the primary stage, although the methods employed must take into consideration the peculiar nature of the child's physical and mental development during this period of his life.
- (b) The study of Literature for the sake of appreciation, as distinct from training in reading, should be undertaken.
- (c) All branches of Science should be sampled in the form of General Science.
- (d) General Mathematics should provide an opportunity for the consolidation and re-

finement of the fundamental principles of Arithmetic, and opportunities for activities in the early stages of Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

- (e) The activities in Social Studies should involve, for the most part, a consideration of the History and Geography of the British Empire and the United States of America, although the Economic Geography and the History of Newfoundland should form a part of the work, probably the first year. The study of Civics, Citizenship in Newfoundland and the Empire should form a distinctive feature of this stage.
- (f) Art and Handwork should continue as extensions of the work of the first stage and *where possible* activities should be provided in the various types of hand skills in the form of Household and Industrial Arts.
- (g) Music activities should continue as group activities, although opportunities may be provided for individual attention.
- (h) An attempt should be made to discover aptitude for the study of foreign languages.

The average child should spend three years in this stage, although some may develop sufficiently in two and a half years, while others may require three and a half or even four years.

At the end of this stage, regardless of the length of time spent in it, certain characteristics which will influence the child's future education, will have become apparent. There will be a few who have excelled in everything. They are the leaders of the next generation who, regardless of economic conditions or social status, must be given an opportunity to develop to the fullest extent of their power, limited only by the facilities at the disposal of the country as a whole. There will be an extremely large number with average ability, each of which, when given an opportunity, will find a sphere of activity for which he is best suited. For one it may be Mathematics and Physics, for another Natural Science, or Foreign Languages, or Social Studies or Music or Literature or Art—the field is limited only by the means at our disposal.

There will be a relatively small number who are incapable of developing to any great extent because of inherited weakness and for these, special methods and special institutions should be provided. The great majority, however, can be taken care of in the ordinary school if the right methods are used.

The *secondary stage* is a period during which each child is enabled to engage, as far as possible, in those activities to which he or she is best adapted by nature and training. The degree of specialization and the range of activities will depend upon the facilities available, but in the most remote and often in the most isolated communities a system of *correspondence courses* can offer an extremely wide field from which to choose and a degree of specialization otherwise impossible. Additional facilities in the form of *regional summer schools* could provide, on this level, opportunities for laboratory work in the Sciences, and courses of instruction could be provided by means of the *radio* in French, Spanish, Latin and possibly German. The following are some of the characteristics of the *secondary stage*:

- (a) The teaching of Oral and Written Language, as distinct from Literature, should be continued.
- (b) Opportunities should be provided for activities in Art, Literature and Music, and it should be possible to undertake work in any one or all three of these fields.
- (c) The activities in Social Studies of the preceding stage should have now become clearly defined *concurrent* courses in History, Geography and Economics, any one or all of which may be undertaken.
- (d) The General Mathematics of the preceding stage should have now developed into *concurrent* courses in Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, any one or all of which may be studied.
- (e) The General Science of the preceding stage should have now become the Physics, Chemistry and Biology of this stage. These, like the Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, History, Geography and Economics, should be separate, concurrent courses extending throughout the whole period.

- (f) The activities in the preceding stage should have shown an aptitude, or the lack of it, for the study of foreign languages. Those who show that they can profit by undertaking the study of foreign languages should do so as far as circumstances permit.

The foregoing comment regarding the aptitude, or lack of it, for the study of Foreign Languages applies equally to the study of Mathematics, Social Studies, Science and the so-called cultural subjects, such as Literature, Art and Music. If the period of experimental study reveals a lack of aptitude, the studies in that particular field should be abandoned.

The only compulsory subject in this stage should be Language. This, together with six other courses, should constitute a year's work.

The average child should spend three years in this stage, although some may complete the work in two and a half years, while others may require three and a half or even four years.

It is realized that the scheme as outlined is, in many parts of Newfoundland, seriously limited by the facilities available, but there are many other places where some or all of the necessary facilities exist. In any case, a common goal is sometimes the best form of integration.

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The Church and Women

By REV. J. J. MURRAY.



It is a strange paradox, that one of the most widely read and best loved books of the present day should be the life of a saint rather than the life of a great scientist, philosopher or military genius.

In an age when the emphasis is decidedly on the material rather than on the spiritual, it seems almost unbelievable that a miracle should be the theme of a best-seller. Many who had never heard the story of Lourdes before have come to know it, and to love it, from the life-story of the peasant girl Bernadette, as related by one who did not profess a belief in the Divinity of Christ. Men and women who believe neither in God nor in miracles, have been led to admire the simple and attractive character of her to whom God sent His Mother on an earthly visit. In her life there was only that kind of romance which the world could never understand, and yet she has become the central character of a Moving Picture that is universally acclaimed as an outstanding success. Other books have been written about saints and near-saints by those who shared their beliefs, but none of them had the same general appeal, nor enjoyed the sympathetic reception, accorded this life of a saint by the Jew, Franz Werfel. Where there are so many erotic compositions being read with avidity by a large section of the reading public, the success of the "Song of Bernadette" is almost as great a miracle as the one it describes.

For many of us there was a temptation to regard its success as something in the nature of a victory; a victory over what we may call that conspiracy of silence which the world has long adopted in dealing with the Church's Pattern and the Church's Ideal. It was as if someone we knew and loved was being given deserved recognition and praise. And it made us feel proud as well as grateful, because it was our Holy Faith that cherished this story of Lourdes as it was our Holy Faith exemplified in the life of Bernadette that won this visit from the Mother of God.

It is not unlikely that in the phenomenal success of this book there is a further manifestation of Divine Providence, trying to restore to the world some of those beliefs, that so many in their blind-

ness have discarded. God may well have used the author's great gift and inspired him with this theme, so that the attractiveness of faith and virtue might be triumphantly balanced against the gross materialism and sensuality that are enslaving the world. May it not be that many who had long since thrown off the faith of their fathers have been once more converted, and others have found in the book encouragement and a renewed confidence as an antidote to the disillusionment and despair of the times in which we live.

I have mentioned this book and dwelt on its success as a sort of prelude to a few observations on the dignity of womanhood. It is meant to serve as a background for the discussion of an ideal, because I see in it one of the finest tributes to Christian womanhood that has ever been written. Of course it is the ideal that is here pictured, one far removed from ordinary realization, one that most women can only look up to and admire without any practical hope of approaching her in her sanctity of life and her lofty aspirations. But we must remember that she was a child of this world made holy by her union with that Mystical Body of which they themselves are members. In her was personified all the idealism that our good mother the Church keeps ever before her children.

In this story the author has given to virtue an attractiveness that belies the oft repeated calumny that the Church's ideal makes for unhealthy repression of normal desires and appetites. He truthfully portrays the attitude of the Church towards the Mother of God and the place she occupies in her devotions. Many may not believe in the miracle of Lourdes but they cannot doubt the reality of this girl of Lourdes, who has come into their lives and who by her life has given a new reasonableness to a faith which they have often scorned and which they have sometimes purposely misunderstood. He has shown that womanhood unspoiled by sophistication and sin has a dignity all its own and that the church seeks to preserve that dignity as she was the one to rescue it from its denial and neglect in a pagan world.

Women should never forget that it was the Church and she alone that brought about their emancipation from the state of subservience and degradation into which they were placed and kept

before the influence of the Christian ideal made itself felt. All the freedom which they now enjoy, all the rights that the suffragists claim to have won, all the honour and respect they have a right to demand had been guaranteed from the moment that the Son of God became Man in the Womb of the Virgin Mary. In choosing Mary to be His Mother, God gave to woman a new birthright that she could never lose except by her own wilfulness and sin. The Church has always been the guardian of this birthright and down through the years she has supported this ideal by keeping before her children a knowledge of the life and the virtues of Mary. She has always stood as a firm and unyielding bastion against any attempt to lower the dignity of womanhood. She is jealous of this trust, and no physical or moral force is strong enough to weaken her determination to fight for the survival of this Christ-like reverence for it.

The Church is a living force in the world to-day striving to protect womankind from enslavement to men's passions and selfish ambitions. Her voice is heard above the clamorous cries of sensual and greedy men who catalogue the physical beauty and attractions of women for material gain in advertisements and pictures. She teaches that God never meant these things to be commercialized, to be bartered away to the highest bidder in any modified form of human auction. Into every woman's heart God has put a capacity for a love that is noble, pure and worthy of Himself. He has bestowed on her, as a free gift, an instinct and a longing for motherhood that makes for a share in His own creative power. He has given to each one that attraction that is hers to use only in the way that is ordered by the Divine Plan for her vocation in this world. But what God has enriched with gifts that are ennobling and purifying the world is cheapening with a sinful glorification. By its own evaluation it seeks to pervert the noble instincts which God has given to His creatures. There is no longer any premium on modesty or on that wholesome reserve that is natural to true womanhood; there is, instead, the market price for looseness in manners and morals and for that companionship that is corrupt and sinful. A world that has always hated Christ must hate the Mother whom he gave to the world to be the model of women, and hating her, it will work for her defeat and for the hindrance of all she stands for, just as it has laboured to make men forget the God it crucified.

There is hope for this world as long as the Church refuses to lower her standards to suit the prevailing fashion in thought and behaviour. We have the guarantee of her Founder that she will persevere in her steadfast rejection of any substitute for her own prescription for living. In this she has no idea of surrendering either to error or to compromise.



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RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR FLYNN, B. A.
Pastor of St. Patrick's.

THE softly coloured lights that shone through the Gothic windows of St. Patrick's Church on the morning of Sunday, June 26th, full upon an impressive and historic ceremony, when the Right Rev. Monsignor T. J. Flynn, D.P., was the Celebrant at High Mass, Coram Pontifice, marking with all the fitting liturgy and tradition of the Church, the 25th anniversary of his ordination as a priest of God.

Born at Placentia, a town which has given many illustrious prelates to the Church in Newfoundland, Monsignor Flynn was educated at St. Bonaventure's College and All Hallows, Dublin, where on June 22nd, 1919, he was ordained by Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Gorman, and after thirteen years of service, came to St. Patrick's Parish in 1932, and two years later was raised to Domestic Prelate. Since coming to

St. Patrick's the beloved Pastor has won an enduring place in the hearts of his people and the dignified ceremonies and presentations of Sunday were an indication of the reverence and esteem felt by his parishioners.

The "Ecce Sacerdos" was sung by the Choir as His Grace the Archbishop and Assisting Clergy entered the Sanctuary. His Grace took His seat upon the Throne and was attended by Rev. Fr. G. F. Bartlett, Pastor, Bell Island, and Rev. Fr. E. P. Maher, P.P., Placentia.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. W. P. H. Kitchin, V.G., was High Priest and the Celebrant was Rt. Rev. Msgr. Flynn, the Silver Jubilarian. Rev. Fr. R. J. Greene, P.P., Port au Port, assisted as Deacon and Rev. T. J. Fennessey, as Sub-deacon. Rev. R. T. McGrath was Master of Ceremonies at the Throne and Rev. Fr. J. A. Cotter, Master of Ceremonies at the Mass.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. J. Rawlins, P.P., Kilbride, Rev. F. J. D. Ryan, P.P., St. Joseph's, Rev. Fr. H. A. Summers, P.P., St. Theresa's, Rev. Fr. F. J. Greene, P.P., Bay Bulls, Rev. Frs. P. J. Kennedy, R. McD. Murphy, J. W. O'Mara, E. G. Kent, C. S. Eagan, J. J. Murray, F. W. Bradshaw, and J. L. Lacey were present in the Sanctuary.

The Executive of the Silver Jubilee Committee, Dr. V. P. Burke, Knight of St. Gregory, and representatives of the various Catholic Societies had seats of Honour in the front of the Church and an immense congregation thronged the pews in the body of the Church, which was filled to overflowing. The main altar was beautifully decorated by the Sisters and the flags and bunting at the Church entrance testified to the significance and importance of the occasion.

Before the reading of the last Gospel, Monsignor Kitchin announced the granting of a special Indulgence to the congregation through His Grace the Archbishop and His Grace then imparted the Final Blessing.

At the conclusion of the solemn High Mass, the Executive of the Silver Jubilee Committee, entered the Sanctuary, as follows: Hon. F. J. Morris, K. C., Honorary Chairman; A. W. O'Reilly, Chairman, P. F. Halley, Vice-Chairman; T. S. Walsby, Secre-

tary; E. J. Molloy, Treasurer; E. B. Foran, Asst. Secretary; A. E. Jackman, Asst. Treasurer. Mr. P. F. Halley then read a moving address of tribute and congratulation.

The address, an illuminated work of art, embellished with great skill by one of the Sisters, was then presented to the Jubilarian by Mr. Walsh, Secretary of the Jubilee Committee, and he was followed by the Treasurer, Mr. Molloy, who delivered an appropriate message and then handed the Monsignor a substantial cheque. The address and cheque together with a stained glass window to be erected in the Church constitute the tribute to St. Patrick's Parish, initiated and carried out by the duly appointed Committee some months ago.

After the presentations had been made, the Jubilarian went into the pulpit to address his reply to the congregation. In words ringing with emotion and sincerity he spoke of his long and happy association with St. Patrick's Parish, an association made all the more pleasant and gratifying by the close relationship and unflinching co-operation of the parishioners. He referred to the great honour His Grace had shown him by being present at the Mass and presentation, and he paid an earnest and grateful tribute to His Grace for his help and guidance in the past and for his constant and continued interest in the parish. He thanked God, "from Whom all blessings flow" for having spared him to see the

fulfilment of a quarter of a century in His vineyard and for all the blessings he bestowed both on himself, the Jubilarian, and on the Parish. Words, he said, would come too slow to express his appreciation and gratitude to the Parish for their gifts and their good wishes, and the finest way he could thank one and all was to offer a heartfelt prayer for them, which he did now from the pulpit, "In the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The Pope's March, played as His Grace, the Jubilarian and the clergy withdrew, brought the historic ceremony to a close.

In addition to the celebrations on Sunday a very pleasing ceremony took place on the Anniversary Day, June 22nd, when all the children of the Parish gathered in the Parish Church to attend High Mass celebrated by the Jubilarian. The Children's Choir specially trained for the occasion sang the Mass of the Angels. After the Mass, addresses were read and suitable presentations made. On Sunday afternoon an address and presentation to the Rev. Jubilarian were offered on behalf of the Sodality of St. Anne, and on Monday evening, June 26th, the Altar Society and the Children of Mary brought the celebrations to a fitting conclusion by staging a beautiful play called "The Rosary" and by offering the Monsignor their felicitations in the customary manner.

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Mr. Doyle Honoured by the King.



GERALD S. DOYLE, O. B. E.

MR. GERALD S. DOYLE, who was honoured by His Majesty the King by having bestowed upon him an Officership in the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours on June 8th, is probably one of the best known men in Newfoundland. He has travelled extensively all over the country and is widely known through his prominent business activities. It is, however, principally through the unique radio service which he inaugurated that Mr Doyle is best known to the people of the country. The Doyle News Bulletin, which has been broadcast daily since radio was introduced into Newfoundland, has become an institution and is an integral part of the lives of the people from one end of the country to the other. The service given freely by this News Bulletin is availed of almost daily by the authorities as well as by private individuals to flash emergency messages to isolated sections, lighthouses and ships at sea; for, generally speaking, all local radio sets are tuned into this News, and when the Government has an important announcement to make, or when a doctor

or nurse is needed for a hurried sick call, there is certain to be someone listening who can pass on the information.

There is hardly a movement for charitable, educational or patriotic purposes that does not get free time on this programme. The W. P. A. the Jubilee Guilds, the War Savings campaign, the Recruiting campaign, and all worthy appeals for charitable or patriotic causes are always featured in the Doyle News, often to the exclusion of the firm's own commercial advertising. At the time of the destruction of the Twillingate Hospital the Doyle News Bulletin was largely responsible for the magnificent response to the appeal for funds that came from the smaller communities all over the country.

A very important feature of the News is the service it gives to people in isolated sections who have relatives or friends in hospital. Daily reports are broadcast on the condition of the patients, and a special reporter is assigned to follow up those cases. Very often this is the only way that anxious relatives and friends can follow the progress of those who may be seriously ill in any of the hospitals throughout the country.

When the Goodwill Parliamentary Mission was going around the Island last summer, its members were so impressed by the unique value of this service that special reference was made to it by one of the members in a British publication. The following is an extract taken from the well-known periodical "Punch." It was written by Mr. A. P. Herbert, who is one of the editors of that paper as well as one of the members of the Goodwill Mission.

"The fishermen and settlers have to conserve their radios, not having, like you, a little wireless shop around the corner. They do not range idly up and down the dials, getting Rome and Moscow. They save their juice for something they know is good. The result is that everyone on the coast through at least eight degrees of latitude listens in to Mr. Doyle's programme; and when the Government wants to make sure of getting some piece of information known—a weather warning to the fishermen or an order to the lighthouse keepers—they give it to Mr. Doyle."

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of such a service in a country like ours, where mails and other means of communication are frequently irregular.

In referring to the honour which he received, the "Trade Review," in an editorial, had this to say:

"It may be argued that the Gerald S. Doyle broadcasts to the outports are very good advertising for that firm, but even that slur cannot detract in the least from the excellent service this unflinching news system has provided for the people of this country.

Wherever the radio impulses of Station VONF reach, there, each evening, may be found a regular audience of interested listeners. No longer in isolated communities, of which they are yet too many in this country, does the arrival of the weekly mail provide the only news of what is happening in the country. To-day, thanks to his system of news gathering, Mr. Doyle provides for the outports what is unquestionably the best news service ever dreamed of.

The service has done more than merely provide news; it has tended to break down much of the isolation of the past. It has provided a service that was so badly needed. Mr. Doyle well and truly deserves the honour which the King has just recently conferred upon him, and in addition this public service, so well performed, entitles him to the gratitude of thousands of people along the coast line of this island and of men afloat around its shores.

In addition to the great service which he has rendered by this News Bulletin, Mr. Doyle is also noted for his generous contributions to charitable and educational purposes, and the "Quarterly" joins with his numerous friends and admirers throughout Newfoundland in extending him sincerest congratulations on the honour which has been bestowed upon him and wish him many years in which to enjoy this high distinction.

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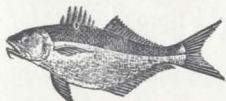
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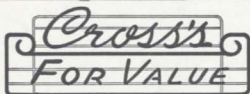
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