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Lifting Grime of Six Centuries Reveals New Ancient Beauties

Colors of the Middle Ages Brought Out in All Their Beauty.

Norwich.—Freed at last from the dirt of centuries—Time's palimpsest — the colors of the Middle Ages shine once more in the great monastic cloisters of Norwich Cathedral, writes a special correspondent of the Morning Post.

In the glow of the fading afternoon, I saw part of the East Walk as it must have looked during the life of Bishop Salmon, more than 600 years ago.

Although the cloisters of Norwich are the largest and finest in the country, their glories have been obscured too long. Century by century new layers of grime have coated the stones and masked the carven bosses of the vaulting.

The monks of Salmon's day, or of Bishop Percy's, would have mourned the gradual dimming of the cloister shadows, and the ultimate union of roof, pillars and tracery in one sheath of sombre black.

It had become difficult to make out the roof-bosses beneath the accumulated dirt. A distinguished writer stated definitely that one of the bosses, picturing the Crucifixion, containing a "dolphin" among the supporting figures. His testimony was accepted.

I saw the same boss—glorious in its restored color and perfection of detail. Every line was clearly defined. The expert's "dolphin" had proved to be an exquisite figure of St. John.

When it was decided to undertake the work of cleaning, under the direction of Professor Tristram, none knew what the lifting of the pall would reveal. The first results have been astonishing. Discovery follows discovery, and already a new splendor is added to the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity of Norwich.

In the central boss of the northeaster bay I saw the Har-

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Scotland Already On Cultural Map Of Modern Europe

Highlander Still Remains A Picturesque Figure To All People.

Glasgow.—Criticism of a present-day movement "to place Scotland on the cultural map of Europe" was made by Hugh Munro at the annual dinner of the Glasgow Highland Club.

Mr. Munro, submitting the toast of "Tir Nam Beann 's nan Gleann 's nan Gaisgeach," said strong efforts were being made at the present time by certain publicists to place Scotland on what they were pleased to call the cultural map of Europe. All sorts of other efforts connected with Scotland were being made today, and one of the most important, it seemed to him, would be to utilize the background and the personality of the Highlander to create for Scotland a national figure.

After all, the Highlander still remained a picturesque figure because he had been true to his blood, true to his race, and to its psychology. That was the highest praise he could give the Highlander, who had never trafficked in that psychology or in his background or history.

The fact was that the Gael had never been off the cultural map of Europe. His very garb was on that map; his battle record, his songs, were on that map.

The lamp of enlightenment was lit in Scotland in the sixth century in Iona, but an extraordinary thing was that in our histories of Scotland there was no real mention of what took place prior to Malcolm Canmore. What was needed for the repatriation of the Highlands was a real history of the Highlands taught to our youth that they might know the truth.

The art of Scotland was supposed to be of recent date. Before Scotland as a whole knew the first thing of art the Highlander had put his art on the map of Europe. It was that very wonderful thing we knew as Celtic Art. Far too much had been made of the militaristic background of the Highlander, whose contribution to the world had been far greater than his fighting qualities.

DUKE OF YORK VISITS HOSPITAL



Our photograph shows His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK talking to one of the little patients in the Royal Free Hospital, which he visited to attend the annual Court of Governors.

Road Pioneer's Centenary Falls During This Year

J. L. McAdam Classed As Greatest of Road Building Experts.

London, England. — The year 1936 marks the centenary of the death of J. L. McAdam, possibly the greatest of road pioneers. It will also see the inauguration of the Government's five-year road plan.

Letters to the Editor of the Morning Post suggest that the two events should be linked. Out of the 4,955 observation points chosen by the Ministry of Transport for the great traffic census of 1931, 2,686 were "tarmacadam" stretches—roads surfaced on McAdam principles apart from the incorporation of a tar dressing or binding. In addition, water-bound McAdam, composed of broken granite, "trap" or hard limestone, still remains in use on lightly trafficked roads. It is pointed out that the man who has influenced road construction so considerably is worthy of greater recognition.

The Ministry of Transport informed a Morning Post representative that any move for the recognition of the centenary would most naturally be made through a professional body, for example, the Institute of Civil Engineers. But it was stated at the Institute that, so far as was known, no such move was being made.

McAdam, who was born at Ayr in Scotland in 1756, was an amateur experimenter in road construction. Returning to Scotland from New York in 1783, he became a "road trustee" for his district and soon began to study how to effect reforms.

His first experiments, at Southrie, in Ayrshire, were undertaken at his own expense and in the face of a great deal of opposition. The general conclusion he made

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Folk-Lore Society To Issue Records of Old Customs

The Result of 25 Years' Research By Experts to Be Made Public.

London, England. — A unique record of the old customs of Britain's countryside and country towns is to be published by the Folk-Lore Society.

Arranged in calendar form, the series of volumes projected will represent the results of 25 years' research by the society's experts.

It will be the first completely new survey of the kind since Brand's "Observations on Popular Antiquities," of which the first edition was published in 1777.

The first volume, dealing with the customs attaching to the moveable festivals of England, mostly depending on the date of Easter, will be published in two months' time. One of the least familiar is Hocktide, the second Monday and Tuesday after East-

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Cod Liver Oil Was Known Away Back In the 17th Century

Newfoundland Is One of the Largest Producing Countries at Present.

Cod Liver oil is a somewhat ancient product. As far back as the middle of the 17th century it was known in England as "trayne oyle" and was used, probably in various manufacturing processes. It medicinal qualities were discovered later. Two of the oldest and best known fishing grounds are the coastal waters of Norway and Newfoundland and considerable quantities of the oil in the early days were landed at west of England ports by boats from Newfoundland.

Records would go to show that fish liver oils were exported from Norway to England during the 15th and 16th centuries. Other fishing areas are the coast of Scotland, Iceland, Japan, Siberia and the east and west coasts of North America. In the early days the oil was obtained by allowing the livers to rot which broke down the cellular sacs, thus permitting the oil which they contained to escape. Today, however, steam is used to extract the oil, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

The great value of the oil medicinally is its vitamin content and to secure this, it is necessary to extract the oil shortly after the

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IF STAR ENERGY COULD BE UTILIZED ON THE EARTH

Sir James Jeans, in a recent talk, said that if the energy contained in the stars could be utilized, power would be so cheap that there would be no need for anyone to do manual labor. Sirius has a temperature of from 10,000 to 11,000 degrees C., and is comparatively cool. The hottest stars are about 70,000 degrees, or 12 times as hot as the sun. If the energy radiated from one of these stars over an area of one inch square could be utilized by us, it would run the entire British Navy! Such stars are extremely compact and heavy, one ton of matter being no more than the size of a cherry, and were men strong enough several tons could be carried in a waistcoat pocket. Some of them are so far away that light from them has taken 50,000,000 years to travel to us. (The velocity of light is 186,000 miles per second.)

Compared with some of them, the sun is almost a spent force, for it radiates only 50 h.p. from each square inch of its surface, and the energy radiated from the area covered by a locomotive would run all the railways in England.

Promoted



ADM. SIR A. DUDLEY POUND, above, has been appointed as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. He succeeds Sir William W. Fisher.

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