

Teachers' Address On The Ideals of Teaching

(Continued from page four) Take for example reading. I am convinced that ignorance of correct accurate reading is responsible for many failures in life. Correct reading means correct thinking. Intelligent reading means pleasurable reading. Possible reading means some feeling and conviction. It is almost impossible to be a public speaker or a student or a man of any account unless one can read well. Take arithmetic. Herbert Spencer, the great English educationalist, says: "For all the higher arts of construction, knowledge of mathematics is indispensable. The village carpenter, as well as the bridge builder, must lay out his work according to it. The surveyor, the architect, the builder, the foreman, the mason, the interior decorator, the various artisans, must all be guided by geometrical truths. Railway making is calculated from beginning to end by mathematics. It is also necessary in the preparation of plans and sections, in staking out lines, in the measurement of cuttings and embankments, in the designing, estimating, and building of bridges, culverts, viaducts, tunnels and stations, and similarly with the harbors, docks, piers and various engineering and architectural works that fringe the coasts and overpread the face of the country, as well as the mines that run beneath it."

Who will say there is no material here with which to fashion aims and ambitions and ideals that would be capable of whipping into action the faculties of the dullest student of arithmetic?

Ideals Priceless in the Study of History.

But if ideals are valuable in reading and arithmetic and English literature, they become simply priceless in the study of a branch like History. A teacher who cannot make history class a success is a decided misfit. History is the world's book of knowledge. The least interesting items of all are the names and dates. History tells us of the rise and growth and fall of nations. It tells us of the value of thought and work. It traces the greatest calamities back to untruth, intellectual or moral. It is the ever-present vindicator of right and truth and justice. In history do we see the immortal reality of the greatest, and the falseness, hollowness and vanity of its counterfeit. The force of principle, the sovereignty of mind, the power and influence of ideals are in this branch more than all others, demonstrated to perfection. If ever the world needed the lessons and ideals of history, it is today.

Our modern and mechanical achievements have made us proud. We are more concerned with the present than with the past. We find no pleasure in the company of our sires. They are old-fashioned. They have nothing to teach us. We are a cross, a material, a vulgar people, preferring the material to the spiritual. We have forsaken our fathers' land for the flesh-pots of Egypt. Nor shall we escape the penalty. For if we continue to ignore the past, to disregard its lessons; if we continue to run after physical comfort and material gain, if we continue to live for ourselves, countless plagues will surely visit and consume us.

When we consider our own Canada, in particular the case is even more pertinent. If this beautiful country of ours is to develop into a great nation, if its inhabitants are to be loyal and patriotic, if they are to live in peace and unity and harmony, it shall only be through knowledge of our history. History is the one common ground on which we all meet. It is the one rich heritage in which we all can glory. If there is to be love for our country, there must be knowledge of it. Knowledge always precedes love. By knowledge I mean not only knowledge of its resources and destiny, but principally knowledge of its history. All that is needed is a country-wide campaign for the better writing and the better studying of our nation's history. The plain unembellished statement of truth concerning Canada will furnish all of us with lessons and ideals in abundance.

With proud and grateful heart did I read just yesterday the expression of similar views in one of our leading dailies.

"No better or more commendable proposal could be conceived than the one which the National Executive Committee in charge of the arrangements for the fitting celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee intends to carry out in order to encourage Canadian school boys and girls to a more active study of Canadian history and obtain thereby a fuller knowledge of Canadian achievement."

In this proceeding the National Executive Committee are reaffirming the conviction that there is nothing that solidifies and strengthens the nation like a knowledge of the Nation's own history. The attitude of the average pupil in the public schools towards history generally, and even the history of their own country, is more or less passive. The subject is regarded by many of the children as something dry-as-dust, whereas it is rich in legend and romance, and the study can be made a great source of pleasure as well as instruction. If, therefore, the celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee can, through this initiative of the National Executive Committee, be made a means of awakening in young Canadians a more lively interest in their country's history and give them a fuller comprehension of its sources through the past, it will, even if the commemoration should do nothing more, have accomplished a great deal that is worth while, for history teaches everything."

So, teachers of Prince Edward Island let me conclude with this exhortation. Think seriously on what you are engaged in doing.

You are helping fathers and mothers to mould and fashion the plastic souls of their children. These children are bound to you by the strongest and most sacred ties. They are your fellow-men, your fellow countrymen, your fellow citizens. They are more, they are God's sacred trust. It is every servant's duty to do good work—the potter's to make good vessels, the baker's to make good bread, the builder's to make good dwellings—then it is your duty to make good men and women for your country and your God. And

if their pleasure in performing well the humblest task, there is incomparably more in performing the highest ones. And yours is amongst the highest and the noblest.

Sentiments to be Aroused.

Therefore, arouse in your hearts a sentiment of joy and pleasure that you are teachers. Take that sentiment and by frequent thought and reflection, by earnest study and research, by assiduous reading and conversation, by serious effort and application, let it grow from day to day until it takes complete possession of you, body and soul. Let it blossom forth and give itself expression in some short, terse, crisp device, such as: "In work there's power," "Success is work," "No dust, no palm," "Be a man," "Know thyself," "Rule thyself." Better still. Study history; take its heroes; examine their lives; consider their difficulties and their resources; admire their prudence; see their success; think of it; make their aims your aims; love them for their magnanimity; make them your friends, your advisors, your brothers, your models.

Fortunate the man who has a pattern for a model to work by. If you would have a perfect pattern, a perfect model, one that will stand you in good stead in all circumstances, at all times, in all vicissitudes; one who is so perfect he will never disappoint you; one who is so real he is ever present; one who is so sympathetic he actually dispenses courage, strength, and power, I exhort you to take the Hero of Heroes, the Man who was more than man, the Teacher whose every teaching was an ideal and every word Divine. Teachers of Prince Edward Island, let Christ be your Beau Ideal, and let your banners unfurl to the winds and show the world and your fellowmen, emblazoned in letters of shining gold, the words of a motto worthy of you, your profession, and your destiny, the words of a motto more significant and more necessary today than ever before, more beautiful and more inspiring than any other—the words of the motto: "FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY."

Start Today and Enjoy Really Good Health

Nova Scotia Lady is Very Enthusiastic About Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mrs. W. G. De Bay Now Enjoys Improved Health After Taking Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dartmouth, N. S., May 6.—(Special)—"Nearly two years ago I felt just about as miserable as anyone could feel and I began to wonder if I would be able to go on with my work," writes Mrs. De Bay, who resides at 28 Pine Street. "I asked one of my daughters to get me a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. As soon as she returned with them I took one and went to bed. I had a very good night's rest and got up feeling a little better. I kept on taking them as directed for a long time, and now I only take them occasionally. My friends tell me how much better I am looking and I feel it. During the summer I was troubled considerably with indigestion and found your Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets worked wonders." Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the Kidneys, healing and strengthening them, whilst Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets stimulate the digestive organs. The two, taken in conjunction, tone up the whole system.

Tryon Tid-Bits

(By "Elamie") Mrs. Sarah McKenzie, Tryon, arrived home from Charlottetown on Monday evening.

Messrs Geo. Dawson and Geo. Muirhead were recent visitors to Victoria and Hampton.

Mr. Geo. MacLeod, North Tryon, has accepted a position with D. J. Thomson and Son, North Tryon.

Mr. Eldon Lord, Tryon, entered upon his duties as assistant to Mr. Lloyd Rogerson, progressive creamery manager at Crapaud.

Mr. James F. Ford, general merchant, is installing one of the latest type visible gas tanks in front of his store at North Tryon.

Mr. Clifford Sherran, Crapaud, has taken a position with Mr. Ken MacDonald, Tryon. We all welcome the genial Cliff to Tryon.

Mr. Dave Murdoch, the genial representative of Pennell and Chandler, Charlottetown, was a recent visitor to Albany and Tryon.

Rev. Geo. Somers, Pastor Tryon Circuit, United Church, left Tuesday for Charlottetown, to attend the United Church Presbytery.

Mr. D. J. Thomson, North Tryon, left on Tuesday morning train for Charlottetown to attend a Presbytery meeting of the United Church.

Mr. Everett Simmons, Crapaud, has almost completed his new garage, and will in the very near future be open for business at the new stand.

Friends of Mr. Wm. Muirhead, North Tryon, regret to hear of his serious illness. Mr. Muirhead took suddenly ill of pneumonia on Saturday night.

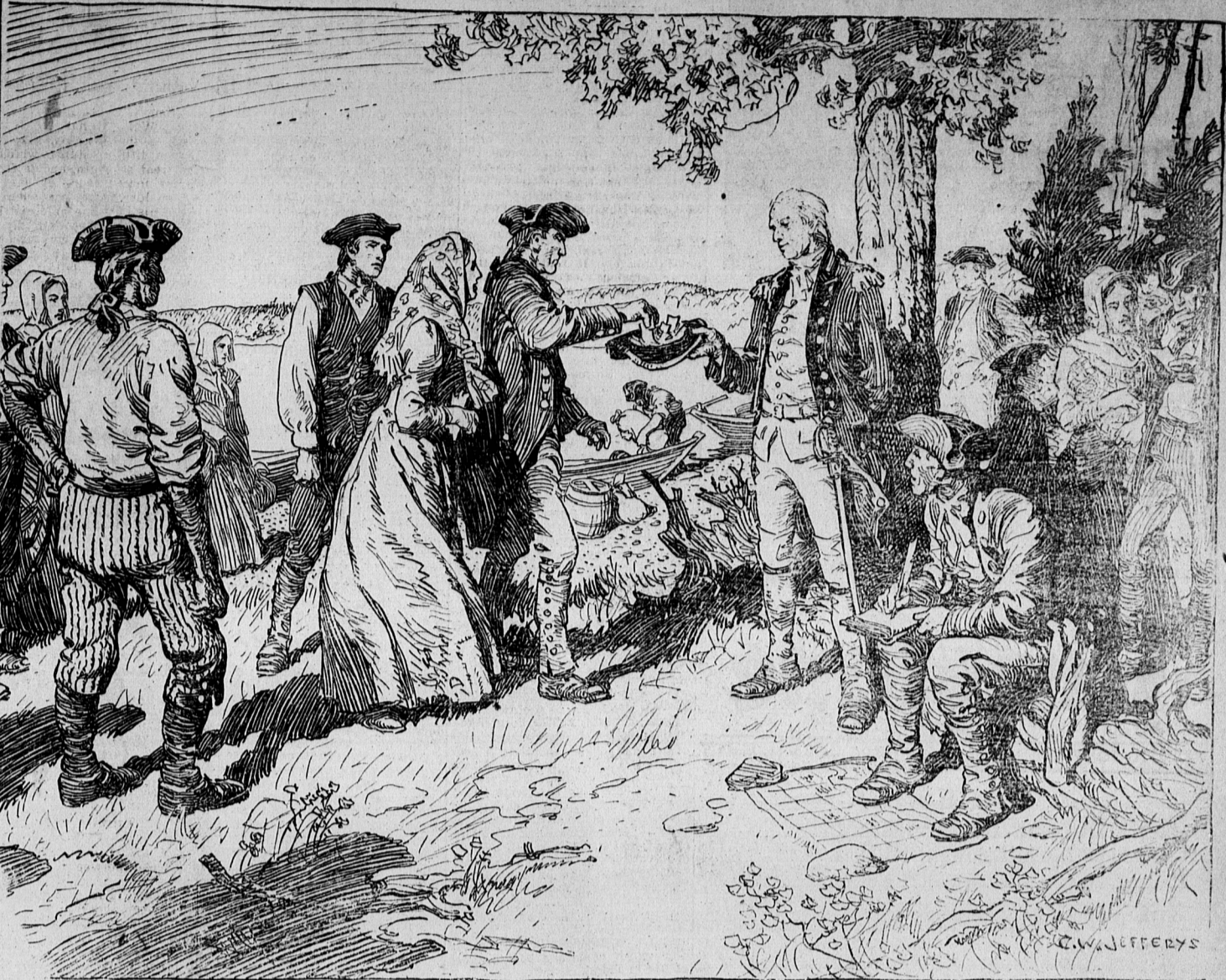
The millinery opening on Saturday and Monday at the store of Mr. Ernest Howatt, Tryon, was well attended, and the success gained augurs well for the future of this department of Mr. Howatt's business.

The storm of Wednesday and Thursday, April 27 and 28th left its mark upon the barn on the farm property in Tryon, recently purchased by Mr. Art Leard, from Mr. Clayton Morrison, for the high wind prevailed against the strength of the gable end, and in it went also part of the roof. This damage is a serious loss to Mr. Leard just at the beginning of his farm operations.

[What might have been a very serious accident occurred in Tryon on Monday, when Miss Grace Wright, one of the popular young ladies of that place, was thrown over the head of a young horse, striking the ground with great force, she was rendered unconscious but after a short time was able to proceed to her home. The horse, we are informed became scared of a horse, and wagon driven by two ladies from an adjoining settlement.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, who we regret to say was confined to his home for the past few days, is we are glad to see, once more about and at the wheel of his Pontiac Six. —Z—

FAMOUS CONFEDERATION PICTURES REPRODUCED FOR GUARDIAN READERS.



The Coming of the Loyalists

Throughout the war of the American revolution small parties of Loyalist refugees made their way to Canada to escape the dangers and persecutions that beset them in the rebellious colonies. Men too old to fight, women and children whose brothers, husbands and fathers had taken the side of the king and British connection sought shelter around the garisons along the border. When peace came in 1783 and with it the independence of the victorious rebels, a great exodus of Loyalists was inevitable. Unable to reconcile themselves to dwelling under the new government or driven from their homes with property confiscated and branded as traitors, they were thrown upon the care of the British authorities. Many returned to the old land, but by far the greatest number migrated to the remaining British colonies in North America. Here they were given land and subsistence while they began the task of building new homes in the wilderness. Large portions of the Maritime Provinces were occupied by these exiles, while the Niagara peninsula, the Long Point district on Lake Erie and the upper St. Lawrence and the Bay of Quinte were the principal centres of Loyalist settlement in what is now Ontario.

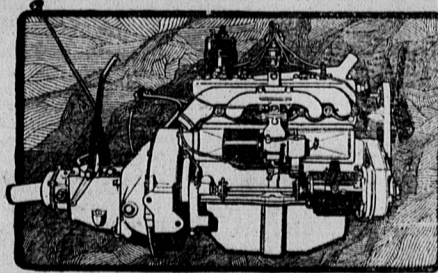
Surveyors were sent into the new territory in the early fall of 1783 and before winter the townships on the Bay of Quinte had been laid out. Early next spring the townships along the St. Lawrence were surveyed. During that summer of 1784 thousands of Loyalists made their tollsome way up the great river, poling in long shallow bateaux against the current or tramping along the portages around the rapids, camped at night on the shore or sleeping on board the rude boats moored to the bank. Most of these settlers were disbanded soldiers from the Loyalist regiments, and the members of each corps were given lands as close to each other as possible. As each detachment reached its assigned destination the settlers were landed and the work of apportioning their grants of land began. In order to secure an impartial distribution papers bearing the numbers of the lots to be granted were placed in a hat and each applicant took one of these papers from the hat and thus in a double sense drew his lot. Some dissatisfaction naturally arose from this haphazard method, as the locations varied considerably in quality, but adjustments were soon made, and a rough and ready equalization of allotments was reached without much delay. The settler made his way to his new homestead and bent himself to the stern task of building his life anew. Most of them were destitute and depended entirely on the support of the government for their start. Clothes, food, a few tools, muskets for hunting, some cattle and seed wheat were provided. For the first few years the settlers had a hard struggle for existence; but by 1792, when the new province of Upper Canada was formed, most of them were well on their way to independence and a rough comfort and security.

The picture shows the drawing of lots. One of the leaders of the party holds the hat; beside him stands the surveyor, who acted as the land agent, writing down the name of the settler and the number of the lot he has drawn. All wear clothes of rough, coarse cloth which show the effect of wear and tear and exposure to the weather. Some have remains of military uniforms, an officer or two in a red coat is seen. Some of the men wear long-tailed coats, and corduroy breeches with buckles or straps at the knees, rough woolen stockings and heavy, thick-soled shoes. The women wear poke bonnets or kerchiefs over their heads, high-waisted dresses with tight pointed bodices and full skirts gathered at the waist.

A NEW CHAPTER IN DODGE BROTHERS HISTORY

Today a new page turns in Dodge Brothers history—a new chapter opens—expressing a vigorous new forward-looking spirit in the administration of Dodge Brothers.

A NEW MOTOR!



- A remarkable step forward in engineering accomplishment.
A striking answer to those who have measured performance in terms of cylinders.
A masterpiece of simplicity, smoothness and silence.
20% more miles per gallon!
15% more power!
20% faster acceleration!
Pick-up, get-away and get-there!
New standard gear-shift transmission—new silent-action clutch—balloon-gear steering unit and 24 other important new features.
Smart new lines and colors to celebrate the event.

Special Coupe, \$1350; Special Sedan \$1475; De Luxe Sedan, \$1600; Sport Roadster, \$1425.

Delivered

W. B. PROWSE & SONS
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Also a New Type—The Convertible Cabriolet with Rumble Seat—Now Ready