THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE—

PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island has witnessed more than a century of progress in the educational program for its inhabitants. The interval between the era of the itinerant schoolmaster and that of our public school system of today portrays the constant struggle of a minority of the people for the improvement of the school, the teacher, the curriculum, the supervisory system, the governmental department of education, the libraries, and the teacher's salary. Although it is often said that our provincial educational system lags behind modern systems, it is true that exceptional progress has been made.

As with most early settlers in Canada, the primary need of those who came to Prince Edward Island was the conquering of the forest. Not until this had been accomplished was there any interest taken in education. In fact, an apathy toward the three R's was widespread. This popular feeling was present because most of the settlers had never attended school. The earliest to gain any formal education were the children of parents who appreciated the practical value of such training, and who were able to afford the lessons from the travelling tutor. Such a teacher had very little knowledge of the basic studies or of teaching, and as a result, what was imparted to the pupils was almost negligible.

In 1767, when lands were being granted in the Province, for every 100 acres provided for a church and glebe, 30 acres in each township were provided for a schoolmaster. But practically nothing in respect to education was done until 1780 when Alexander Richardson opened the earliest school at St. John's Coffee House, on the corner of Queen and Dorchester Streets, Charlottetown. The first school opened by a woman teacher was that of Mrs. Bulpit, the wife of Charlottetown's first Methodist minister. In the early 1820's the first kindergarten was begun by Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard of Charlottetown. Though these private schools helped to educate the children who lived in the town, the outlying districts were served by travelling teachers whose sole qualification was the possession of a physical disability, which prevented them from plying more profitable trades.

The first move toward a public school system was made in 1804 when land in Charlottetown was granted by Lt.-Governor Fanning to build an academy to be named Kent College. This plot of ground is the present College Square. But not until 1825 did the Legislature undertake to assist in the education of children throughout the Province. In that year the first Education Act was passed, authorizing the payment of one-sixth of the teacher's salary and £50 to each of the Counties as a salary of a grammar-master.

THE TWO GENTLEMEN — VERONA

The main characters are: Valentine, a gentleman of Verona; Proteus, his friend; Julia, with whom Proteus is much in love; Silvia, the daughter of the Duke of Milan; the Duke; and Thurio, who is engaged to Silvia and who is the father's choice for the daughter.

Valentine and Proteus have grown up together in Verona and are bosom pals. What one knows the other knows; therefore they have no secrets between them. This beautiful friendship is soon to end because Valentine is about to leave for Milan to be presented to the Court there; Proteus refused to accompany his friend because he will not leave his true love, Julia. Valentine takes his leave of his friend and sets out for Milan.

Upon his arrival he is presented to the Duke and the court at which time he meets fair Silvia. The entire attitude of Valentine towards women changes—so much so that it brings a comment from his servant, Speed. The section where Speed tells his master that he is in love is given in our books for all to read.

The fair Silvia is also smitten and returns the love of Valentine, but the Duke will never agree to the marriage so the two lovers plan to elope. Just as the clandestine adventure is to be perpetrated, Proteus arrives from Verona sent here by his father in the hope that Proteus would forget Julia, at least for the time being. Valentine takes his friend into his confidence and tells Proteus what he intends to do. He then sends Proteus to Silvia with a note. Proteus, upon seeing the fair Silvia, promptly forgets about Julia and falls in love with Silvia; thereafter he devises a means to stop the elopement by telling the Duke of the proposed plan.

The angry Duke banishes Valentine from Milan.

Now Proteus is free to pursue his own intents without any hindrance from his former friend. The Duke, however, has promised Silvia to a young gentleman called Thurio; but both his suit and that of Proteus is spurned by the faithful Silvia.

Meanwhile Julia, hearing no word from her lover since he left Verona, decided to go to Milan and see what had happened to him. But not wishing to make her love look ridiculous, she disguised herself in the garb of the young man and in this apparel came to Milan. After many hardships, she secured work as the personal errand-boy of her former lover.

One of her first tasks was to take a ring to this Silvia—the very ring that she had given her lover as a remembrance of her. Thus she was able to find out that her lover was being false to her. All the while Silvia turns a deaf ear to the pleas of her lovers and plans to escape and find Valentine. She does escape and leaves Milan, but outside the town she is captured by a band of robbers and taken before their chief who turns out to be none other than Valentine.

Hearing about her escape, Proteus and Thurio set out in pursuit of Silvia, but they too are captured by the robbers and taken before the chief. Here the whole vile plot of Proteus is exposed but instead of being cross, Valentine pardoned his old friend; whereupon Proteus, struck by remorse, wept, and declared that all would be well if Julia were only here. At this Julia threw off her disguise and was reunited with Proteus. Just then the Duke came along, and realizing what had happened, he offered to pardon all the outlaws, and Valentine too giving, at the same time, the permission for Valentine to marry Silvia.

Proteus and Julia were also married at the same time and everything ends happily.

Summarized by Ralph MacLean, P. W. C., Charlottetown.

The United States Secretary of National Defense is James V. Forrestal. Fiance of Princess Elizabeth is Lieut. Philip Mountbatten. Hassan Saka was appointed Premier of Turkey. The "Rio" Conference dealt only with the subject of "Military Defense."

THE "RIO PACT"

Nineteen American nations, meeting near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, signed a treaty on Tuesday, Sept. 2, for the defense of the Western Hemisphere. This agreement known as the "Rio Pact", has become a widely discussed topic throughout the world. The terms are: First, in case of a "family quarrel" between two or more American states, every effort will be made to settle the dispute by peaceful means, but if this cannot be done, co-operative force may be used to check actual fighting.

Second, in case any American nation is attacked by an outside power, the other countries which ratify the treaty will help to repel the attack. The Rio Pact was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the Pan American republics except Nicaragua and Ecuador. George Marshall signed for the United States. This treaty will go into effect when ratified by two-thirds of the American Nations. Canada has been invited to join in accepting its terms.

The treaty was drafted as a means of providing for collective self-defense by the nations of this Hemisphere. Greenland is also included in the Western Hemisphere "security zone." While this land belongs to Denmark, an invasion of it would endanger all the American nations, and hence it will be defended against aggression.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED IN NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia school teachers have been given pay increases ranging in many cases about 35 per cent over last year's rates, and a raise in yearly increments for experience.

The differential paid for each additional year of academic or professional training is increased from $100 to $180.

Hope is a better companion than fear. Criticism should be kindly and helpful. Be happy and impart happiness. Never anchor because the wind is against you. A resolute will overcomes all difficulties.

INDIA

Britain's original proposal, announced by Prime Minister Attlee, for a unitary Indian administration after the British left in June of 1948, had been abandoned.

The teeming sub-continent which has been a "rich jewel in the British Empire" for so long, has become on August 15th, two new sovereign states, India and Pakistan. The Dominion status which India and Pakistan are assuming is by no means permanent. Each has set up its own constitution, with the ultimate option of becoming sovereign states totally independent of the British Commonwealth. The general expectation in London is that India will declare herself a sovereign republic and quit the Commonwealth, while Pakistan will remain a Dominion.

Pakistan, means "Land of The Pure." About 52 million Moslems and 18 million Hindus will live in this country, which will be split into two parts with a thousand miles of India between.

Each dominion will need ambassadors in other national capitals all over the world.

In Pakistan the Moslem will be able to eat his cow without giving offense to the Hindu, who worships the animal. And the Hindu, in turn, will be able to follow his religion without as many affronts as when the two religions were without territorial division.

Flags: India's flag is saffron, green, and white in color; Pakistan's is one-fourth white, three-fourths green in two vertical bars with white next to the staff representing minorities, and the Moslem crescent and star superimposed in white on the green bar.

The Governor-General of India is Lord Louis Mountbatten. The Prime Minister of India is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Governor-General of Pakistan is Mohammed Ali Jinnah. The Prime Minister of Pakistan is Liquist Ali Khan.

The capital of Moslem Pakistan is Karachi.

The capital of India is New Delhi.

The Indian Independence Act, August 15, 1947, established twin self-ruled Dominions of India and Pakistan. It is hoped that the 500 Indian princely states, now outside the Dominion, will join one or the other of the new states;

Either or both Dominions may leave the British Commonwealth later if they desire:

Provincial legislative assemblies of Bengal and Punjab to meet in two parts —Moslem and the rest of the population—to decide by simple majority whether the provinces are to be partitioned. If they decide to remain united the province assembly to choose which constituent assembly the province as a whole will join;

Sind Provincial Assembly to decide whether to join the present or new constituent assembly.

PREMIERS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Premiers of the Provinces of Canada:

Premier of P. E. I.—Hon. J. Walter Jones.

Premier of N. S. is Hon. Angus L. MacDonald.

Premier of N. B. is Hon. J .B. MacNair.

Premier of Quebec is Hon. Maurice Duplessis.

Premier of Ontario is Col. George Drew.

Premier of Manitoba is Hon. Stuart S. Garson.

Premier of Saskatchewan is Hon. T. C. Douglas.

Premier of Alberta is Hon. E. C. Manning.

Premier of British Columbia is Hon. John Hart.

Names of members of the Federal Government from Prince Edward Island.

Prince County—Mr. J. Watson MacNaught, K. C.

Queens County — Mr. J. Lester Douglas, Mr. Chester MacLure.

Kings County —Dr. Grant.

The names of the Senators from P. E. I.

The names of the Senators from P. E. I.

1. Hon. John E. Sinclair; 2. Hon. John A. MacDonald; 3. Hon. James P. McIntyre; and Capt. Brewer Robinson.

NATURE SCIENCE (Fill in the Blanks)

(Fill in the blanks)

1. ——— is a wild flower that grows beside the road.
2. Three wild flowers that grow in the woods are ———, ———, and ———.
3. We should pick only a few flowers because ———.
4. We should never pick the flowers that are ——— to find.
5. We plant tree because 1.———, 2.———, 3.———.
6. Trees are used for ———, and ———.
7. Two ways we can prevent forest fires are ——— and ———.
8. Weeds are harmful because ———.
9. ——— is a spring flower.
10. Four flowers that grow in the garden in the fall are ———.

THE C. T. F. IN REVIEW
(by J. A. S. Williams)

In this issue of the Educational Horizon I shall begin an account of the doings of the C. T. F., and what was accomplished by the Board of Directors and Delegates previous to and during the Annual Convention, meeting in Halifax, N. S.

The sessions were held in the Nova Scotian Hotel during the days of August 11th to 15th inclusive, with meetings of the Board of Directors before and after the Annual Convention.

The Directors, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ethel Coppinger, met on August 10th and 11th to make final preparations for the Annual Meeting and to consider applications received for the positions received for the position of General-Secretary of the C. T. F. The various committees were chosen. Representing P.E.I. T.F. were: J.A.S. Williams, Constitution and Policy; Daniel MacDonald, Finance; and Reginald MacDonald, Resolutions and Nominations.

The first session of the meeting of delegates was held on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th, with Dr. E. M. Coppinger in the chair.

After the presentation of the gavel to the President by the General-Secretary, Dr. Crutchfield, Miss MacNaughton of Moncton, on behalf of the 55,000 teachers in Canada, extended congratulations to Dr. Coppinger for the honors bestowed on her since the last Annual Convention. (Miss Coppinger had been awarded an honorary degree by the University of Saskatchewan for her very worthy effort as President of the C. T. F.)

During the past year, two former presidents of the C. T. F., Dr. Barnett and Miss Eleanor Anderson, had passed away. A tribute of two minutes silence was paid the late officials.

As hosts of the various delegates, the Nova Scotian teachers through their President, Mr. Tingley, welcomed the visitors to their province. Mr. Tingley informed the ladies that the hospitality of the Waegwoltic Club was extended to them during their stay in the province.

Vice-President D. C. Munroe was asked to represent the C. T. F. at the Annual Meeting of the School and Home Federation meeting in Sackville.

At this time, Mayor Ahern of the City of Halifax spoke to the meeting. He said that he felt the Federation could do a great deal of good by writing in the Minutes some reference to inadequate salaries paid to teachers. The Mayor expressed his opinion that women should be treated as equals with men, receiving the same pay. His Worship concluded by extending

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Then followed President Coppinger's address:

"We are now a National corporation with directors and charter The C.T.F. has always insisted that the Federal Government take responsibility in the international field. We too must accept our responsibility therein.

"Canadian education was represented at the UNESCO meeting held in Paris, our own Federation member and Past-President, Dr. Willoughby representing the C. T. F. We must put into practice the tenets established by UNESCO, as an organization which we support. In Paris this summer a UNESCO Seminar-Workshop on Educational Understanding was conducted. Such a shop is a splendid opportunity for stimulating teachers to international thought.

"Dr. Miller and Dr. Willoughby went to Endicott, N. Y., last August to attend the organization of the teachers of the world. Our representatives played a leading part in the formation of the World Organization of the Teaching Profession (W.O.T.P.). A committee to formulate policy and plan the first meeting of the W.O.T.P. is being held (August) in Glasgow, to be followed by the meeting of UNESCO which will be held in Mexico City in November.

"As the national organization, the C.T.F. lays down policy for Canada the teachers of Canada. 'Unto whom much has been given, much is expected.' We must find the ways and the means to make our contribution in educational affairs both national and international. The C.T.F. is the most important group working directly in the educational field.

'In adopting a national policy, we are creating the idea of a Canadian teacher with emphasis on 'Canadian.' National unity depends upon the outlook and viewpoint of the teacher. When we speak of the unqualified teacher with little or no academic standing, the statement is made 'that what comes out of the school can be no higher than its source.' We cannot help others without helping ourselves—as we build a World Organization of the Teaching Profession, we gain for ourselves the prestige that is lacking in some of our own locals.

"Federal aid for education is still the moot question. Through the Dominion-Provincial arrangements, education was to receive Federal aid. This was hinted as a possible arrangement by the Honourable Louis St. Laurent when he spoke to us in Ottawa last year. When Dominion-Provincial arrangements are reached, the Federal Government will have to assume responsibility for being more outspoken and label the amount intended for education as 'Federal Aid to Education.' Some provinces, when extra funds were obtained did use the sum for educational purposes; some used a portion; while another gave it to the municipalities and thus relieved the taxes of the citizens without any increase being made to education.

"The teacher shortage continues to be a vexed question linked as it is with lowering of the standard, and permitting unqualified uncertificated persons to teach. The short term Normal School course, started as an expedient seems to be a permanent part of teacher-training planning. 'The schools must be kept open.' Just what is a school? and when is it open? Does an unlocked door and a person permitted to be in charge by the Department of Education signify 'school is open'? What of the children?

"Salaries are improving, but not rapidly enough to stop the loss to the profession of qualified personnel; many who have had ten years or more of experience are leaving. It is the 'experience' that causes the flux. We fail to attract the finest personnel which our high schools afford— those with high academic qualifications —into our Normal Schools. We must give the best possible training and turn out a product, highly qualified, to occupy the position of teacher in our school ere the prestige of the profession can be enhanced. The question is, 'How attract?' We know that better salary scales greater security, higher pensions will be needed to retain them, but how shall we get them in to the profession?

"The public is not sufficiently alarmed at the situation. Some students who have never had a fully-qualified teacher are now reaching University level. Some have already formed a part of the short-term Normal students, and to our shame some children will enter high school this year who have never had a teacher with the proper academic qualifications for a permanent certificate. These will form a part of the Canadian citizens upon whom will rest the responsibility for Canada, to say nothing of world understanding and world peace.

"Responsibility lies upon the parents; adults in a world that demands greater, higher, more specialized skills and academic knowledge have permitted the schools of Canada to degenerate. Never before has there been such great wealth in Canada, never have the schools had a smaller share of that wealth.

"Our responsibility is great, our voice which has been a cry lost in the wilderness of indifference has now been joined with the cry of the child who never had a chance. The employer hiring the product of our schools will, perhaps, lend a more comprehending ear to our cry for aid for the children of Canada.

"The struggle for better school conditions must be continued for the sake of the child. A teacher can escape by quitting. The salvation of the child lies in an aroused public, clamoring for direct Federal Aid—aid not given to the taxpayer, but to the schools, and let it be so labelled."

Dr. Coppinger concluded her address by referring to the establishment of our fulltime Secretaryship with office at Ottawa, and with an appeal to the teachers of Canada that "we may find the way to establish a Memorial Building in Ottawa dedicated to the service of teachers in Canada; and the teachers dedicated to the service of education."

As a Director of the C. T. F., let me commend most sincerely for your careful study the capably-prepared report of our Past President.

At this stage of business, Miss Estelle Bowness, Past President of our P.E.I. T. F., and Miss Ina B. Phillips, a member of our Board of Governors, were introduced as visitors to the Convention.

Continuing our report in the next Educational Horizon, we shall give an outline of the accomplishments of the past year, as given in the General-Secretary Crutchfield's Report.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE

(Continued From Page 9)

a few stories a little more highly flavoured??"

"Mr. Self! Mr. Self!" cried Mr. Criticism. You'll be ashamed by tomorrow morning of lowering yourself like this."

Mr. Intoxicants kicked Mr. Criticism violently under the table. "Will you be quiet you stupid!" he hissed.

"Miss Memory has some swear words and a few nasty bits of gossip and some secrets in the note-book that's locked up in that box she aways carries about with her," said Mr. Self. "I'll tell her to get out the swear words and the gossip."

"Never mind about the key!" said Mr. Intoxicants, seizing the box. With one wrench he pulled off the lid and out fell the carefully guarded book.

"There you are, Self!" cried he. "Now see if you can't make everyone sit up!"

There was no doubt about it, Mr. Self did make them "sit up" He used the bad language, he told all the nasty bits of gossip.

But even the longest parties comes to an end, and Mr. Self got home somehow.

When Mr. Self wakened he found Miss Memory and Mr. Criticism with faces as long and dismal as could be.

"Hello!" he cried. "What's the matter?"

"Matter!" echoed Mr. Criticism; "the disgraceful way you behaved last night! I did my best to check you, but how could I get your attention when you let Intoxicants slip in between us?"

"I did not notice he had done that," said Mr. Self.

"No one ever does." said Mr Criticism, "but it is what always happens when anyone makes friends with Intoxicants, even just for once—he quietly gets between them and their self-criticism and prevents them judging their own actions properly."

"It's quite true," said Miss Memory, turning over the pages of her note-book. "I have notes here —"

"I don't want to hear them!" cried Mr. Self "I don't need to hear them! I've learnt my lesson! Have the lock of the Private Box repaired, Miss Memory, and put the note-book back again; it will be safe in future, for I'll never give Intoxicants another chance to make me forget myself so disgracefully!"

QUESTIONS

(1). Why does alcohol frequently make drinkers talkative? Value 10 marks.

(2). How does alcohol lessen the power of self-criticism. Value. 10 marks.

CATTERSWADE, Suffolk, England — (CP) — An old bone, believed to be the jawbone of a stag, was the "bomb" which villagers called their police constable out to investigate.

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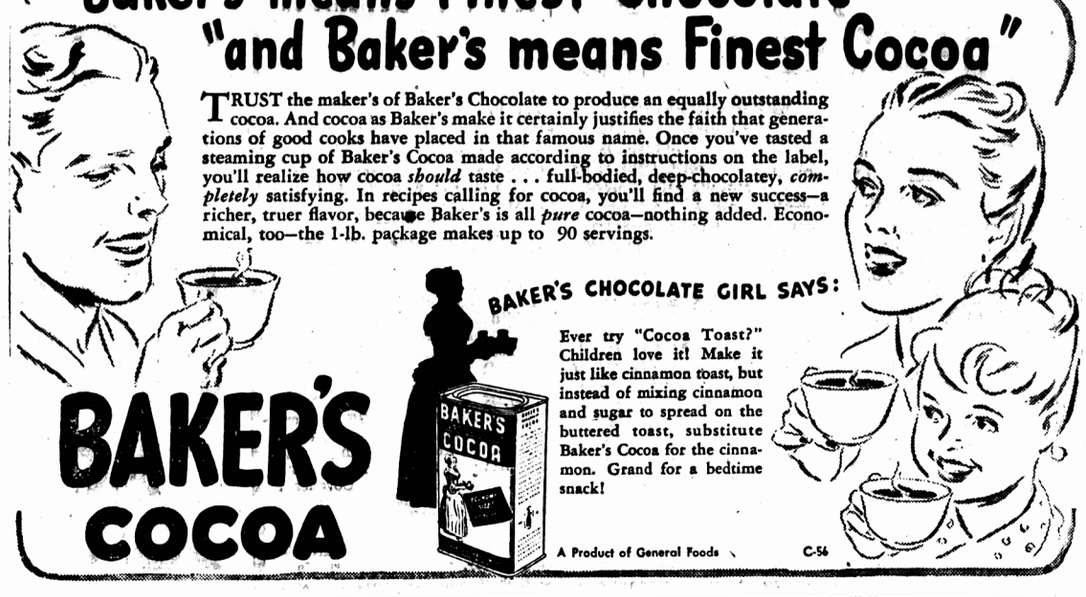

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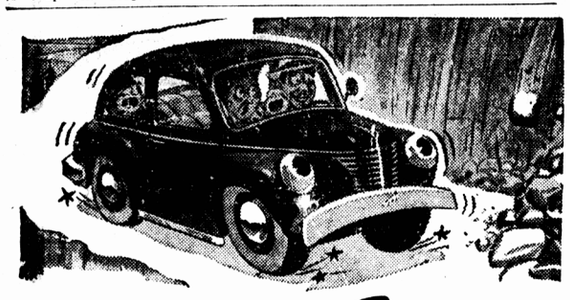

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