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President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1947

Why Bother With Estimates?

The Public Accounts for the year ending March 31, 1946, as published in yesterday's Guardian, show another huge increase in liabilities, indicating that whatever tax revenue terms the Jones Government may have obtained at Ottawa—and these will shortly be revealed in legislation forecast in the Speech from the Throne—every cent will be needed to pull the Province out of the hole into which the administration's deficit financing is dragging it.

Admittedly in recent years we have not had sufficient revenue to carry on without incurring slight deficits; but how is one to account for the wild miscalculations shown in the difference between estimated and actual expenditures? The estimated total ordinary expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1946, was \$3,087,309; the actual ordinary expenditure amounted to \$3,291,833, and this notwithstanding that such essential services as agriculture were pared to a minimum far below the actual estimates.

The total vote of \$73,085 for agriculture was small enough for a Province such as Prince Edward Island; yet we find from the Accounts that only \$59,663.08 of this meagre amount was expended. Under dairying, for example, the estimate was \$2,000, the expenditure only \$739.10; under field crops and horticulture, the estimate was \$10,000, the expenditure \$1,513; under livestock and poultry, estimate \$14,000, expenditure \$12,189.55.

For education, while the total estimate was slightly exceeded, we find that of \$2,500 voted for scholarships, only \$895 was expended; for adult education, estimate \$2,000, an expenditure of \$1,535.48; for physical fitness, estimate \$2,000, expenditure \$1,134.

On the other hand, debt charges estimated at \$750,000 were actually \$801,168. Expenditures for administration of Justice, estimated at \$78,000, actually were \$85,073. Legislation expenditure, estimated at \$27,650, rose to \$32,305.

The big increase over estimates was on highways, bridges, etc., from a vote of \$602,705 to an expenditure of \$700,315. Expenditures on general government also increased from an estimate of \$161,265 to \$177,980.

Perhaps the most revealing instances are shown in the eleven thousand dollars increase over the estimates in maintenance costs at Falconwood, and in the large unestimated increases in officials' salaries.

There is little or no evidence of any effort at economy, except, as above cited, in the Department of Agriculture where it would have been excusable to have spent generously.

Butter Going Up

The margarine discussion in the Senate is not without its significance to both producer and consumer. The price of butter will soon cost the consumer 8 1-2 cents more per lb., without benefitting the farmer one cent. This is because no money has been provided in the Dominion estimates for payment of subsidies to producers of butter-fat beyond May 1. These subsidies have been costing the taxpayers around \$24,000,000 a year.

Butter will thus, as we say, advance at least 8 1-2 cents without the farmers, the manufacturers or distributors making a cent more than at present. Only the Dominion Treasury will gain.

Consumers are not aware that every time they purchase a pound of butter the Dominion Government pays 8 1-2 cents to make that purchase possible. This has been going on for so long now householders have taken it for granted.

Technical Courses

There is a growing tendency to widen the scope of secondary schools to include technical classes, or, at least, to provide for greater facilities than heretofore in these secondary schools for subjects of a technical character. At a meeting of the Canadian Education Association at Ottawa this week, presided over by Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Frederickon, director of Education for New Brunswick, Mr. C. E. Phillips, executive secretary, explained the object of the new movement as follows:

"We wish to set up a comprehensive progressive research with a view to securing more practical courses in our secondary schools. "We feel that the present secondary school courses employ to far too great a degree of traditional academic subjects which are of a university preparatory nature in character... it is hoped by a progressive research not only to give added emphasis to practical courses in secondary schools but also to assure that practical courses will be adapted to the needs of business, industry, agriculture and home life in Canada today."

This is a step in the right direction. It will be seen that it is not intended to crowd out classics and mathematics, but to amend the syllabus to include instruction in matters affecting industry to which most of the rising generation must, perforce, be attracted. It follows, of course, that the cost of these modernized secondary and technical schools will be increased, as such additional instruction cannot be provided without the necessary teachers and equipment. At present, with no such thing as apprenticeship indenture, it is essential that some sort of technical education be provided. At present we have the rudiments of it at the veterans' classes in Prince of Wales College, but

very much more thorough and comprehensive courses must be developed to make them answer the purpose intended.

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to the calendar, this is the first day of Spring.

The retirement of Mr. Donald Gordon from the Wartime Prices Board is to Prime Minister King, like Kaiser William II losing Bismarck—"Dropping The Pilot."

A Toronto magistrate has ruled that Sunday hockey, at a crowded Toronto rink, is "a work of necessity and mercy." That, says Ottawa Journal, is an interesting precedent!

"All politics in a way are power politics, (says Mr. Harold Nicolson), since it is of little use to have even the noblest ideals unless you also have the physical power to carry those ideals into effect."

Encouraging. Mr. Beardsley Ruml, former chairman of the U. S. A. Board of Reserve Bank predicts a lowering of retail prices so that the "1947 real income of people who still have their income will show a rise." The pressure for better goods at lower prices, he says, is "getting stronger every day."

It is gratifying to Islanders to find they continue to be in the limelight and newspaper front pages throughout Canada in general and the Maritimes in particular. Even in Britain the fact that Prince Edward Island is supplying spuds is favourably commented upon.

An exceptionally fine variety picture entertainment is being provided at the Prince Edward today and tomorrow. It would be almost worth while for the Legislature to attend in a body to enjoy the clever caricature given of what happens when American politicians meet—Greek meets Greek.

As "an old parliamentary hand", Dr. MacMillan does not allow Premier Jones to put anything over him. It is the inalienable right of members of the Legislature to discuss the Governor's Speech from the Throne, which, however inaccurate, cannot be altered or amended by elected members, though it provides the necessary ammunition for criticism of the Government's sins of omission or commission.

In a recent review of "Life At Home" over the B.B.C., Mr. C. Gordon Glover said: "This happens to be the first autumn for many years in which the owners of English gardens feel themselves justified in spending a little of their savings. It is the first autumn for many years when they have felt free to push back the brussels sprouts from beside the porch and plant a useless, frivolous English rose instead." And now the elements have upset all their pleasant anticipations, and plunged the amateurs into the depths of despair.

Rt. Hon. Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, English statesman and historian, born this date 1865. He was known as "The Teachers' Friend" as he vitally interested himself in education and the status of the teaching profession; while Minister of Education he introduced and carried the Education Act of 1918, a remarkable development of national education, also an improved scale of pensions for teachers, as well as numerous other reforms, which paved the way for the reform policy adopted by the Attlee Government; he is author of A Political History Of England, and The Republican Tradition In Europe.

Hon. A. W. MacKenzie, minister of agriculture for Nova Scotia, and Dr. H. A. Barton, Ottawa, deputy minister of agriculture, addressed the annual breeders' banquet at the sixth Maritime Spring and Fat Stock Show and Sale in Amherst. More than 200 were present. Veteran beef breeders were in attendance as well as members of the boys' and girls' calf clubs. Miss Marjorie Sanderson, North River, P.E.I., who lead in junior showmanship and won the championship of her class and the reserve in the Hereford competition and the reserve to the grand champion, was greeted with applause and praised by the chairman, Mr. C. F. Bailey, and the judge, Mr. C. E. Devlin.

Just as in the distribution of the mail courier bonus, the Federal Government shows favoritism in dispensing bounties to provinces in road-making. The Federal Government contributed a total of \$687,028 for highway construction in British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec from 1940 to date, was shown in a Commons return filed for J. W. Murphy (P.C.-Lambton West). The return showed \$218,706 had been contributed towards roads in British Columbia, \$154,919 towards roads in Manitoba and \$313,401 towards roads in Quebec between April 1, 1940, and the present. No contributions had been made to any of the other provinces for road-building purposes.

Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm Services issues a stern warning to farmers on the threatened reduction of Canada's agricultural productivity. Actually, he says, there is evidence that over a period of years Canada's producing ability is declining, and that, in spite of the fine work of plant breeders toward producing heavy-yielding varieties of better quality and resistant to disease and insects, these insect plagues were on the increase and had been so for fifty years. Many people failed to realize that, although Canada's population is small in relationship to her total food production, nevertheless the world's population is rapidly catching up to the acres of agricultural land. With nearly two and a quarter billion people and only two and three-quarter billion acres of agricultural land, the time is rapidly approaching when, in order to prevent continuous malnutrition, all countries must conserve soil fertility that nations must be fed. And there is plenty to do in Canada in regard to soil conservation, which has been neglected from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Notes By The Way

Perhaps we need a better motive for peace than fear of war. — Vancouver Province.

Now that the income tax return forms have been so "simplified," it is reported that Einstein's theory will be digested in nine brief volumes. — Hamilton Spectator.

This, says The Hamilton Spectator, is a Government reply to a question from the opposition in the British House of Commons the other day: "The total number of people employed in the rat-catching department of the Ministry of Food is 298 and the cost is \$540,000; 194 of these people are engaged in administrative and clerical work and 104 are catching rats."

In spite of modern specialization and the development of laboratory technique, there is still plenty of room for the country doctor — and the country doctor is him desparately. To often the perhaps only man in a village is attracted by the glamour of a city practice with all its rewards and opportunities. Yet the compensations that come to the country doctor are wide and satisfying, because they are human, and reckoned in the deeper things of life. — Halifax Chronicle.

For 169 years postal service at Upper Swanton, N. Y., was conducted by the Cox family. In 1836 John Cox was appointed "way house" keeper at \$8 per annum. His son, Francis Cox, became postmaster in 1867 and was succeeded by his son, James D. Cox in 1912. In 1945 the postmastership was taken over by Mr. Cox's son-in-law, Harry Johnston. Three generations of one family in the same office for over a century certainly constitute an almost unbeatable record. — Post Office Bulletin.

Last week crime declared a dividend for its Vancouver shareholders. For their part in crime's local enterprise 17 young men were rewarded with a total of 86 years imprisonment. Another faces the death penalty and another life imprisonment. In an age where youngsters are inclined to sneer at the old adage, "crime doesn't pay," it would be smart for them at least to examine the kind of wages crime does offer its disciples. For forgery, armed robbery, trafficking in drugs, burglaries, hold-ups and manslaughter 17 young men will, on the average, serve the next five years of their lives in prison. — Vancouver Province.

A man who pleaded guilty to carrying a fully-loaded revolver has been sentenced by Magistrate Wood to three years in the penitentiary. Revolvers and automatic pistols are now almost the exclusive instrument of violent crime in Vancouver and our gangsters would have their fangs drawn if their supply of small arms was cut off and concealment of such weapons invariably regarded as a major offence. Restoration of a revolver to a police officer does not allow him to carry it. A special permit must be obtained from police and these days police are just not issuing any such permits. — Vancouver Province.

A lot of people would like to be newspapermen. They think there's a glamor about it. But not all who start out in newspaper life make good at it. To be a good reporter requires a "nose for news". If a person hasn't got the nose for news it matters little how good his academic standing, he'll never be a top-flight newspaperman. It's the same with teaching. Some teachers can impart knowledge, can get along with children and really enjoy the work. There are others who would not make good teachers for a thousand years, just as there are lawyers and doctors who are tops in their professions and others who never make more than a mediocre job of it. — Lethbridge Herald.

The Ottawa Journal refers to the Bell centennial postage issue as "this big, beautiful stamp in light blue which commemorates Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone." Experts say the Bell stamp is among the Dominion's finest, and it needs no practiced eye to see that. The point is that, by being adjudged one of Canada's best, the Bell issue must stand high indeed. Brantford, the Telephone city had, of course, the added distinction of being the first place in which this stamp was issued, and the work the local post office staff had to do in sending first day covers to people all over the continent, and in many parts of the world beyond, attests the genuine "publicity value" of the stamp as far as this community is concerned. — Brantford Expositor.

The other day the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion reported that "the majority of Canadian women admit their place is in the home—or at least that's where they prefer to be." If the Institute had been strictly accurate, we think it would have said the majority of Canadian wives are not "women." Unmarried women were not questioned in the poll. Perhaps, however, the Institute assumed that 99 out of each hundred girls expect to be married some day. However, what the wives told the questioners was decidedly interesting. Eighty-three percent of them preferred housework over career activity. And more than half of these had been employed in, other lines before marriage. Finally 59 percent of those who had tried other employment enjoyed homemaking. A country whose women, in such overwhelming numbers, find housework enjoyable and housekeeping interesting, should not be concerned over alarmist fears of family life breaking down. — Edmonton Journal.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

OUR POTATO EXPORT

Sir,—The writer wishes to correct an apparent error which appeared in yesterday's Guardian over the non de plumo Georgetown Packer.

Your correspondent states that the Prince Edward Island potatoes now being shipped to the United Kingdom are not for human consumption, but are intended for feeding the poultry; that is not correct.

During the visit here of Dr. Samuel, he explained to the writer and to others why the United Kingdom is purchasing our potatoes. Briefly, it amounts to this: Prior to bread rationing in that country, the poultry raisers were using bread to supplement the grain for their poultry, but when bread rationing was instituted, it meant that that commodity was impossible to get for that purpose. They then started using potatoes to feed their poultry and it was not long before they found the visible supply of potatoes was running so low that it became necessary to ration that commodity also; and then, of course, they had to look elsewhere to supplement their dwindling supplies of potatoes. As a matter of fact, they are also purchasing some 30,000 long tons from Denmark; and I can assure Georgetown Packer that all of those potatoes will be eaten by the potato-hungry Britisher, and not fed to poultry.

I am, Sir, etc. M. M. MCKENZIE, District Inspector-in-Charge Seed Potato Certification Service

COMPOSITE SCHOOLS, BALANCED RATIONS, WOMEN, ETC.

Sir,—One of the favorite arguments advanced in favor of composite high schools is that these would include cooking schools where our young girls would be taught the art of good cooking—hitherto sadly neglected in our province, according to the modern idea. This argument was recently written above the signature of "Citizen", and the tone of this letter led me to believe it was really a citizeness who wrote it—in other words a woman.

The women! The women! God bless them, "since you can't get along with your women or without them!" Today they buzz continually about housekeeping and all domestic economy. They cross continents, and traverse land and sea in search of "a balanced ration", and then return home to tell their hungry and expectant husbands that somewhere or other they discovered the scientific fact that milk and oatmeal porridge are good foods for breakfast! Another more fortunate than the rest had the good fortune to meet the famous and beloved Pather Giggis, and accordingly to strong for corn-bread and cabbage; another—Heaven knows where she got the information—swears by turnips and carrots; and still another suggests for instance—as a whole dessert for supper. And so the modern trend and drama goes on merrily.

I am, Sir, etc. CINDERELLUS.

OUR CITY POLICE

Sir,—For some time I have read with disgust the unfair criticism of our evening paper of the City Police Force. Yet I have failed to see any grounds for complaint or charges against the said Police. Is it not an unfair and unbecoming way to act? These men are the servants of the public; they are in a position that they can't come out openly and defend themselves, and knowing this the critic likes to rip it in. It is quite evident that he is not conversant with the facts, but expects when he gets an idea that he can not only reform the police but can revolutionize the world. Just why he was not sent to Moscow to sit in with the Big Four, may have been a slip-up on Dr. Cytus' part.

I think as a citizen, as a heavy taxpayer, and who is quite conversant with the facts, and one who has travelled across Canada and the United States, and one who has been shown the police systems in many of the large cities, that we have one of the finest Police Forces in the Dominion of Canada, bar none.

There is nothing to be gained by knocking our boys; it has a tendency to demoralize and discourage them. I think they are to be congratulated and we should be proud of them. They are a fine-looking group of men, and are handicapped to a very great extent in their duties as Police officers. First, even the smallest child on the street knows them by name; they get little cooperation from the public, mostly because, until the time comes that their service is required, they receive only small wages, yet they are always on the job and they don't know what minute that they may be called on to risk their lives, as in the case of murder on Pownall Street a few years ago. I have failed to see the critic commending these men for bravery they have displayed. They have saved people from drowning, yet this is all forgotten; they protect our lives and

property while we sleep, and they have shown remarkable ability in investigating crime, and there is few if any that are not brought to justice; further, they are to be congratulated on the way they prepare their cases for court; it is quite evident that they are posted on criminal law.

The critic advocates that the R.C.M.P. should take over the policing of this City. In the first place, there are no charges to lay against our boys; they are our own boys trying to make an honest living, and have their homes here. Would it be fair? I have met strangers in many parts of Canada and the United States who told me of visiting Charlottetown and mentioned how courteous our Police were to them in helping them find accommodations and directing them, which they appreciated, and which is the best publicity that our City could get. Now what is wrong?

I think the R.C.M.P. have more on their hands than they can handle now.

Now that Premier Jones had the foresight to purchase those Russian flat cars, and that there is a large number of invasion barges stored at Stediac, would it not be a good suggestion for the Patriot to concentrate on this, and have a pontoon bridge to West River to satisfy the whims of those interested? The same would be portable and could be towed to Rocky Point when not needed at the West River side.

I am, Sir, etc. M. M. MCKENZIE, New Haven.

TAXPAYER.

Charlottetown, March 19.

REPLY TO ANOTHER RETIRED TEACHER

Sir,—In the Forum of March 13th a letter appeared written by a writer who signed himself as "Another Retired Teacher", and in which he criticized two former letters of mine written on our system of education. This writer begins his criticism by asserting that I said in one of my letters, "No matter how bad our present system is, we should not criticize it". Now, if he will again read my letter, and read it a little more carefully than he apparently did at first, he will find, I think, that I made no such absolute and unqualified assertion as this. Nowhere in my letters did I grant, as the above quotation from his letter would seem to imply, that our system is actually bad.

On the contrary, my contention was that the system is in the main a good one, and that with comparatively slight changes it might well be made a permanent system for the present generation on the Island, and perhaps for several succeeding ones. And I may here again observe that in contrast to the gradual evolution of the present system that I suggest, the proposed new system—at least in its entirety—would most certainly be an abrupt and radical change—in other words a complete educational revolution, and beyond doubt, from the financial viewpoint, a most costly one.

"Another Retired Teacher" accuses me of "confused thinking" throughout my two letters. If now he wishes me to write a review of these, I do not object. They appeared successively in the Guardian issues of March 3rd and 4th, and in these letters, quite contrary to the assertions and suggestions of this writer, I took particular pains to assure my readers that I was not opposed to improvements in our system of education, and to state definitely the improvements I was interested enough to receive a copy of the above-dated Guardian can see for himself what I said or left unsaid.

"Another Retired Teacher" insists that criticism against our present system is a good thing, yet strongly resents it against the proposed system. So it does make a difference whose ox is gored, or theory either, especially when the theory is a pet one—and this we are to suppose is not "confused thinking." He refers to the life histories of Churchill and Roosevelt as an argument in favor of composite schools that would afford every opportunity to every youth, although neither of these men ever attended a composite school, or perhaps ever entered one. Churchill indeed! What has he got to do with radical changes? One can hardly call him an old-fashioned die-hard Tory, yet all his recent speeches in parliament and one recently delivered before the students of Glasgow University, indicate clearly that he has a decided leaning towards the old order in Britain where "freedom slowly broadened down from precedent to precedent". And as for the late Franklin Roosevelt, I can't say what he would say for or against composite schools, but I do know that his one-time wife, Eleanor, quite recently according to "Time" came into the limelight of controversy on account of the recent criticism that she delivered against "so called modern progressive schools in America." Mrs. Roosevelt was herself a former prominent teacher.

And again, "Another Retired Teacher" in the opening paragraph of his letter suggests that it is mainly "uninformed and misinformed" persons who are passively or actively opposed to composite schools. Yet he offers not one shred of definite information to prove his assertion. In his closing paragraph he does say that "our educational leaders have studied trends in other parts of the world and are convinced that with some adjustments to meet our particular needs is the first step in solving our problems." Note here, that in describing the system, the word "composite" is omitted, and I

grant that the description looks better without it, for it is not the question of high schools that divides us, but it is the question of 30 regional composite high schools with its vast and indefinite implications that does so. And yet again, the writer does not tell us just who are our educational leaders, but whoever they are, he would seem to suggest that their conviction and opinion once expressed should be final. But this conclusion will hardly be accepted by the people; they must be convinced not by a dogmatic statement of authority, but by a clear and comprehensive statement of facts. For the project of 30 composite or even non-composite regional high schools involves great and complex problems that must be reasonably solved in the minds of the people before they can give their hearty consent and support to the project.

In the meantime, while our minds are so intent on future ideal schools, and future ideal teachers, let us not forget to give no small measure of credit and encouragement to those teachers who quietly and faithfully carry on their work under the present system now under the cross-fire of criticism. And let us also not forget to encourage the pupils, especially the more advanced ones, who probably most need advice, and assure them that they do well to take the fullest advantage of the opportunities that the present system affords.

I am, Sir, etc. M. M. MCKENZIE.

Correlation Between Schools & Newspapers

(Clement T. Malan, LL.B., Ph.D. State Superintendent of Public Instruction)

Long ago when America was in the making, Thomas Jefferson asserted that the basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter. But I should intend that every man should receive those papers, and be capable of understanding them.

In these arresting words, Jefferson, a highly trained, talented man of broad experience, keen insight and foresight, thus appraised the vital significance of both the press and the schools, provided that both were accessible and used by "every man." The citizen in a democracy, according to Thomas Jefferson, must not only "receive those papers," but he must be "capable of understanding them." This presupposes a free press with newspapers issued at a small fee to the citizen; man can receive them; and it also presupposes free public schooling in order that "every man" (not merely the privileged) may be able not only to read the newspapers, but "be capable of understanding them." In recent years, the eminent educator, Will Rogers humorously paid a subtle tribute to the educational value of newspapers, when he confessed that "All I know is what I read in the newspapers."

Thomas Jefferson was well aware as were the other founding fathers, and our serious students of history and government, that lack of freedom of the press and lack of popular education made it possible for tyrants and dictators to oppress and enslave succeeding generations of mankind all the way from ancient Palestine to the modern era. Jefferson's profound observation concerning the freedom of the press is just as true today, as it was in the early days of our nation. Predicated as it is, upon "the consent of the governed," our form of government springs from the public opinion of its citizens.

Where an individual's opinion molded and voiced? Obviously by the answer is in the pupil, and places of worship, in the home and other places where people gather informally, and in the schools. But influencing all these gatherings, is the powerful voice of a free press. When Jefferson remarked "I should intend that every man should receive those papers (newspapers), and be capable of understanding them," he very discriminatingly avoided saying "capable of reading" them. This implies a broad basic popular education for every citizen; he is to be able not only to read newspapers but also to understand the information and implications of what they carry.

Of course this goal in education has not been fully attained but the schools are striving to impart knowledge, develop skills, teach discrimination and appreciation and to awaken an understanding of life. Ties between the school and the newspapers make them mutually indispensable one to the other, and these ties should be strengthened. Without an educated citizenry, newspapers are largely futile. We have not the faintest idea of the nation with such a large proportion of its people so illiterate that the medium of pictures with very simple captions, is used to "reach the people" with ideas which the publishers wish to convey.

Conversely, without newspapers, even the well educated cannot keep abreast of the times. Students should be taught how to read newspapers intelligently and discriminatingly. They should know how to distinguish features, syndicated material, fillers, publicity, columns, editorials, propaganda, and human interest stories. They should know how to interpret a headline and to understand the difference between chain newspapers and those locally controlled; between politically biased newspapers and those that are independent.

The purpose of every classroom is to mirror life, so that students may learn more about the world

Mr. A. E. Arsenault K.C., LL.D., Retired Judge CONSULTATIVE and ADVISORY COUNSEL Law Chambers 126 Richmond Street (Prowse Block)

Hours: 10:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M., 2 P.M. - 4 P.M., or by Appointment PHONE 153-J

The Poet's Corner LAMB The old bellwether looked at the lamb as a gentleman looks when he cautions "Damn!"

"If you jump and frisk, you little fool, you'll only end by losing your wool. When I was a lamb I behaved like a sheep as I could."

"Did you! The lamb replied with a lamb 'I always thought you were born a sheep!'"

The park-keeper said to the boy on the fence, 'Let's have less of your impudence!'"

Off with you now, and do as you're bade, or you'll end in prison. When I was a lad..."

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.) EARLY GRIST MILLS The greatest blessing to the east grist mills was the establishment of grist mills, the want of which, we need scarcely say, was keenly experienced by all. Previously wheat was ground into flour between two stones some 16 inches in diameter placed horizontally upon a wooden block within the walls of the farmer's cottage, one stone being a fixture while the other was made to revolve when required by the power of the hand. The first grist mill, now so universal, was erected by one Colonel Settleworth in 1780 upon the bank of St. Peter's Bay, King's County. This mill was worked by means of sails during favorable gales of wind. A grist mill, by water power, was put up by Charles World, also at St. Peter's, and another, known as Dingwell's mill, was built at Bay Fortune. As to the date of the erection of either of the above, our old-time historian gives no authentic account, but the former appears to have been the first mill that was erected on the Island.—Pollard's History.

in which they live, and the roots from which their nation has sprung. Necessarily, this mirror of the classroom is largely used to reflect the past, and to acquaint the student with the heritages of civilization and culture. Emphasis is placed upon background. To reflect the present day world in the classroom is difficult for many reasons. For one thing, the classroom at any level does not offer some of the practical experiences which are essential prerequisites to gaining a clear picture of life as it is. Youth has not lived long enough to understand many things that the practical experiences of life will teach them later.

Another teaching difficulty in orienting the student to the world in which he is living and in the fact to live, is to be found in the fact that current events of present day life are not recorded even in the latest textbooks or textbook material, until years hence. Textbooks simply cannot keep up with the swift movement of current events, so there is bound to be a lag

To supplement textbooks, the newspapers with their greater emphasis upon current events rather than upon stored knowledge, are indispensable to the schools. They are daily and weekly press provided abundant information as to what is being done, or discovered, or discussed in all parts of the world. Because of the marvelous development of communications and press coverage, even the newspapers have found it impossible to keep abreast of the kaleidoscopic movement of world events, without issuing of new succeeding editions of the newspaper every day.

By the very nature of textbooks, their content cannot be current. Many phases of knowledge recorded in today's newspapers cannot be found in textbooks until later. But at the same time, there is no lag in the upward march of students toward graduation. The students move on. To bridge the gap between the past and the present, newspapers provide an invaluable and fast accessible source of current information for all grade levels. Public affairs, scientific discoveries, various kinds of public opinion and

(Continued on page 13)