

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

TEACHERS AS CURRICULUM MAKERS (C. T. F. News Letter)

One of the most significant changes in the revision of curriculum now taking place in Ontario schools is the degree to which actual practising teachers are writing the new course of study. The Department of Education has announced a new grouping of classes into four divisions—Primary (roughly equivalent to the present Grades I to III) Junior (equivalent to Grades IV to VI), Intermediate (equivalent to Grades VII to X), Senior (Grades XI to XIII).

It is not proposed to effect all changes immediately nor to make it obligatory that all schools shall fit the new pattern but beginning in September 1950, certain local school administrations will establish the new organization on an experimental basis.

The main points in the new scheme are the elimination of the old "entrance barrier" between elementary and secondary schools, the integration of grades VII, VIII, IX, and X into a new unit, the provision of a terminal course ending at Grade X for the many who drop out at about age sixteen, the provision of free textbooks in all elementary schools with local

boards being reimbursed by the Provincial Department, and the flexibility of the new courses with many permissive features relating to choice of readers etc.

Commencing in September 1950 the number of obligatory subjects in Grade IX will be reduced to English, social studies, Mathematics, Physical and Health Education, and Guidance. It will be possible, therefore, for principals to arrange time tables in Grades IX and X that each pupil will have the opportunity of covering a range of optional subjects prior to making a selection of specialized courses in Grade XI.

It is noteworthy that committees of teachers in the centres where the experimental work is being undertaken are actually formulating the course of study within the broad framework laid down by the Department. This feature is a notable advance in line with the policy of the teacher's organization but it carries with it a heavy responsibility and, in the nature of its experimentation, a continuing responsibility requiring careful observation and sound advice from the provincial teachers' organization.

EDUCATION WEEK

Canadian Education Week 1950 is a thing of the past but the important task of keeping the public acquainted with the aims, ideas and needs of Canada's schools, pupils and teachers continues from day to day. Local Education Week committees would do well to consider how they might spread efforts over the year and use some of the channels opened to them in Education Week for weekly or monthly activities in a carefully integrated programme throughout the school year.

Feature articles in papers and magazines, special news columns in the daily and weekly press, radio broadcasts, displays of school work, speakers bureau, panel discussions, forums etc., are all part in our public relations.

The National Committee for Education Week will meet after Easter to evaluate the work this year and make recommendations with respect to 1951. Comments on this year's observance and especially reports of new developments will be welcomed at the C. T. F. office.

E. R. P.

The European Recovery Program (E. R. P.), first suggested by United States Secretary George C. Marshall in June 1947. The E. R. P. proposed to help the nations of Western Europe to get on their feet again by means of funds and materials supplied by the United States and other countries of the Western

Hemisphere. The United States was to play the principal part in this program, which was to be carried on for four years.

Sixteen European nations were to receive help from the E. R. P. Each of the E. R. P. countries was to receive help from available funds and materials according to its

needs; it was to contribute to the plan according to its means.

In December 1947, the United States Congress appropriated \$522,000,000 for emergency relief for France, Italy and Austria. It was not until April 1948, however, that Congress officially approved the European Recovery Plan. Two months later, it authorized the spending of \$5,056,000,000 for E. R. P. for a period of fifteen months, but with the understanding that, if the President approved, the sum could be spent in 12 months. The E. R. P., then, served to link the countries of Western Europe. Before any country would be eligible for help under the Marshall Plan, now called E. R. P. it would have to sign a pact with the United States, with certain important provisions.

(1) The country would agree to make itself self-supporting within the four year period covered by the E. R. P. (2) It would balance its budget as soon as possible, stabilize its currency and lower its trade barriers. (3) It would make strategic materials (those necessary for war industry) available to the United States.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Prime Minister of Australia is Robert Menzies.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand is Sidney Holland.

The Prime Minister of Japan is Shigeru Yoshida.

The President of the United States of Indonesia is Soekarno.

New Zealand is the smallest Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Coal is the leading mineral of New Zealand.

Ottawa is Canada's fifth largest city.

Lipstick was used in Egypt in 450 B. C. made of red iron oxide and cinnabar.

The Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature is Mrs. Nancy Hodges.

Viet Nam is now a major front in the world-wide battle against communism. A small state of Indo-China tucked away in a corner of southwest Asia, Viet Nam is quite suddenly a cause of great concern to all nations trying to halt the spread of Russian communism. The other states of Indo-China are Laos and Cambodia. The total population of Indo-China is 25 million.

Communist China and Russia formally recognized Ho Chi Minh as the head of government in Viet Nam. Ho is Moscow trained and has a large Communist following.

The United States and Great Britain recognized Bao Dai as the head of Viet Nam's government. Bao Dai is a young man who was educated in Europe and who understands western ways. While he holds the title of Emperor, he endorses democratic ideas in government and has French support.

The United States and Britain also recognized the French sponsored governments of Laos and Cambodia. These states are peaceful, however, and do not present any problem to the world. France ruled Indo-China from the late 1800's until World War II. Japanese troops occupied Indo-China during World War II. When France took back the area in 1946, she was confronted with the problem of settling a bitter revolution.

France recognized Indo-China's demands and set up a federal union of free states. Each state was given the right of self-government at home, but a French governor was named as supervisor over all the states. France, too, retained authority over Indo-China's relations with other countries and in military matters.

Cambodia and Laos were set up as states under the French plan, with little difficulty, in 1946. Ho Chi Minh already had set up a government when the French came

back to Indo-China after the war. He calls himself President of Viet Nam. The French tried to work with Ho in 1946, and recognized his government. They hoped, in this way, to establish peace. Trouble quickly developed, however, and fighting broke out at Hanoi in December, 1946 and it still continues.

The French and Bao Dai hold the cities and the lines of communications connecting them. But there is sabotage even in the cities.

Bao Dai is making some gains against the communist-led armies.

Rice is the big crop in Viet Nam. Tea, coffee, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, and rubber also are produced. Viet Nam is wealthy in tin, iron, copper, and zinc, and there is considerable mining of these resources. In the south, the state is heavily covered with forests in which live elephants, tigers, and other jungle animals.

Most of the 21 million people are farmers but many live in the large cities. Hanoi and Hue are two of the big ones. Hanoi is clean and beautiful, with electricity lighting its broad streets. Handcarved furniture, jewelry, and many kinds of embroidered silks can be bought in the market places.

Cambodia and Laos are desirable for their agricultural production. These states have a population of only 4 million. Laos, in the North, grows rice. The foresters cut valuable hard-wood trees, for making furniture. The people of Cambodia, in the south-west, raise sugar, pepper, and tropical fruits.

The Lieut.-Governor of Alberta is John James Bowen.

Redwater, Alberta, has the greatest oilfield discovered anywhere in the world in recent years.

The President of France is Georges Bidault.

The President of Finland is Juhani Paasikivi.

There are 59 members of the United Nations.

The total area of Canada is 3,842,410 square miles.

The total area of the United States is 3,608,787 square miles.

The area of Europe is 3,776,700 square miles.

The present population of Canada is estimated to be 13,707,000.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan is J. M. Uhrich, (W. A.)

Be gentle, generous, lenient, forgiving, and yet never relinquish the vital thing—this is to be great.

The man who can laugh at himself, and who is not anxious to have the last word, is right in the suburbs of greatness.

To know when to be generous and when firm—this is wisdom.

E. Hubbard.

LORD ELGIN

He became Governor of Canada in 1847. To him, in a large measure, is due the credit for establishing responsible government in Canada.

He asked La Fontaine and Baldwin, leaders of the Reform Party which obtained a large majority in the recent election, to form a government. One of their first measures was a bill to recompense those of Lower Canada, with the exception of any found guilty of treason, who had suffered losses during the rebellion of 1837-38.

The opposition argued that many of those who would receive payment had taken up arms against the Government and therefore

should be regarded as traitors.

The legislature passed the bill but many sent in petitions urging Lord Elgin to refuse to sign it.

If he signed it he would be giving Canada responsible government, as advocated by his father-in-law, Lord Durham. He signed the bill. Lord Elgin was assaulted in the streets and an unruly mob set the Parliament building on fire. Lord Elgin wanted the majority rule to count. Canada owes a great debt to this great statesman.

By signing the bill, Elgin gave Canada responsible constitutional government similar to that of Britain.

FILL IN THE FOLLOWING BLANKS

1. William Caxton set up his press in England in _____, near _____.

2. The newspaper first appeared in England in the reign of _____.

3. John Wilkes published a newspaper called _____.

4. Three English Kings who paid very little attention to the wishes of Parliament were 1 — 2 — 3 — _____.

5. The country gentleman who refused to pay shipmoney was _____.

6. When wealthy Englishmen were compelled to loan money to the King it was known as _____.

7. A bill before it can become law in the Dominion of Canada must be

passed by the _____, the _____, and signed by the _____.

8. When a member of Parliament or the Legislature dies or resigns, a _____ is held to elect a new member.

9. In the federal Parliament a bill may be introduced by a member in either the _____, or the _____.

10. A Federal election must be held at least every _____ years.

11. Senators are appointed by the _____ on the advice of the Government in power.

ROAD-MAKERS

The first great road-maker in England was John Metcalf of Knaresborough who was born in 1717. At the age of 6 he lost his sight as the result of smallpox, a dreadful scourge to the country before Doctor Jenner discovered the means of preventing the disease by vaccination. But though Metcalf was blind, he led a most useful life. He learned his way about the countryside, went bird-nesting, galloped

on horseback, swam like a fish and enjoyed other sports. When a young man of twenty-three, he walked all the way by himself from London to Harrogate, a distance of two hundred miles.

At the age of forty five, he was given the job of building three miles of a new turnpike road and this he did so well that for many years he was engaged in building roads in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

where the new factories were springing up. In all, he attended to the building of nearly two hundred miles of roadway. He died at the ripe old age of ninety-three.

Thomas Telford, a Scotsman born in 1757, was an even more famous road-maker than Metcalf. His best work was done in Scotland, where he constructed for the Government over nine hundred miles of road with more than twelve hundred bridges.

John Macadam, another Scotsman, born in 1756, gave his name "Macadam" to the method of making roads with small shaped stones and with an arched surface to drain off the water. Macadam lived for many years in America and when he returned, a rich man, to Scotland in 1783, he bought an estate at Sauchie in Ayrshire and there at his own expense made experiments in road-making. In 1815, he was appointed surveyor-general of the Bristol roads and he was then able to put his ideas into practice. Thus road-making was not properly begun in England until after the wars with Napoleon at the beginning of the 19th century.

THE FUR TRADE

The first White man to reach Saskatchewan was Henry Kelsey, who in 1690 was sent into the interior to encourage the Indians to bring furs to Hudson Bay. Then in the 1740's the La Verendryes built a number of forts on the prairies, and after them came other voyagers from Montreal. To meet this new threat, the Hudson's Bay Company sent an expedition under Anthony Hendry west in 1745. He travelled to the Blackfoot country, meeting some French traders who had come from the St. Lawrence. In the next twenty years the Hudson's Bay Company sent no less than sixty expeditions into the interior to bring the Indians down to trade, but did not build many forts.

Then, after Canada became British, the Montreal traders organized the North-West Company in 1783 and soon had a chain of forts extending from Lake Superior past Lake Winnipeg, along the Saskatchewan River to the foothills of the Rockies. As these posts began to divert the furs to the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, the Hudson's Bay Company decided the only way to combat this opposition was to build inland forts. In 1774 Samuel Hearne was sent to build Cumberland House on the upper reaches of the Saskatchewan River. From there a network of forts and trade routes were developed through the rich fur country of the Athabaska. For most of the next century the vast territories known as Rupert's Land were under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. It was not until 1869 that Rupert's land was ceded to the newly formed Dominion of Canada.

DECISIVE BATTLES

1. Battle of Marathon, 490 B. C. The Persians were defeated by the Greeks who by their victory saved western civilization from being absorbed by the Orient.

2. Battle of Syracuse, 413 B. C. The Athenian expeditionary force was so badly beaten that the decay of the empire of Athens began from that date.

3. Battle of Arbela, 331 B. C. Alexander the Great overthrew Darius and destroyed forever the threat of Persia.

4. Battle of Metaurus, 207 B. C. Rome destroyed the invading forces of Carthage.

5. Battle of Teutoburg Forest, 9 A. D. Arminius the German overthrew the Roman legions and stopped the conquering march of Rome.

6. Battle of Chalons, 451 A. D. Atla the Hun was defeated and civilized Europe was saved from savage hordes.

7. Battle of Tours, 732 A. D. Charles Martel defeated the Saracens and saved Europe from the Moorish yoke.

8. Battle of Hastings, 1066. William of Normandy conquered Harold and brought to England the Norman culture.

9. Battle of Orleans, 1429. Joan of Arc secured the independence of France.

10. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588. England destroyed the Spanish hopes of world empire.

11. Battle of Benheim, 1704. This battle marked the death of the ambitious schemes of the French King Louis XIV, for empire in Europe.

12. Battle of Pultowa, 1709. Peter the Great of Russia defeated Charles XII of Sweden and made Russia a great power.

13. Battle of Saratoga, 1777. The American General Gates defeated the British under Burgoyne and won the alliance of France.

14. Battle of Vainoy, 1792. The French Revolutionary forces defeated the allies who had come to aid the King's cause. This battle went far toward establishing the republic.

15. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Napoleon was defeated and the French dream of conquest of Europe was ended.

PIGEONS

There are many varieties of pigeons or doves, both wild and domestic. The name pigeon is generally given to the larger birds of this group and the name dove to smaller ones. The common domestic pigeon is often raised on farms for food, while the fancy breeds are generally raised for ornamental purposes. Carrier pigeons are used as messengers and generally find their way home with messages, written on little pieces of paper fastened to their legs.

The common pigeon most often raised on farms is of a grayish blue colour, with white lower back and two black wing bars. It resembles the wild rock pigeon, from which all breeds of pigeons probably were derived. Since 3000 B. C. the meat of pigeons, and especially that of squabs (young pigeons), has been valued as food.

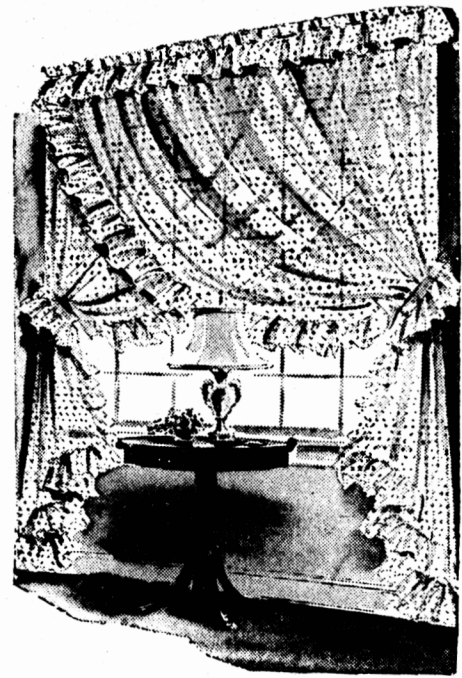
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FRIZZLE CHICKENS

This fancy breed is valued more for its peculiar appearance than for its beauty or usefulness. It is the only breed with feathers curved outward at the tips, which give the fowl a very frizzled or unkempt appearance. The comb is single. The feathers may be black, white, red, or bay; but in exhibition fowls the color must be solid or without mixture, and pairs, trios, or pens must be matched in colour.

But little is known about the origin of the breed. Frizzles are natives of the Far East, whence they were brought to Europe and America. Centuries ago frizzled chickens were common in Java, Japan, and southern Asia. That the breed has been perpetuated to the present time is only because of its odd appearance. They are sometimes called "Farmer Foggy's frizzled fowls".

This Department is conducted by Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 812 Felling St. Charlottetown.

HAMILTON W. I.

Mrs. Ray Lockerby was hostess to the Hamilton W. I. on March 7. The president opened the meeting with the creed. Roll call was answered by seven members, with three visitors present. Minutes of last meeting were then read.

It was voted and stood that we sell the big mat, which was hooked to Evelyn for \$12.75. \$3.00 was set for a selling price on the smaller one.

A letter is to be written Mr. Curran finding out what the cost would be to have the organ crated and shipped up.

Correspondence was read. Was decided to send \$2.00 to the Drama Festival.

It was moved and seconded that each member donate 25 to go towards sending a box to the adopted Institute.

Bills were presented and on motion paid.

Meeting then adjourned. Mrs. Everett Ramsay and Mrs. Harry Taylor had charge of the program. Refreshments were served by hostess and committee in charge.

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AT ALL DRUG COUNTERS

QUICKIES

by Ken Reynolds



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| Quaker FLOUR, 98's \$6.00 | MURESCO—white, 5 lbs. 65c |
| RINSO, SURF, LUX, VEL, TIDE, OXYDOL, Etc. | colors, 5 lbs. 69c |
| Large size 35c | PAINT BRUSHES—All Sizes |
| LEMONS, 4 for 19c | NYLONS \$1.25 |
| CARNATION, NESTLES, OR FARMER'S WIFE MILK COEN FLAKES, Kellogg's 15c | OVERALLS, all sizes |
| Quaker 14c | DUNGAREES Boys & Men's |
| QUAKER, ROBIN HOOD or OGLVIE OATS, 5 lbs. 43c | Also WORK SHIRTS |
| PILCHARDS 25c | ROUND STEAK 59c |
| | CORNED BEEF 42c |
| | PORK CHOPS 55c |
| | JELLO, 3 for 25c |
| | Heinz BABY FOOD, 3 tins 25c |

NOTICE: CHARLOTTETOWN & PARKDALE
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