

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION OF TEACHERS (Continued)

### Low Standards Contribute To Teacher Shortage

"But, you ask, how can you raise standards when there is already a teacher shortage? My answer is that probably the teacher shortage now exists because of our low standards which have discouraged able students from entering the profession. Scores of university students have told me they would like to teach but were forced to decide upon other vocations because of the low educational standards in the teaching profession.

"The short term measures resorted to by all provincial governments, have killed the prestige of teaching. Individual teachers gain prestige because of their personality and proficiency but prestige does not necessarily come with certification. Canada's qualified teachers are doing their professional job well indeed. Their efforts are being nullified by those who hold certificates but cannot teach. The Canadian public must be told and made to understand that there are two groups of people in charge of schools today, teachers and certificate holders who are not teachers.

"I suggest that provincial governments should set a standard of education and competence based on requirements such as those I have enumerated and then refuse to certify anyone who fails to meet those standards. Of course, the schools must be kept in operation. How is this to be done? It's quite simple. Certificates to those who meet the standards set and then, to the extent that a teacher shortage develops, give permission to other persons to substitute temporarily as teachers. In this way supervisors, Grade X and XI students, elderly housewives and others will be brought into the schools until such time as the teacher shortage can be corrected.

"The net result would be better than what we have now. There would be many schools without real teachers for some time but everyone would know how many teachers were available and the real shortage would be apparent. The lowering of standards wouldn't fool the public any longer. Desiring teachers for their children they would not be satisfied with unqualified, untrained, inefficient substitutes.

"Raising The Standards

"The raising of standards would have another result. A larger number of capable, ambitious high school graduates would select teaching as a career. High standards attract able students. In the University of Alberta in 1945, there were two avenues through education to certification. In the first, only two senior matriculation credits were required of those students wishing to qualify for an interim certificate upon completion of a one-year programme; in the second, complete matriculation admission to the B. Ed. undergraduate programme. Intelligence test scores were available for 226 students beginning the one-year programme, for 144 first-year B. Ed. students and for the entire freshman student body numbering 1136.

"Over 50% of the students in

the one-year certification programme had test scores below that of the weakest student in the B. Ed. programme. The median score of the degree programme students was 4% above that of freshman students in other faculties; that of the one-year students, 24% below it. In this instance, low entrance requirements attracted students of low ability while high standards appealed to the more intelligent.

"There is evidence that the long range policy of raising standards of entrance, training and certification would in time bring into the teaching profession many capable boys and girls who now turn to other vocations. At least 25% of today's candidates for teaching certificates should be refused admission to any training college. The economic interests of this group are now given more consideration than are now the rights of school children. Of 1767 students registered in teacher training classes in 1947, 23 per cent said they were candidates for certification because (1) They wanted to earn some money; (2) They wanted to earn money to finance their training for some vocation other than teaching; (3) They thought teaching easy and the holidays long; (4) It doesn't cost much to qualify for a certificate; (5) Teachers are paid good salaries; and (6) Entrance requirements are low. Some students said they could not gain entrance to any other profession because of their low academic standing.

"The procedures suggested would result in teacher selection on the basis of education, intelligence, personality, character and interest in the attainment of high standards. The evidence available to date indicates that effective scientific methods of selection have not been discovered.

"In this paper I have argued for a new emphasis upon teacher selection, for higher standards in the profession and for better education for Canadian children. Certain long-term methods of attaining these goals have been suggested. What would be their effect? Probably these:

"(1) The term 'teacher' would acquire a new meaning; (2) The public would learn to distinguish between teachers and mere certificate holders; (3) The number of teachers available and the existing shortage at any given time would not be a matter of opinion; the facts would speak for themselves; (4) The public would become interested in the problem of public education; (5) The rights of children would be treated as of less importance than the selfish, economic interests of those who wish to use teaching as a temporary stepping stone to a career; (6) The quality of teaching would improve and with this improvement would come a decrease in the number of drop-outs from school; (7) All teachers would be both educated and trained. Teaching would acquire prestige—a prestige associated with certification; (8) Teaching would become a true professional service. Canadian children would get a better education."

2. What new problems of government arose with the coming of the Loyalists? Until the Loyalists came to Canada French-speaking colonists were by far in the majority, but the Loyalists changed it to a largely English-speaking country. The Quebec Act in many ways was no longer suitable, as it did not provide for an assembly. The Loyalists were accustomed to self-government and English institutions.

3. Give the provisions of the Act which was designed to solve these problems. To meet these changed conditions the Constitutional Act was passed in 1791. Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. The government was to consist of (1) a Governor-General appointed by the Crown; (2) a Lieutenant-Governor for each province appointed by the Crown; (3) a legislative council appointed by the governor for life; (4) an executive council appointed by and holding office at the governor's pleasure; (5) a legislative assembly elected by the people for a term of four years. In both provinces there would be British Criminal Law, in Upper Canada British civil law and in Lower Canada French civil law. Previous guarantees of religious freedom were renewed and clergy reserves were established for the support of the Protestant Church.

4. What problems did this Act create or leave unsolved? The boundary line caused hardships to Upper Canada. The duty paid at Montreal was not fairly apportioned between the two provinces until the Canada Trade Act was passed in 1822. The new system of government was supposed to be an exact copy of the British; in reality it gave representative but not responsible government and this deflected to a rebellion in 1837. Bitter strife raged over the Clergy Reserves as all Protestant denominations claimed a share. Moreover these lands separated and hindered settlements.

A Family Compact arose in Upper Canada and a Scotch Party in Lower Canada, who practically ruled the country in their own interests. The French went their own way and the English went theirs without an opportunity of working together and gradually becoming a distinct and united people. The result was much discord and distrust between the two races due to differences of language, customs, law, religion and ideals.

The Act of 1791 contained many seeds of serious trouble.

## FOREIGN SENTENCES AND PHRASES

- English:
1. I am hungry.
  2. What time is it?
  3. Yes.
  4. I understand
  5. No.
  6. How many do you want?
  7. Are you ill?
  8. Excuse me.
  9. Good day.
  10. Good-bye.
  11. I am thirsty.
  12. The weather is good.
- French:
1. J'ai faim.
  2. Quelle heure est-il?
  3. Oui.
  4. Je comprends.
  5. Non.
6. Combien en voulez-vous?
7. Etes-vous malade?
8. Pardonnez-moi.
9. Bonjour.
10. Au revoir.
11. J'ai soif.
12. Il fait beau temps.
- German:
1. Ich bin hungrig.
  2. Wieviel Uhr ist es.
  3. Ja.
  4. Ich verstehe.
  5. Nein.
  6. Wie viele wollen sie?
  7. Sind sie krank?
  8. Verzeihen Sie.
  9. Guten tag.
  10. Auf Wiedersehen.
  11. Ich bin durstig.
  12. Das wasser ist gut.

## EINE REISE NACH DEUTSCHLAND (Continued)

Der Vater ging in die Stadt und kaufte Fahrkarten für die Familie. Dann machten sie die Reise nach Deutschland. Aber sie fuhren nicht auf der Strassenbahn, sie gingen auch nicht zu Fuss, sondern sie fuhren mit einem Dampfer. Die Reise dauerte eine Woche. Nach einer Woche kamen sie nach Hamburg. Hamburg ist eine Stadt in Deutschland. Hamburg ist eine Grossstadt, aber es ist nicht so gross wie Berlin.

## FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The first European to see the Pacific was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Yucatan was discovered in 1517 by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The fifth largest country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The fourth largest country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Brazil was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1500.
6. In southwestern Alberta the chief industry is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are mined in the Flin Flon and Sherrit-Gordon area.
8. The largest city of the prairie (Canada) is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Welland Canal extends from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Fort William is situated at the mouth of the \_\_\_\_\_ river on Lake Superior.
12. Lake St. John is drained by the \_\_\_\_\_ river.
13. The largest cotton mills in Canada are at \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The largest flour milling centre in U. S. \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The second largest copper producing country in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The longest river in the British Isles is the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The four largest trading nations of the world are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Simula is the summer hill resort in \_\_\_\_\_.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the chief source of the world's supply of teak.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Island of Dusky Leaves.
21. The average population density per square mile in Canada is \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The average population density per square mile in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Magnesite is highly resistant to heat and is used in the manufacture of bricks for the lining of furnaces used in the manufacture of steel. It is mined at \_\_\_\_\_.

## THE SCHOOL NEEDS ADEQUATE FINANCES (Continued)

About two per cent of the national income was spent on education in 1948. This is less than the people of Canada spend on liquor or on cigarettes alone. It is a relatively insignificant part of the cost of living.

Our children and future citizens deserve far more consideration than this. The school's equipment, buildings and teachers form the most important part of the child's environment at the age when his whole character, abilities and outlook are being moulded.

It has been said that Canada has boundless natural resources. Our nation's future depends, therefore, on the wise use of these resources by our other great asset—our people. Developing the abilities and character of our future population must take first place among all national investments. There is no other use for our taxes that brings more return per dollar expended.

Do you believe that democracy can function properly only if the opportunity for an adequate education is open to every citizen, rich or poor, in city or country, regardless of creed or ancestry?

Doubling Canada's budget for education is a practical and desirable objective. The money is there; it simply requires fairer and more business-like distribution among local, provincial and national governments. As a citizen you can demand this. It is your children's inalienable right to have as good an education as can be obtained anywhere in Canada or anywhere else in the world.

The kind of a school we would like to see for rural life is one that spells ability, intelligence, and good will. For the body—power and skill; for the mind—grasp of truth and insight; and for the spirit—Peace on earth, good will to men.

There is no other use for every body chipping in to do what no one could do alone, but which all can do together with great benefit to each.

## SYNTHETICS

Nylon is made from coal, air, water, oil and gas. Besides stockings, shirts, and summer shoes, this makes it good for sweaters, work clothes, and blankets.

Vicara is made from a corn product. Manufacturers today are combining it with nylon in the making of hosiery.

Rayon is the closest of the synthetics. It is also good for sweaters of starch and sugar. It is made from cellulose, which is related to the two foods. Wood is a good source of cellulose. Rayon is used in dresses, shirts and many other products.

Like orlon, dnyel is made from petroleum. It resembles wool. This makes it good for sweaters, work clothes, and blankets.

One of the newer fabrics, orlon, is made from chemicals taken from petroleum. It is becoming popular for suits and dresses, for the fibre resists both wrinkles and sunlight. It is also good for uniforms, military uniforms.

Among the ingredients in dacron are hydrogen and carbon. Dacron won't wrinkle or shrink. Suits made from it may be washed and then worn without pressing.

## TRIESTE

Yugoslavia and Italy have been bickering over the Free Territory of Trieste for a long time. At present they seem no closer to a solution of their difficulties. Italy seems prepared for hard bargaining and Yugoslavia seems to feel it cannot yield.

Tito rejected the return of the entire Free Territory of Trieste to Italy in accordance with the declaration made in March, 1948, by the U. S., British and French governments of the division of the territory on ethnographic lines.

"He put forward as his position the establishment of an Italian-Yugoslav condominium over the

Free Territory with Yugoslav and Italian Governors alternating for three-year terms, each to be assisted by a deputy of the other power. An alternative position, Tito proposed a truce for an indefinite period during which the Yugoslav and Italian Governments would seek to co-operate on questions affecting the two countries, such as trade.

"The Italian Government has rejected the condominium solution and it is quite obvious that the internal political situation in Italy does not permit the Italian Government to agree to a truce for

**SPECIAL MESSAGE to CUSTOMERS of the B of M**

## Here's the story 'between the pages' of your bank-book this year...

DEPOSITS: Because of your confidence, and that of 1,900,000 other Canadians in all walks of life, the B of M holds more than two billion dollars in deposits. Fully half these deposits are made up of the savings of private citizens... hard-earned dollars that mean a backlog of money for their use. At the end of the Bank's 135th year, on October 31st, 1952, total deposits stood at the record figure of \$2,147,900,483.

LOANS: During the year, your Bank made many thousands of loans to business and industrial enterprises for production of every kind — to farmers, fishermen, oil men, miners, lumbermen and ranchers — to citizens of every calling, and to Provincial and Municipal Governments and School Districts. At the end of October, B of M loans amounted to \$712,179,846 — the highest figure in the history of the Bank.

INVESTMENTS: Always keeping a good proportion of the money on deposit in quickly available high-grade government bonds and other securities which have a ready market. This helps to finance government projects for the betterment of Canada and the welfare of her people. In addition, the B of M holds \$121,116,603 in other securities — mainly short-term credits to industry.

It's a story you can be proud of, because it's about the money you have on deposit at the B of M. Throughout the year, your Bank keeps that money hard at work — expanding, improving and pioneering Canadian enterprise of every description and size... financing Canadians of every calling and building Canada in every sense. You not only help yourself when you save at the B of M... you also help your country.

**"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS**

**BANK OF MONTREAL**  
Canada's First Bank

RESOURCES — \$2,286,477,930

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

### AUSTRALIA

Some British scientists and military officers exploded an atomic weapon in the first British atomic test on Monte Bello Island, 50 miles off the northwest coast of Australia on October 3rd. Sir Roger Makins has been appointed the new British Ambassador to the United States.

Canada's Minister of External Affairs is Lester B. Pearson.

A big air base has been built at Tully, Queensland, just 930 miles from the North Pole. The base flies both Danish and American flags because it is a mutual defense project of the two NATO countries. This great polar air base has been built to protect Canada and the United States from enemy attack.

Canada's Minister of Fisheries is James Sinclair.

Ralph Campney is Canada's solicitor-general.

The Soviet ambassador to Britain is Andrei Gromyko.

The Queen's coronation date has been set for June 2, 1953.

The King of Jordan is Hussein I. The emperor of Ethiopia is Haile Selassie. The President of the United States is Dwight D. Eisenhower. The new leader of Egypt is Mohammed Naguib. The Premier of East Germany is Otto Grotewohl. The Chancellor of West Germany is Konrad Adenauer. The president of the South Korean Republic is Syngman Rhee. The leader of Canada's C. C. F. Party is M. J. Coldwell. The Premier of British Columbia is W. A. C. Bennett.

The population of India is 356,829,485. The Premier of Cambodia is King Norodom Sihanouk. The Premier of Japan is Shigeru Yoshida.

Russia covers the largest portion of the earth's surface that is ruled by a single government. The Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa is Daniel Malan. Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America is 20,270 feet

### Pisquid East Notes

Mr. Floyd Jay was a visitor in Charlottetown Saturday, November 8th.

Mr. Guy Jay spent the weekend of November 8th at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Birt, Parkdale, were visitors in Pisquid East Sunday, November 9th.

Miss Mabel Jay, Charlottetown, spent the weekend of November 8th at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Jay.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Jay were visitors in Pownal Sunday, November 9th, guests of Mrs. Jay's aunt, Mrs. Mary Ballam.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leard, Mount Stewart, were visitors in

### Murray River and Vicinity

Mr. Harry Welton, Charlottetown, spent the week-end of November 15th with his wife and family in High Bank.

Mrs. Percy Sharam and family, Charlottetown, spent the November 15th week-end in Murray River, guests of Mrs. Sharam's mother, Mrs. Jane Cook.

Miss Donald MacKay, student of P. W. C., spent the week-end of November 15th, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William J. MacKay, High Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Moore and daughter Ella May, were Sunday visitors to Suffolk and Pleasant Grove, on November 16th, visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Irving and daughter Brenda Ann, Charlottetown, were week-end visitors to High Bank, and Beach Point, visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J. MacKay and Mr. and Mrs. Nal's an Irving.

Mr. and Mrs. George O. Whiteway were business visitors to Charlottetown on Saturday, November 15th.

Miss Janet Stewart, Charlottetown spent the week-end of November 15th at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. Stewart, High Bank.

Miss Ruth Moore, student of P. W. C. spent the week-end of November 15th, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Moore, High Bank.

Mr. Stirling Whiteway, student of P. W. C., spent the week-end of November 15th, at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Whiteway, Murray River.

\*On Wednesday evening, November 12th, the Shur-gain Amateur Cavalcade was held in the Murray River public hall, with the Home and School as sponsor, and Mr. Eric Jessome as Master of Ceremonies. There were twenty-five entries, and much praise is due to the many young contestants, who very graciously, and with a complete success both from entertainment and financial points of view.

On Friday evening November 14th, a group of people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Martin to welcome them to their new home in Murray River. After a very enjoyable evening of games and social intercourse, Mrs. Peter MacLean read a very fitting address of welcome and Mrs. Royal White presented them with a gift. Mr. Martin on behalf of his wife very graciously, thanked one and all for their kindness, and then everyone joined in singing, "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." After this a very delicious lunch was served before departing for their homes.

## SULPHUR

At the beginning of the century, the United States depended almost entirely on foreign sources for sulphur—mainly the brimstone of Sicily and the pyrites of Spain. Pyrites or "fool's gold", are compounds of sulphur and various metals, chiefly iron.

American sulphur production has continued to mount. Today, output is at about 6,000,000 tons a year, of which 90 per cent is brimstone. Present United States production of sulphur is ample for the needs of nation's consumers, but it is not great enough to meet demands both at home and abroad.

The latest sulphur discovery, a deposit at Garden Island Bay, near the mouth of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, is expected to produce half of the million-ton need. This is the largest single sulphur development in nearly twenty years.

The other new brimstone-mining projects include an amphibious operation to mine sulphur from Bay Ste. Elaine, along the Louisiana Gulf Coast; the opening of a mine in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; and the development of Spindletop Dome in Texas. The combined production of these three projects is expected to be about 500,000 tons a year by the end of 1952.

Canadian industry is spending about \$11,000,000 to increase its sulphur production. Canada produces about 300,000 tons of the element a year and gets about 350,000 tons from the U. S. Her newspaper industry is a large sulphur consumer. Several oil companies are building plants to produce sulphur from natural gas.

Other countries in which new sources of sulphur are being developed include Mexico, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Brazil, England, Norway, Sweden and Italy.

## BANNOCKBURN

A battle was fought on June 24, 1314, at Bannockburn, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, between the Scots (under Robert Bruce) and the English army. The English were attempting to

## JOHN MASEFIELD

A consecration is prefixed to the collected poems of England's poet laureate. With great purpose it sings, not about the rich, the rich, and the successful, but about "the scorned—the rejected," "the man with too weighty a burden, too weary a load."

There are two moods that are frequently and beautifully voiced in poetry: one is the home call to peace, to quiet, and to rest, the other is "Yeats's" "Lake Isle of Innisfree"; the other is the mood of "Sea Fever". In "Sea Fever" Masefield sailor-poet, voices with especial effectiveness the call of ships and the sea.

## ARISTOTLE (384-322 B.C.)

Aristotle was the greatest philosopher of ancient Greece. He was born at Stagira (in Macedonia); hence he is sometimes referred to as the "Stagirite". He was the pupil of Plato and the instructor of Alexander the Great. His works, which cover politics,

## HISTORY

1. State the circumstances under which the Loyalists came to Canada.

About one-third of the colonists of the revolting colonies remained loyal to Britain during the American Revolution. As many of these belonged to the governing class, they had been very harsh with the revolutionary neighbours in the beginning

literary criticism, and other subjects, were for centuries standard authorities, and they still command attention.

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of the war. When the tide turned this harsh treatment was returned with interest. After the Peace of Paris the loyalists were deprived of their civic rights. Many were ducked in ponds and some were whipped. They were given no protection when their homes were destroyed. England then offered them a refuge in Canada.