

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

A Few of the Accomplishments of the Canadian Teachers' Federation during the year 1950-51.

During the year 1950-51, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, through representation at National and International Conferences made many contacts with outstanding world organizations, and their knowledge of the work done by our organization was greatly extended.

Official representation of the C.T.F. on Boards of other organizations such as management, women's organizations, industry, business, veterans, trustees, and parents, Canadian Council of Nutrition, Health League of Canada, Children's Film Library, etc., was increased.

Through this medium a greater appreciation of the work of the teaching profession has been brought about; and an appreciation of the opinions of the teachers has been shown.

The C.T.F. worked for national unity, for the improvement of education generally, and for the betterment of the status of the teacher at all times. Support was given to several Provinces when salary difficulties arose.

The form of the annual meetings was changed. Time was devoted to group discussions on Timely Topics. This stimulated interest on the part of the delegates attending.

This year saw accomplished the National Policy, the Code of Ethics, the Objects of the Corporation, and a brief historical note assembled in a small pocket booklet. A Federal Aid Brochure was established. Extensive research work was carried out. Information

THE NATIONAL POLICY

At this time a wave of depression affected Canada adversely. The Americans dumped their goods into this country and many Canadians went bankrupt. Sir John A. MacDonald said that a high tariff would be popular, so he went about the country advocating it.

He called it a National Policy. He said that by placing high duties on goods coming into this country, Canadian industries would be stimulated, home buying would increase, everyone would have work

about superannuation schemes of the various Provinces was brought up to date. The C.T.F. kept in touch with the affairs of the Provincial Governments and whenever dissatisfied with legislation passed, or about to be passed, discriminating against teachers, strong resolutions deploring such discriminatory legislation were sent which helped the situation.

The C.T.F. in co-operation with the C.T.F. Association and the Department of External Affairs arranged for Canadian participation in UNESCO Seminar on the teaching of history as a means of international understanding.

Several Canadian teachers attended this Seminar during the summer of 1951, and teachers interested in such projects for next year, should get in touch with the C.T.F. office early in January.

The president and the secretary attended the meeting of the W.O.T.P. in Malta and reported a very strenuous week's work in connection with the re-organization and the attempt to organize one international world organization of the teaching profession.

The work in the Education Week program was greatly extended: sixty-five thousand national folders were issued; a newsletter in which the Governor General appeared was made; a paid staff writer was obtained. The C.T.F. office was headquarters for all this work.

Space will not permit a complete account of the activities of the C.T.F. during 1950-51, but it is enough to say that the delegates at the 1951 Conference felt that the C.T.F. had gone through a very critical year in some respects and had come out of the difficulties in a satisfactory manner.

and prosperity would be assured for all. The policy seemed so reasonable that MacDonald easily won the election. His Government introduced in the next year the protective tariff or National Policy.

A leader is one who has followers. The highest of distinction is service to others. Politeness costs nothing but is often worth a fortune. Manners are the ornament of time. Small deeds done are greater than great deeds planned.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Prime Minister and Defense Minister of Great Britain is Hon. Winston Churchill. Foreign Secretary of Great Britain is Hon. Anthony Eden. Home Secretary and Minister for Welsh Affairs is Sir David Maxwell.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is Richard Austen Butler. Commonwealth Secretary is Lord Ismay. Miss Florence Horsbrugh was appointed to head the Ministry of Education. Minister of Health in Great Britain is Capt. Harry Crookshank.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Canada ranks fourth among the nations of the world in numbers of refugees who have entered its borders since the war. The United

States has received 308,491, Australia 179,501, Israel 131,934 and Canada 113,299. Almost 80,000 immigrants entered Canada in the first six months of 1951.

CITY POPULATIONS

Population figures for 10 major Canadian cities including metropolitan areas are given below. The figure is the figure given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on the 1951 census.

Montreal 1,370,044; Toronto 1,103,522; Vancouver 524,339; Winnipeg 350,924; Ottawa 278,078; Quebec 271,236; Hamilton 258,572; Edmonton 172,112; Windsor 156,888; Calgary 136,719.

GLOSSARY

Abdicate: To relinquish or renounce a throne. James II abdicated the throne when he fled to France in 1688; Edward VIII abdicated the throne in 1936.

Armistice: A temporary suspension of military operations by mutual agreement between the fighting parties.

Ballot: Originally a little ball used for secret voting. Now used for any object, especially a printed ticket, used in secret voting. The word is also used for the act of voting secretly by means of a ticket or other device.

Berlin Decrees: In November 1946, Napoleon issued from Berlin decrees on orders declaring the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and British subjects, property and merchandise to be subject to capture. Also British ships were excluded from all parts of Europe under French dominion.

Factory Acts: Laws decreed by Parliament to regulate the working of factories such as the kind of buildings, the hours of labour and the number of persons employed. During the early part of the 17th century, factories grew up like mushrooms and most employers filled them with cheap labour not only men but of women and young children. There was much exploitation in and out of Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA (History)

It is estimated that the aboriginal settlements in South America date as far back as 280 A.D. when foreign peoples located at Quito founding there a kingdom which lasted for twelve centuries.

During that period a high degree of civilization was reached; but the Spanish explorers overcame the Incas of Cuzco, the Chibcha and the Aymara and other Peruvian tribes, and turned back the clock of development so far that this continent has never fully recovered its former grandeur.

Portugal also made conquests in South America, practically confining its operations to the Atlantic

about the awful conditions of labour in the factories and at last, 1833, the first Factory Act became law. The act restricted those between nine and thirteen to eight hours a day and those between thirteen and eighteen to six and eight hours a week. Night work was also forbidden for these young persons.

Jacobite: From the Latin Jacobus (James). In English history a follower of James II, after his abdication; or of his descendants; a supporter of the Stuarts after the Revolution of 1688.

South Sea Bubble: A dishonest speculation which produced a great financial disaster in 1720. At that period many companies were formed for trading with South America, and people anxious to become rich quickly, trusted their money to fraudulent companies. In time the Bubble burst. The shares of the bogus companies were worthless and thousands of people who had put all their savings into the company were ruined.

Crystal Palace: An immense building having a glass roof erected in Hyde Park (London) to house the first Great European Exhibition, 1851. Later, the Palace was removed to Sydenham where it remained until destroyed by fire in 1936.

coast while Spain claimed the land around the Andes. With African negroes as slaves the conquering whites led the natives so hard a life that many preferred death to an existence of terror. Later England, France and Holland made some settlements in Brazil and part of the Guianas. The various colonies, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, began to throw off the yoke of slavery and set up republics, which, however, were governed by dictators.

In 1889, Brazil modeled its government after that of the United States.

DEVON

Devon, Canada's model town is in the area of the Leduc oil field, south of Edmonton.

Every bit of land town-planned before a sod was turned. A complete and entirely self-governing community. Everything in it is new and fully modern—homes,

Imperial Oil officials were faced with a problem that resulted in the Devon dream. As the extent and importance of the Discovery became established, they realized that satisfactory living quarters had to be provided for the many workers that would be needed in a great oil field.

The business development did not outstrip this growth of recreational facilities. One by one permanent quarters were provided for summer and winter sports. Devon now boasts hockey, baseball, football—including women's squads—skiing, and even cricket.

Devon's quick growth as an independent community began through the development of its educational system.

When the first Devon school was opened, 25 children were enrolled. When the 1949 fall began, enrollment had increased to 146 and was 168 by the end of that school year.

Following incorporation as a town, Devon asked the Alberta Government to form a special school district. This was done on June 1, 1950. The first Mayor of Devon was Mayor Thompson.

As Devon grows, it is certain that its citizens will do their best to continue the community's right to the title of "Canada's Model Town".

PLASTICS

There are two general and widely different classes of plastics. The thermosetting plastics are heat resistant and must not be confused with thermoplastics, which may soften under heat and pressure. Thermosetting plastics include the phenolic plastics, such as your iron handle, switch plates, electric outlet sockets, telephone housing, radio cabinets, industrial switch parts, automobile distributor caps; and melamine plastics, such as buttons, dishes, tumblers, stove hardware and bottle caps.

All these items may be boiled. If placed on such treatment, they will not soften. Like any other such treatment. Like any other such treatment. Like any other such treatment.

Many thermoplastics are heat sensitive to a greater or less degree and should not be exposed to high temperature.

Thermoplastics include cellulose nitrate—fountain pens, shoe lace tips; cellulose acetate—toothbrushes, measuring spoons, polystyrene;

THE MacKENZIE HIGHWAY

An important link with Canada's north is the all-weather MacKenzie Highway which runs from Grimshaw on the Peace River in Alberta, 384 miles north to Great Slave Lake.

This highway is a vital supply route for northern industry, carrying machinery, provisions and supplies to the north. It carries shipments of fish, grain, fur and lumber to the rail point at Grimshaw.

Traders who once had to wait weeks for a shipment of supplies freighted along the Peace River, or by winter tractor-train, now have goods delivered to their doorstep within hours after large trucks have left Grimshaw.

Miners no longer have to fly or freight their heavy machinery into the north. Heavy trucks carry their supplies to Hay River, where boats regularly serve Yellowknife and points on the MacKenzie River North of Grimshaw, homesteaders use the highway to carry their rich harvests to the elevators on the railway.

Areas around Manning, Keg River and Fort Vermilion have become increasingly important as agricultural centers and last year alone marketed more than 600,000 bushels of wheat and 200,000 bushels of coarse grain.

Great Slave Lake, in the N.W.T. provides Canada with the greatest source of fresh water fish from any Canadian lake. Last year about 8,000,000 pounds of white fish and trout, valued at some \$12,000,000, were hauled from Hay River down

combs, toys, novelties, refrigerator parts; polythene—ice cube trays, paper coating; vinyls—shower curtains; nylon—combs, baby bottle funnels which are heat resisting, boiling and virtually unbreakable.

It is not true, however, that thermosets are superior to thermoplastics. Each type has its place. While the thermosets make good iron handles, dishes and industrial mouldings, they are not flexible and would not make shower curtains, food covers and the like. Nor are they transparent; they would be unsatisfactory for automobile lamp lenses.

Every time a plastic item fails it does so because: (1) It has been put to a use for which it was never intended.

(2) The item is a misapplication and is made from a type of plastic that is unsatisfactory for the purpose.

Plastics have limitations as have all other materials. You don't leave steel in the rain—it rusts. You don't use wood near a flame—it burns. You don't drop glass or pottery—they break. You don't put thermoplastics in boiling water—they warp.

The MacKenzie Highway, while only about 1,000,000 pounds were carried by the water route.

Formerly, limited supplies of fish were taken only in summer from the northern lake and transported by water down the Slave and Athabasca Rivers to waterways.

Winter fishing now accounts for almost half the total annual catch. The fur industry also has been affected by the highway. Pelts which used to be sent by air or by water now are shipped in large trucks to Grimshaw. Trappers and traders have been brought closer to the Peace River towns and are within easy reach of hospital and medical services.

During the past summer, tourists seeking new horizons travelled the highway, stopping to view two of the most scenic spots in the north—the Louise and the Alexandra Falls.

They are located on the Hay River within the Northwest Territories and were comparatively unknown until the last decade. The Louise Falls is 46 feet high and the Alexandra 106 feet. In addition, tourists are able to see many typical sights of the north—trappers' cabins, settlements, Indian camps, and miles of wild, uninhabited country.

Construction started in October of 1946 and was completed in 1948. The route partly followed a winter tractor-train road over the miles of muskeg and rolling hills but where the trail wandered aimlessly through the wilderness surveyors plotted new routes across the tundra.

SOIL MOISTURE

Keep moisture in the soil: (1) the action of the sun's heat and (2) the chlorophyll, the green colouring matter in the leaves. Oxygen is given off by the leaves into the air. Thus, animals provide carbon-dioxide for plants, and plants oxygen for animals.

A small portion only of the plant's food supply comes from the soil. (1) Help form and improve the soil; (2) they influence climate; (3) they provide food for animals and (4) food and other useful products for man.

Select the word whose meaning is most nearly like the meaning of the word which is in brackets: (Adequate) Clever, satisfactory, smart inferior.

(Auxiliary) Large, old, assisting, social.

(Stile) Fashion, steps, fence, tower.

(Phantom) Bird, dog, specter, misfortune.

(Comment) Decision, remark, answer, reply.

(Granary) Storehouse, school, barn, car.

(Falcon) Hawk, sword, cow, pennant.

(Miniature) Small, pretty, old, large.

(Facetious) Witty, small, easy, careful.

(Portmanteau) A bag, an animal, a carriage, a box.

We extend our best wishes to all who read the Educational Horizon. May your Christmas be a happy one and may you have a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to: Millar MacFadyen, 112 Felix St., Charlottetown.



The Birthday Murder

By Lange Lewis

CHAPTER FORTY — PART ONE

Frozen, Victoria watched Sawm go down the steps behind the hurrying caddy. She heard the quick crunch of their footsteps on the gravel of the driveway. Dazedly, she turned in the doorway. She could feel the cold night coming in at her back. She knew that she had just heard the voice of a murderer, and that he had gone calmly away in a taxicab.

The growing suspicion of Sawm's abnormality which had been a shadowy, half-acknowledged matter was unbelievable now that it stood so sharply revealed. Victoria though first of telephoning Tuck. Then she realized that he must already be on his way to her house. Dazedly, she closed the front door.

When she turned to go to the living room, Moira was coming toward her. She was walking slowly; she was like a statue walking. She looked a little frightened.

Victoria went to the bar in the hall, poured and drank some brandy. Moira stood in the doorway watching her. When Victoria left the hall, Moira stood aside to let her pass.

Victoria found that her knees were weak. She went to the dining table, pulled back Albert's chair, and sat down limply. She propped her hot forehead with cold hands. Moira's voice came from behind her. "There's one thing I'd like you to understand," Moira said.

"There was nothing cheap about it — it wasn't the thing you think it was. We were never lovers, really, the way most people use the word."

Victoria's brain stuck. She could hear Moira's words as though they were being played back to her. She raised her head, turned slowly in her chair to look at the other woman, who was staring straight and slim in her gray dress, excited eyes shining in her tense face.

"You're talking about yourself and Albert?" asked Victoria. "For some reason this seemed to make Moira-Hastings angry. "Oh, come now," she said, in a cool and supercilious little voice. "Let's not play games. I just wanted you to know how it was, in justice to myself." She walked gracefully to the other end of the table, apparently thinking deeply. She slid back the tall carved chair and sat down. The dark wood of the back of the chair threw her light and shining hair into bold relief. Her perfect figure like that of a statue, jutted sharply forward under the brightness of the overhead light. Her arms rested along the arms of the chair.

Looking at Victoria down the dark length of the table, she continued: "I came here tonight feeling bad because of a lie I told the detective, a lie that went against you. I had to tell it. I got thinking that maybe you didn't kill him, that maybe it was an accident. It made me sick. And when I saw the ring, that upset me too. But now it's all right, now it's clear. There wasn't any accident. There couldn't have been."

"You're saying," Victoria said, "that I poisoned Albert because he was in love with you?" "Yes. But it wasn't what you think! It was a crazy thing, the way it happened to us. I met him through my agent. Right away I knew I could work on Albert. You get to know that with a man. The ones who don't need you seem insulted. Albert needed some woman who would tell him how good he was. I wanted a good part. I've done that all my life. I guess. I never get on with women, but beginning with Daddy. I could always get things out of men. You build up, looking up, listening, smiling and then, finally, there's something you ask them for. They can't refuse, because they don't want to lose you. It's never spoken in words, but they know that if they keep their side of the bargain you'll keep on making them feel big.

"It began when I needed what Albert could do for me. And then it was different, all at once. It was wonderful. We saw each other whenever we could. He came past my place almost every afternoon. He told me from the first how fond he was of you.

"But after four months of this we knew it wasn't any good. That there would have to be a divorce. He said he didn't want to hurt you. The night he died I told him he'd wanted the part, too. That all got mixed into it. I told him things couldn't go on this way." She paused. "He refused to do anything then. Because of Leighman. Because Leighman liked you. Because if you were against Albert, he'd be, too. And I told him that if he didn't finish it off with you I was through."

"To be continued"

Poem By Islander

The following poem was written for a community church service in Washington, Washington, by a former Island woman Mrs. Ethel Gillis, who now resides outside the Province. Mrs. Gillis is the former Ethel Carrier of Earncliffe. Her husband, who was John Gillis of Belfast, was killed in an accident many years ago. Mrs. C. W. Judson of Pownal is a sister of Mrs. Gillis.

WHEAT

A beautiful Sunset glowed in the West, The tall wheat glistened beneath its rays The heads were golden and filled to the top, "Harvest, will be soon," the farmer says.

The Wheat was grumbling and talking fast, Why do we have to be threshed Why don't they leave us to enjoy the Sun? We're so happy and care free all the day.

A stalk much taller than all the rest And wise beyond its months, Spoke in a voice of gentle rebuke—"We're the staff of life on all the fronts."

"If we stay here we'll only rot, Be not fit for poultry, man or beast, We have a duty to do to feed the world; And take our place at many a feast.

We will feed the hungry here at home And in far away places all over the world, We'll make children's cheeks rosy and full And bring happiness where ever we're hurried.

Thank God for making us of use to man And bless the farmer for all his care, His thoughts are always on our growth He keeps us free from weeds and tare.

The rest of the wheat agreed to be threshed Their selfish dreams were ended, It was better to feed the hungry world As God and the farmer intended.

"To be continued"



"Come and bring your piano"

Ever tried to move a piano? You know how heavy it is—and how it's apt to mark the floor. Things will be different when they make pianos of lightweight aluminum. Already one firm has started making aluminum 64-key portable pianos.

During Alcan's fifty years in Canada, so many new uses have been found for aluminum that today we operate 12 plants in various parts of the country and the industry provides employment for thousands—and that's not counting all the people who work for more than 1000 Canadian companies which shape Alcan aluminum into all sorts of forms from fish tags to airplanes. Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd. (Alcan).

The fabulous Waldorf-Astoria

Without stepping outside this amazing hotel, you can buy a \$14,000 mink coat; undergo minor surgery; eat buffalo steak; board a train; or bump into the Duke of Windsor, Gen. MacArthur, or ex-president Herbert Hoover... all of whom live there.

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Read fascinating facts about the world's biggest hotel. Get your January Reader's Digest today: 37 articles of lasting interest, condensed from leading magazines, current books.

R.C.A.F. Notes A Year Of Increased Activity



Increases in air and ground training, airfield construction, contributions of training aid and operational units under NATO, and service on the Korean airlift, all depicted in the above photo-montage helped to make 1951 the busiest peacetime year in R.C.A.F. history.

(1) Additional training aircraft were obtained as the aircrew training programme was increased. Among the new trainers was the T-33 jet, an American aircraft which is to be built in Canada, by

Canadair Ltd. A small number were obtained direct from the U.S.

(2) The R.C.A.F.'s Search and Rescue organization continued its work of saving life, and received recruits in the form of 14 medical personnel who were graduated as para-rescue specialists, ready to parachute to aid of those in distress. Among them were four nursing sisters, the first to be given this training in Canada.

(3) The first Canadian-built Sabre jets went into operational service with R.C.A.F. fighter squadrons

(4) R.C.A.F. training aid to other NATO nations took shape as the first aircrew graduates from abroad received their wings at Canadian training schools and returned home.

(5) The R.C.A.F. began recruiting women, many of whom have already completed their training and are filling key spots in Canada's aerial defence system.

(6) Run-way construction, such as shown above, was a common sight at many R.C.A.F. stations.

(7) Ground training was stepped up to meet expansion require-

ments and turn out the men who keep the planes in the air.

(8) 423 Transport Squadron continued its work on the Korean airlift, flying troops, supplies and wounded across the Pacific.

(9) 410 Fighter Squadron from St. Hubert, P.Q. was the first operational unit to leave for the newly-formed R.C.A.F. Fighter Wing at North Luffenham in the U.K. One of its Sabre jets is shown being unboxed from H.M.C.E. Magnificent at Glasgow, Scotland.

(National Defence Photo)