

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

PERENNIAL WEEDS

A number of perennial weeds found in Canada are particularly resistant to eradication by cultivation. The aggressiveness of these weeds, coupled with their persistence, makes their presence a serious threat to agricultural prosperity of that area.

Much of the persistence of perennial weeds is due to certain characteristics of their roots.

These are namely: 1. A deep penetrating root system with horizontal lateral roots both in and below the tillage zone of the soil.

2. Roots that are protected by a thick corky epidermis. Such roots are resistant to attacks by soil organisms, and may survive in the soil for several years.

3. Roots that may regenerate readily from buds produced by root sections broken by tillage, or from stems or roots below the tillage zone of the soil.

4. Roots that may store adequate food reserves, and so resist starvation when top-growth is destroyed by tillage.

These characteristics of the roots, coupled with prolific seeding, and strong competing ability make the eradication of these weeds difficult, particularly by the farmer who has but limited means at his disposal.

Fortunately these weeds are not so widely distributed as many other weeds. It is of utmost importance, therefore, that a determined, organized effort be made to control and eradicate them before they become wide-spread.

They have been introduced into Canada by the purchase of seed grain, grass, and alfalfa seed. Small patches subsequently became established, and because of indifference on the part of the farmer or inadequate methods of eradication, gradually spread until they secured a firm foothold on the farm.

They do not spread rapidly when left unmolested, but when brought under cultivation, particularly if it is not thorough, their spread is accelerated many times over. Such weeds make greater headway on the light or poorer soils where an intensive type of agriculture is not practical. These weeds are less of a problem on the heavy soils.

H.A.C.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS

1. Wild oats originated in Asia Minor. 2. Alfalfa originated in Persia. 3. Sweet clover originated in Central Asia. 4. Cabbages, cauliflowers and beets originated in Southern and Western Europe. 5. Potatoes originated in South America. 6. Apples, pears, plums and cherries originated in Europe. 7. Corn originated in Mexico. 8. Peaches originated in China. 9. Wheat and barley are two of the oldest plants grown by man. 10. Barley still grows wild in Palestine.

SHEEP

They kill weeds. They eat them with relish in the growing season. Germination of weed seeds is destroyed in the digestive tract. Sheep are enrichers of the soil. They thrive where other farm livestock starve. They do not require expensive quarters. While they demand reasonable care, heavy labor is entailed. They produce two cash crops a year: (1) wool in the spring; (2) market lambs in the fall.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS TO BE AVOIDED WHEN WRITING A LETTER

According to our records: Every one knows that you get information from your records. Advise: A greatly overworked word.

At an early date: This expression should be avoided. An hand: Trite.

Attached find: If anything is attached to the letter, say attached is. Of course it will be found. It could not be attached under separate cover.

Awaiting your further orders: Why not ask in a direct way? Contents duly noted: These words are meaningless. Even date or recent date: To be clear, mention the exact date.

Hand you: Send you is clearer. How can one hand anything to another in a letter? Has come to hand: If you answer a letter, the sender will know that has been received.

I have before me your letter: Your correspondent does not care where you have his letter. Inclosed (enclosed) you will find: Use inclosed is. Arrange the inclosure so that the reader will find it.

In due course: Say definitely when you will do it. Proposition: Business slang; you mean proposal or undertaking. Permit me to say: You may say anything you please on paper without permission.

Referring to the matter: Stilted ways of introducing a subject. The writer wishes to say: Do not avoid I in this case. Write as you speak.

Under separate cover: Rather tell how it is being sent by mail, by parcel post, or by express. We or I: When speaking of a company use we; when of an individual, use I. Avoid too frequent use of we or I, especially at the beginning of the letter itself or of sentences within the letter. But do not omit I when the sentence requires it.

We see by your letter: Someone has called this "a setting-up exercise", implying that the user of it is getting ready to think. He is sparing for time.

You can get me on the phone: You can reach me by telephone is much more dignified.

TRoublesome words

All right: correctly written thus. The single-word form with one "t" has no respectable status, although we have all together and

together, all ready and already. Allude means to refer indirectly; as the speaker alluded to the presence of a distinguished guest in the audience. Almost: correct as an adverb. Angry with is the idiom that should, as a rule, be used with respect to persons. Apt implies fitness, suitability or inherent tendency; as, an apt reply; a sympathetic person is apt to have friends. Liable implies liability for damages; liable to get hurt. Likely implies probability, sometimes promise, such as readily appeals to belief. But meaning only: Use no other negative in the same clause. I have met but four. Fix: correct in such uses as fixing a site, fixing the attention. Do not use for repair, except in the sense of making something stable or stationary. Do not use for an automobile. Do not use for arrange. Guess: Do not use for suppose. Most: do not use for almost. Frequently these words indicate very different meanings. Most intelligent is very different from almost intelligent. Underline the word or expression in each group which has a similar meaning to the word in brackets. (Apprehend): give, name, arrest, understand. (Prudent): wise, stingy, severe, rash. (Colossal): clumsy, huge, small, ordinary. (Prone): stubborn, noisy, inclined, quarrelsome. (Vogue): fashion, variety, greeting. (Manifest): stop, show, turn, manage. (Annals): records, plants, books, debts. (Subside): surrender, well-made, increase, abate. (Defection): imperfect, upset, shiny, dull. (Prior): odd, farmer, later, latest. (Intrigue): invention, secret, plot, joke, danger. (Sinister): musical, dull, unusual, sacred. (Mortality): wish, conscience, death-rate, total. (Mature): plump, thin, young, full-grown. (Fabulous): feeble, frequent, spotted, amazing. (Foil): shine, defeat, hold, encourage.

NAPOLEON and UNCLE ELBY by Clifford McBride

TEAR UP THAT CONTRACT, CHIZZLE! I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS NONSENSE - ASKING NAPOLEON TO PLAY A CAT!

THAT CONTRACT'S BINDING! HE'S GOT TO WORK UP TO BIGGER PARTS - SOMEDAY HE'LL PLAY A HORSE!

YOU CAN'T BACK OUT NOW. HAVE HIM AT STUPENDOUS STUDIO! HE'S GOT TO BE FITTED WITH HIS CAT MAKEUP.

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THE COMMON COLD

Most medical specialists agree that the common cold is caused by a virus—one of those toxic organisms so small that it can pass through the pores of a clay filter. When the virus sets up a cold, other germs may attack the areas in the nose and throat that have been damaged. These germs include the ones that cause pneumonia, sore throat, influenza, and the staphylococci related to pus infection.

The consensus of medical opinion seems to be if persons would isolate themselves by remaining in bed during the first three days of a cold, they would not only benefit themselves but would largely prevent the spread of the infection.

If the cold is accompanied by fever, a persistent cough, or a pain in the chest, face, or ear, a physician should be consulted immediately. In secondary infections, some of the newer drugs may help when administered under the direction of a physician.

While colds themselves are never fatal, the complications and after effects are serious. These may be, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, sinusitis, nephritis, heart disease, and a depressed vitality which favors other infections and hastens the progress of organic disease.

The prevention of colds consists, first, in avoiding the infection and, secondly, in guarding against the predisposing causes. The debilitating causes include conditions that diminish resistance: contaminated air, dust, drafts, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to cold and wet, overwork, loss of sleep or insufficient rest, improper food, and other conditions that lower the general vitality.

Resistance may be strengthened by good hygienic habits, especially cleanliness, diet, rest, sunshine, and fresh air. Good ventilation, with clean air not too dry nor too warm, and the abating of dust would prevent many cold infections.

MATCH

- 1. Developed a new treatment for serious burns. 2. Built canals. 3. Grew grasses and turnips. 4. Thermos bottle. 5. Introduced seed drill and horse-hoe. 6. Discoverer of circulation of blood. 7. Livedest breeding. 8. Penny postage. 9. Insulin. 10. Successful quantity production of steel. 11. Bull canals. 12. A pioneer in railway development. 13. Reclaimed waste land. 14. Discovered use of chloroform as an anesthetic. 15. Vaccination. 16. First steam engine. 17. Spinning mule. 18. Spread information about new methods of farming. 19. Hard surfaced roads.

- 20. Developed good practical steam engine. 21. Bull steamships. 22. Geologist. William Harvey James Dewar Newcomen F. G. Banting E. C. Davidson James Simpson Edward Jenner Young Henry Bessemer James Brindley Croft Bakewell Roland Hill Stephenson Edward Jenner Fulton Crompton Watt Townshend Hugh Miller Macadam

AGENCIES THAT HELP MAKE ROCK INTO SOIL

(1) rain; (2) frost; (3) atmosphere; (4) ice moving down a slope; (5) earth worms; (6) decaying vegetable matter; (7) winds and waves; plants that grow on rocks, etc.

Rain dissolves certain cements holding rock particles together and thus helps to break down rock into soil. It washes this soil into the crevices of rocks inducing plant growth. The roots of plants force their way between rocks and into crevices and, gradually increasing in size, break rocks apart. Water soaks into porous rocks and when it freezes, the resulting expansion and contraction breaks the rock. Earth worms in passing through the soil are constantly breaking rock particles into finer pieces.

Two main classes of soil—Forming Rocks: (1) quartz produces sand (silica) little use as plant food; provides drainage. (2) Feldspar—clays—contains potassium, calcium, magnesium. Classes of Rocks: (1) Igneous—those produced through the action of fire: granite and marble. (2) Aqueous or sedimentary rock—those produced by the reunion of rock particles under the action of water and pressure: limestone, sandstone, etc.

Classes of Soil: 1, Sandy soil; 2, sandy loam; 3, loam; 4, clay loam; 5, clay soil.

Clay soil: (1) It holds moisture better than sandy soil but is therefore less likely to be injured by drought. (2) It is harder to work both when wet and dry. Clay soils produce good hay and grain crops, but are too cold and wet for potatoes and corn. Loam warms more slowly; (3) crops are therefore less likely to be injured by drought. (4) It is harder to work both when wet and dry.

Use doesn't with he, she, and it and with the nouns to which these pronouns refer. Use don't with I, you, we, and they and with the words to which we and they refer. Use is and was with singular subjects. Use are and were with plural subjects. Use are and were with you.

CROSS OUT THE WORDS THAT ARE WRONG IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

A good editorial can do much to (effect, affect) public opinion. The editorial writer has (accepted, excepted) as his (continual, continuous) responsibility the job of interpreting the news. The (persons, parties) who read his editorials see in them (a dairy, diary) of his thinking. Obviously, an editorial writer can go (farther, farther) in his use of facts than can a reporter. He may spend (a couple of, two) days, weeks, or even months thinking about a problem. (Beside, besides) thinking, he may do some research. The (human, humane) lives that he (affects, effects) are many.

(Mortality): wish, conscience, death-rate, total. (Mature): plump, thin, young, full-grown. (Fabulous): feeble, frequent, spotted, amazing. (Foil): shine, defeat, hold, encourage.

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Quadrupeds are four-footed animals. Some are herbivorous (living on plants); horses, sheep; some, carnivorous (living on flesh); wolves, foxes; some, omnivorous (living on both plants and flesh); pigs.

Advice for windy orator: If you don't strike oil in the first few minutes, stop boring.

LIE

1. Where does a person go when he lies up? Where does a ship go when it lies up? 2. Mention some things other than human beings or animals which are said to lie. 3. A person tries to bully you and you say, "I will not take it lying down." What do you intend to do? 4. "You had better lie low until the trouble is over." What is the meaning?

SEATWORK

"She had been ill for a time, but was now improving in health." Which of the following statements are true, which are untrue, and which may or may not be true. 1. She was now going downhill. 2. Her mind was at ease. 3. Every-

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Chelton School Report for December

Grade IX — 1. Noreen Gaudet, 2. Leonard McCordie.

Grade VIII — 1. Eleanor Gaudet, 2. Verna Rogers, 3. Ruth Gardner.

Grade VII — 1. Verna Rogers, 2. Arnold Gaudet, 3. Ruth Gardner.

Grade VI — 1. Annie McCordie, 2. Hazen Sherry.

Grade V — 1. Brenton Gardner, 2. Clifford DesRoches.

Grade IV — 1. George DesRoches, 2. Howard Gaudet.

Grade III — 1. David McCordie, Grade II — 1. Audrey Sturdy.

Grade I — 1. Louise Peterson, 2. Lloyd Peterson, 3. Donald Gaudet.

Highest Average: Eleanor Gaudet — 96 per cent.

Perfect Attendance: Noreen Gaudet, Eleanor Gaudet, Laura Doull, Verna Rogers, Evelyn Gardner, Ruth Gardner, Arnold Gaudet, Annie McCordie, Hazen Sherry, Brenton Gardner, Louise Peterson, Lloyd Peterson.

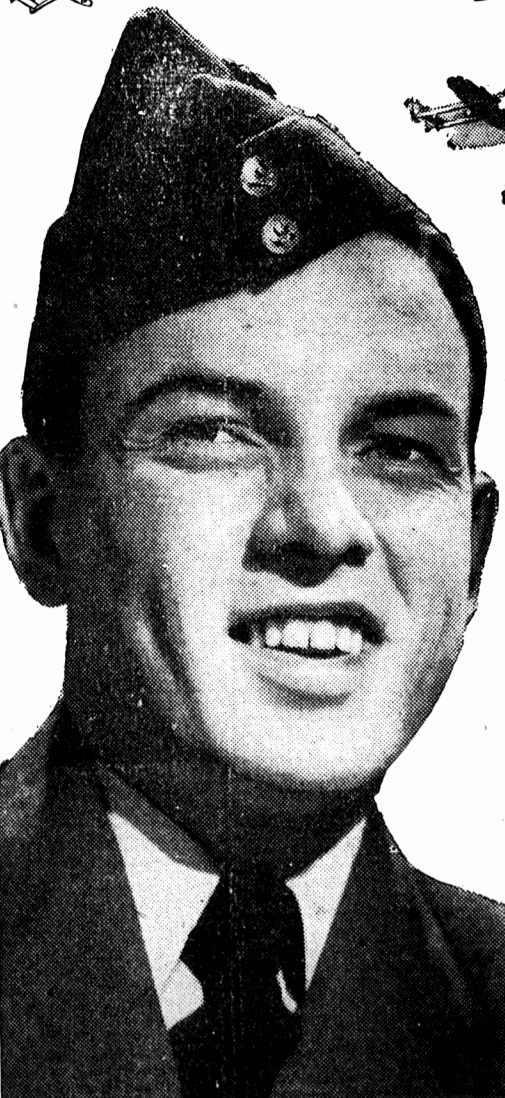
Teacher: Dorothy Hammill

URANIUM FIND DOUBTFUL

TOKYO, Jan. 16 — (AP) — The newspaper Asahi reports that ore rich in uranium has been found in Southern Japan, but officials at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said it was "highly improbable."

Lt.-Col. H. G. Shenck, head of MacArthur's natural resources section, said Japanese have been "discovering" uranium in Japan ever since the war ended.

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