

The Educational Horizon

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ever, it has been more recently suggested that the idea of establishing a Memorial Fund be coupled with that of establishing an educational foundation. An appeal would be made to all Canadians, not only to teachers but also to the general public. The new objective then would undoubtedly be considerably larger than originally planned. The questions of such a fund, however, will be acted upon at the March meeting in Montreal, a report of which will be given in the Horizon after the conclusion of business. The Annual C.T.F. Convention will be held in Halifax during the week of August 11th, 1947. The main topic to be discussed will be: revision of National Policy, if necessary; a complete report on UNESCO and teacher shortage. Any suggestions of revision of such policy (of which each of you should have a copy as published in the Horizon and elsewhere) may be sent to John Connolly in Montreal, such revision to be taken to the Halifax Convention for consideration of the C.T.F. With regard to teacher shortage and the C.T.F. committee has been selected to conduct a thorough study and to make recommendations thereon. National Health Week this year will be Feb. 2-8 inclusive. Since on January 18th representatives from our P.E.I.T.F. waited on the Government re salary increase, it might be of advantage to conclude by referring to some very timely writings as referred to in Dr. Crutchfield's monthly report of the C.T.F. The following report issued by the Canadian Education Association for the year 1945-46 shows the appalling situation with regard to salaries paid to teachers in rural schools:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Minimum, Median. Rows include Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec (Catholic), Quebec (Protestant), Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

water on the table (was, were). 12. The book of poems read and enjoyed (was, were). 13. Several kinds of vegetables shipped (was, were). 14. Mary's kitchen sister expected (are, is). 15. The general with his entire staff going to attend the dedication (are, is). 16. The little girl with her mother and her nurse just left (has, have). 17. Not one of them ever referred to the matter (has, have). 18. The brass associated with the flowers of the Calla Lily family. 19. A pair of birds built a nest in the old apple tree (has, have). 20. That is one of the saddest stories that ever been written (has, have).

Draw a line under the right word or words in the brackets: 1. The cat with her three kittens will give away (was, were). 2. The story of Roosevelt's travels very interesting (are, is). 3. A child with her nurse playing near (was, were). 4. The house in the woods built of logs (was, were). 5. The price of many things greatly advanced (have, has). 6. The first with its captain and crew to attempt the voyage of Quebec, her representatives in the Dominion Parliament always number (60, 65, 70, 75). 7. The King's representative in the Federal Government is the Lieutenant Governor, Prime Minister, Governor General, Minister of Finance. 8. Responsible government was obtained in N.S. as a result of the work of Lord Eglon, the efforts of Joseph Howe, rebellion, Lord Durham's report. 10. The leader of the Liberals of Ontario during the negotiations for

(a) MEASURES (For Crops) 1. A ton of dry hay is estimated at five hundred cubic feet to the ton. To find the number of tons in a mow, multiply the length in feet by the height in feet and then by the width in feet and divide the result by five hundred. 2. To find the number of tons in a stack, multiply the width in feet by the length in feet by one-half the height and divide by five hundred. 3. To find the contents of a round stack, multiply the distance around the stack in yards by itself and then multiply by four times the height in yards striking off two places from the right of the result thus obtained. This gives the number of cubic yards in the stack and by dividing by twenty will give the number of tons.

(b) Wood. To find the number of cubic feet in a log of wood, multiply one-fourth of the average circumference by itself and multiply the product obtained by the length, which will give the contents in cubic feet. (c) Capacity. To find the number of barrels of liquid in a square cistern, multiply the width, height and depth together and divide the product by 4. A cistern 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 4 feet deep contains 48 barrels of thirty-one and one-half gallons. To find the medium diameter of a cistern or barrel, add to the head diameter two-thirds of the difference between the head and the bung.

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GARDEN TERMS Bud-ding is grafting a single bud on to another plant. Bud-cases: The thick, fleshy layers that form the bulb of a lily and cover each other like the shingles of a roof. Cold-frame: An unheated, bottomless box in which plants are grown; it has a removable, sloping glass top. Crown-Where stems and roots join. Cuttings- Pieces of stem with leaves which, if placed in a suitable environment, will take root and form new plants. Diabud- To remove excess flower buds when quite small so that those remaining can develop more fully. Herbaceous- Without persistent woody stems, dying completely to the ground when dormant. Hybrids- Plants that have resulted from crossing two or more distinct species. Inflorescence- A flower cluster. Mulch- To cover the ground about plants with a layer of compost.

SEAT WORK 9. She never thought of anybody but herself; she was so... 10. He never spent a cent foolishly; he was so... 11. He never grumbled; he was so... 12. He strutted like a peacock; he was so... 13. She was always letting things fall; she was so... 14. She would not enter a dark room; she was so... 15. He always looked before he leaped; he was so... 16. We had never heard the name before; it was so... 17. She never boasted; she was so...

THE OCEAN CURRENTS The ocean contains. The more saline the water the heavier, or more dense it becomes. You will notice that most of the names given to the currents are simply the names of the countries by which they pass, as the Brazil Current, the California Current. One of the notable exceptions to this custom is the Gulf Stream. It was named the Gulf Stream because it was supposed to come from the Gulf of Mexico, but observation has shown that it has three major sources - first, those waters from the Caribbean Sea which follow the shores of the Gulf; second, those Caribbean waters which flow directly by the North Coast of Cuba; and third, the Antilles Current which forms part of the Gulf Stream north of the Bahamas Islands.

LOWER FORT GARRY (Continued) In the Council room great personalities have fore-gathered, from the ice-bound MacKenzie, from the sunny slopes of the Pacific, from the shores of Hudson Bay, keenly determined, hardy factors and traders had counsel under the guidance of Sir George Simpson, governor of all Rupert's Land. There would be determined the welfare of a race, the destinies of a nation in embryo, the business of half a

Another building of importance is the penitentiary. In the old days a wooden stockade, twenty feet high, enclosed the prisoners from the rest of the fort. These men worked on the farm north of the fort, did wood cutting and stone breaking. The remains of the stone pile can still be seen. Inside the penitentiary building, near the entrance and just beyond the stairway on the left, was at one time a sunken dark cell for refractory prisoners. This has long been filled in. Behind that, on the left side, sectioned off were individual sleeping cells for the prisoners, on both the ground floor and upstairs. The top floor was the prisoners' dining room. The iron guards' post on the small windows, are the originals. The old sphyre door is also preserved. No capital punishments were ever carried out at Lower Fort Garry. The penitentiary, as such, was created in the fall of 1870 and was the government jail for Rupert's Land. Colonel Sam L. Bedson was the warden in charge. At an earlier period this building was used as a storeroom, and later as a men's quarters. The site of the government penitentiary was moved to Selkirk in 1877. The remains of the bake oven, built by the prisoners for baking their own bread, is still an object of interest on the north wall. Other buildings of importance are the Company's second retail store and fur loft, situated to the south of the fort enclosure; the small wooden house close to the penitentiary and used by Dr. Young the prison doctor; and the original men's house on the west of the residence. This last mentioned was for a time a soldier's canteen, and later a women's asylum. It is now a stable, but some of the original compartments remain intact. In the early days of the Stone Fort's history, it was here that the light-hearted voyageurs and men of the winter trail gathered for a few hours feasting and conviviality, reaching the fort from York Factory and other places.

CURRENT EVENTS Trygve Lie is the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Pandit Nehru is the head of the new interim government of India. Molotov is Russia's Foreign Minister. The Foreign Secretary of U.S. is Byrnes. The areas of Canada which were the scenes of the steel strike: 1. Hamilton; 2. Sault Ste. Marie; 3. Sydney. The Viceroy of India is Viscount Wavell. The Moslem leader in India is Mr. Jinnah. The chief delegate for Canada at the United Nations meeting is Mr. St. Laurent. The head of the United Mine Workers of America is John L. Lewis. The new Citizenship Act, passed at the last session of parliament and proclaimed on Dominion Day, July 1, became effective January 1, 1947. The population of Canada (1946) was 12,120,044. The President of Mexico is Miguel Aleman. Australia's Minister to Washington is Alfred Stirling. Australia's High Commissioner to Canada is Francis M. Forde. Commander-in-chief of all Soviet ground forces is Marshal Ivan Koniev. President-premier of Interim French Government is Leon Blum.

TERRITORIAL CHANGES Italy - Loses African colonies (Eritrea, Libya, and Somaliland), Trieste, the Dodecanese Islands, special rights in China, and minor areas to Yugoslavia and France; recognizes independence of Albania and Ethiopia. Trieste is to be internationalized under the United Nations. Italy is to continue control of the African colonies pending their final disposition by the Big Powers within twelve months. Bulgaria retains prewar territory. Romania loses Bessarabia to Russia; regains Transylvania from Hungary. Hungary retains only prewar territory, thereby losing Transylvania. Finland loses the port and province of Petsamo to Russia.

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA, 1837 (1) The Constitutional Act gave the greater part of the financial control to the governor and council. This made it possible for them to ignore the wishes of the Assembly. (2) By degrees the council was selected from a small group of men known as the Family Compact.

an arrangement had been made whereby the Anglican Church received slightly more than one-fourth, the Presbyterian Church slightly less than one-fourth and the other churches the remaining half still leaving governors had habit of leaving the distribution of reserve land till the last minute before they left Canada, and then distributed only the Anglican share. (4) The Compact was highly abusive in its treatment of opponents John Gourlay, the first leader of the Reform party, was persecuted until his mind gave way and William Lyon MacKenzie, his successor, was five times expelled from great.

PEAFOWLS birds are coarse and tough. Wild peafowls lay only 8 to 8 eggs a year, but domestic ones lay more. The males are very vain, and they love to strut about displaying their gorgeous "eyed" tail feathers spread out in fan shape. The females are not so gorgeous. Peafowls, like guineas, have very rancid odours. They eat fruit, grain, insects and some twigs, and live about 20 years.

QUIZ 1. Why do some English towns end in Chester? 2. Rearrange statement to spell a word meaning interpret. 3. Is a brant a goose or a duck? 4. What country contributes most to the world's production of crude petroleum? 5. What is a ductile metal? 6. What is another term for a littoral climate? 7. Is a hookah: A Persia rug, (b) a water-cooled Turkish pipe, (c) a Dutch shoe. 8. What is a funambulist? 9. What is the difference between acclamation and applause? 10. What word port handles the greatest amount of tonnage of vessels? 11. Of whom did Shakespeare say "This was the noblest Roman of them all"? 12. What metal has a higher melting point than any other metal?

LABRADOR Labrador is rich in other wealth besides that of the sea. It has vast quantities of water power, extensive forests and many kinds of minerals, all awaiting development. The famous Grand Falls, on the Hamilton River, are 215 feet high. The word Labrador is the Portuguese word for laborer, workman or slave. Until 1763 the French regarded Labrador as their possession; but when Canada became British, Labrador was annexed to the Government of Newfoundland. Restored to Canada in 1783, it was again transferred to Newfoundland in 1880. The exact boundary line between Labrador and Quebec was finally settled in 1927. The remarkable work of the well known missionary-doctor, Sir Wilfred Grenfell, has made the name of Labrador known to hosts of people throughout the English-speaking world. A vast airport has been built in the interior. It is known as Goose Airport and is a sort of "sister" to the Gander Airport in Newfoundland.

THE LARGEST NATION The largest nations in the world are Asiatic peoples. The largest of all is China with a population of over 422 millions. There are in addition, 35 million more Chinese - those of Manchukuo, Mongolia and Tibet. India comes next to China. Its population in 1931 was 3,353 millions of people. India and China have more than one-third of the population of the world. Japan's other large nation, 415 has 73 millions in Japan proper, while the Japanese Empire contained about 105 millions in 1930. Of what we call the white nations, Soviet Russia is the largest with a population of 170 millions in 1939. Next to Soviet Russia comes the United States of America with 131 millions people in 1940. In 1930 she had only about 50 millions. The third white nation is Germany which, according to the census of 1939 had a population of 79 million. This number includes Austria and Sudentland. The 4th is Great Britain and Ireland which had a population in 1939 of 49 millions.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 813 Wellington St., Charlottetown.