

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSES

The new branch of the Department of Education was organized during the latter months of 1945 and put into operation in January, 1946. Lessons outlines are available for Grades 1 to X inclusive. The course for each grade is divided into 30 units or 36 lessons. Each lesson contains approximately one week's work in all the subjects. Pupils are allowed to go along at their own individual rate; that is, nobody is held back to keep pace with a class. The correspondence study lessons are proving quite successful and are considered by Family Allowance officials as equivalent to attendance at school for their purposes. The whole set-up may be described under the following seven headings: 1. Correspondence Study Branch. The branch office edits and prints the lessons and acts as a clearing house. After the lessons are printed the procedure is as follows: (a) The correspondence study lessons are mailed back to the branch office by day. (b) When the work is completed the answers are mailed back. (c) The correspondence study lessons are forwarded to the instructor who checks the work and sends the corrected lessons back to the branch office. (d) The corrected lessons are returned to the pupils. This process is repeated over and over again till the full course of 30 lessons is completed. 2. Pupils. Correspondence pupils may be divided roughly into four groups: (a) Pupils living in districts that have no teacher. (b) Young pupils that are unable to attend school for various reasons. (c) Older pupils who are needed for home work and wish to continue their studies. (d) Children of parents who are unable to send them to school. 3. Instructors. Success or failure of correspondence study depends upon the instructor. Her duty is to read and check the work, to offer suggestions, to make corrections, to give encouragement, to assist in every way possible. Five or six Charlotte town teachers are acting as instructors. 4. Supervisors. If the number of pupils in a district, using correspondence instruction is large, a local supervisor is necessary. His duty is to receive lessons and materials from the branch office, to direct pupils as much as possible and to mail the completed lessons back to headquarters. 5. Certificates. When a pupil successfully completes the full course of 30 lessons for his grade, he is awarded a promotional certificate. Pupils may also obtain MacLean Award of Writing Certificates if their writing is up to the returned standard. 6. Costs. The cost of the Correspondence Study Lessons is \$1.00 per month for the first year. Lessons are sent free to all instructors and women and to all crippled and sick children in the Province. If a whole school district is organized for Correspondence Study the Teachers are asked to pay no more than the amount of supplies which they would ordinarily pay to their teachers. 7. Teachers. Correspondence Study Lessons are available free of cost to all permit teachers in the Province. All older teachers who have returned to teaching. (a) Grades IX and X only to all teachers in ungraded schools. The following paragraph was taken from a letter received from Miss Nora Hodgins, B.A., Secretary of the Ontario Teachers' Federation. 'I have been meaning to write you and thank you for the copies of "The Guardian of the Child" which would appear to contain first-rate service to our members with very good publicity on education to the general public. You are to be congratulated on being able to material with which to fill space and which must mean a great deal to every teacher who reads it every day. With best wishes, I am, Yours sincerely, N. H.

GRAMMAR

Do not use a verb, conjunction, preposition, or noun in a double capacity when the use of one is grammatical. Wrong (verb): An opera house was built in one town and two churches in another. Right: An opera house was built in one town and two churches were built in another.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Stationary and Stationery. Stationary is an adjective meaning fixed; stationery is a noun meaning writing material. Principal and principle. Principal means chief or leading; principle means a rule or a general truth. Principal as a noun means headmaster, or the chief official of a school. Likely, likely, and apt. Likely merely indicates; liable conveys the additional idea of probability; apt signifies usually to perform. Note the movement of the poem. The whole poem suggests the jumping of a hunt, but certain lines show the preparation, increased movement of the hunt, close on the stag, renewed movement, last certain of success as the stag breaks away again. Try to do these changes. You may have to read several times. What time of year was 1879? Early autumn; when the apples went down and apples began to be "skinned". Who were Tinkerbell's Pup and Bell-of-the-North? The chief hot for the stag, the chief of the runnable stag goes right ahead.

ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

The St. Lawrence waterway development provides for deep water navigation from the head of the Great Lakes to the head of the St. Lawrence. The distance between Montreal and the head of the Great Lakes is 2,340 miles, and the development of water power and the development of other connecting waterways. The project has been under international investigation since 1906. In 1938 negotiations were completed. The project was signed in 1943. The project was approved by the Senate. On March 19, 1946, an agreement was signed by Canada and the United States which was approved by the Senate. The project will provide for a two-thirds majority in the Congress of the United States. In addition to providing for deep water navigation and power development, the international project also provides for the development of power from water of the St. Lawrence. The project also provides for the development of power from water of the St. Lawrence. The project also provides for the development of power from water of the St. Lawrence.

FRUIT TREES ARE PROPAGATED BY GRAFTING

For grafting, apple-seeds, cherries, or peach stones are planted in the spring. By autumn they have grown to be three or four inches long. The roots are cut off and the roots cut off a inch or two from the ground. The top root is cut into two or three sections, and on each a choice variety may be grafted. The graft is done by the orchard.

ALCOHOL

Alcohol is an intoxicating substance obtained from fruits, grains and wood by a process of fermentation and distillation. Fermentation is the change that occurs by living organisms caused by the action of yeast. The sugar and the oxygen are changed, and carbonic acid and alcohol are produced from it.

WOOD, AND IS USED TO PRODUCE SMOKELESS FUEL. Ethyl Alcohol is produced from fruits and grains, and has many valuable uses: 1. To produce a very hot, smokeless flame. 2. To dissolve gums and fats, in manufacturing. 3. To preserve animal specimens in museums. 4. To prepare certain medicines. 5. To use in a few conditions in sickness. 6. To fill the thermometer for very cold climates.

ESSAY WRITING

Teaching essay writing should not be considered as a task in itself, but should be planned to coordinate with the mediocrity activities of school routine. It should help to construct the foundation for a background of comprehensive reading is necessary for an appreciation of essay writing. Good writing to interest students in this form of literature is to introduce them first to writers, such as Mark Twain, Leo Tolstoy, and others. From the lighter types the class can be led to consider religion, politics, and social progress. First attempt at essay writing. English in the modern school, has come to mean much more than merely the study of words and their arrangement in sentences. Familiarity with current events, intelligent thinking, critical judgment, logical reasoning, organization, and understanding of other people and Nations must all enter into the English course. Students must be encouraged to read newspapers and magazines, to analyze speeches, editorials, debates, and broadcasts and to think and write about them. The teacher must be able to do this himself, and always the development and significance of the individual, and the spirit of freedom. If English is to be a living course, the curriculum must not be formulary, but dynamic, flexible, and growing. The form and structure will grow as the creative spark. The teacher must always be on guard against a programme which does not leave for work which is truly creative. Moreover, he must be genuinely interested in what he is trying to put across to his students, whether it be to desire to write creatively or to learn to write. The appreciation of prose and poetry cannot be taught by rote. The teacher must read aloud beautifully and appeal. Children must have time in class not only to listen to the teacher read much prose and poetry, but to read themselves.

JAPANESE BEETLE

These beetles with their gorgeous armour of green and bronze attack the garden, orchards and fields. This pest begins its depredations in June or July. They eat the leaves and fruit of many cultivated plants, such as cherries, corn, red clover, roses, elms, birches and oaks. When they have eaten all they need, they lay their eggs in the soil. The eggs hatch in the summer, and the larvae do much damage to the plants during the winter. Their native land is Japan. Here they have natural parasites which prey upon them, and because the Japanese practice such a high degree of cultivation, but in America they are a serious pest, costing the farmers and gardeners much money by their destruction. A few of them were found in United States in 1916. They became such a pest in the United States, after that the Department of Agriculture began to study their life history. They learn to swim, and they are found and introduced into these infested areas. These insects lay their eggs on the bodies of the beetles, and the eggs hatch out of the beetles and destroy them. Farmers and gardeners are using preparations of arsenate of lead which are spread on lawns during the Japanese season. The insects as they hatch, sprays used in this way do not seem to do much good. However, the full-grown beetles will not eat unusual substances. The use of course will save the plants that are sprayed but it does not destroy the beetles.

CURRENT EVENTS

On January 23, Felix Goun, Socialist chairman of the Constituent Assembly, was elected interim President of France to succeed Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Vice-Presidents are Maurice Thorez and Francois Mauriac. Minister of Foreign Affairs is Georges Bidault. Great Britain's Ambassador to the United States is Sir A. G. Kerr. Ambassador to Turkey is Sir David Kelly. Ambassador to Moscow is Sir Maurice D. Peterson. Chief of the Imperial General Staff in Britain is Field Marshal Montgomery. The Canadian Representative to U. N. O.'s Social and Economic Council is Paul Martin. The Consul-General of Italy in Canada is Count Carlo Felca Di Donato. The Minister of Yugoslavia is Marshal Tito. United States Ambassador to Moscow is Lt. Gen. Walter B. Dill. Prime Minister of Hungary is Ferenc Nagy. President of Hungary is Zoltan Tildy. The chief importance of the Kuril Islands is their strategic location. The Government of Gen. G. R. G. Case. The first General Assembly of U. N. O. was held in London. The President of Brazil is Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra. The President of U. N. O. is Dr. Paul Henri Spaak. The United States special envoy to China is Paul Marshall. The Premier of Greece is Them. Goussios. Canada's Survey Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Denmark is John D. Kearney. The national capital of Manchuria is Chanchun.

"SHALL" AND "WILL"

To express future time, use shall with I and we and use will with you, he, she, and it. In asking questions, use shall with I and we and use will with you, he, she, and it. Promise or Determination use will with I and we and use shall with you, he, she, and it. In the following sentences fill in the blank with shall or will. 1. Where _____ you? 2. _____ I be pleased to come. 3. _____ you enjoy this book. 4. _____ I tell you a story? 5. _____ I hope we _____ meet again. 6. _____ I arrive tomorrow morning? 7. _____ I learn to swim? 8. You _____ have a pair of them for your birthday. 9. _____ I open the windows? 10. _____ do as I say. 11. _____ arrive next week. 12. They _____ be glad to see them.

"ITS" AND "IT'S"

It's written without an apostrophe shows possession. It's written with an apostrophe means it is standing.

EXERCISES IN GRAMMAR

In the following sentences fill in the blank with conditions taken from the list given below. 1. He is a coward _____ he does not tell the truth. 2. I was late this morning _____ the train was very late. 3. _____ I was not successful. 4. _____ he is very gentle at times. 5. I am sorry _____.

COMPOSITION

Good writing partly depends on the understanding the article of good writing. Better composition: I took a trip to Toronto last year because I had made a vacation. Grammar is the study in which words are related to each other in the sentence. Grammar is to be used not just memorized. That Grammar ends with the sentence.

FISHES (Continued)

The ear of the fish has neither outside form nor opening and is very imperfect in comparison with that of man. Extending along the sides of the body from head to tail is a line of modified scales containing small tubes connecting with nerves; this is called the lateral line and it is believed that it is in some way connected with the fish's sense, perhaps with the sense of hearing. The covering of the fish varies; most fish, such as the yellow perch and black bass, are sheathed in an armor of scales; others, such as the bullhead, have only a smooth skin. All fish are covered with a slimy substance which somewhat reduces friction as they swim through the water. In front of the gill openings, there is the act of breathing. A fish lives in the water where it must breathe, and find its food. The water world is quite different from the air world and the fish have developed organs, senses, and habits which fit them for life in the water.

AUSTRALIA (Continued)

Australia is the continent of sunshine. Every part, even the long hours of sunshine. Meteorological records show that on most days of the year, even those official ones for some hours. No capital city gets less than an average of about six hours a day for the year. Perth, the sunniest city, has an average of nearly eight hours' sun daily, and many parts of the continent get even more. There are three main mountain ranges in Australia on which snow regularly falls - the Australian Alps in New South Wales, the Alps in Victoria, and Mt. Wellington in Tasmania. Mt. Kosciusko, in the new South Wales portion of the Australian Alps, is covered with snow for about seven months each year, it rises to 7,328 feet. New Zealand, Mt. Cook reaches 12,349 feet. In East India the volcanic peak of Rinjani, on Lombok, near Bali, is 12,221 feet high. The highest peak in Dutch New Guinea is Mt. Charal in 16,730 feet. The average rainfall in Sydney, the wettest capital in Australia, is 46.5 inches. More than half the dwellings in Australia are occupied by persons buying them by instalment. Before the outbreak of war there were more than 300,000 mortgage cars in Australia. The average income in Australia in 1943 was 327 pounds. Education is compulsory for 14 or 15 years, until the age of 16 or 18 years. Free education is provided in State primary, secondary and technical schools, and in temporarily.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams. 'WELL THAT MEANS I CAN'T HAVE ANY NEW CLOTHES THIS SUMMER!' 'I DON'T GET NEW CLOTHES!' 'YOU HAVEN'T LOOKED UP THE NEW WATCH FIRM STEP DOWN THIS ALLEY OUR FORTUNE-TELLER I'LL ADMIT I HAD TO BUY SOME BOOTS ON THE TRADE BUT HE'LL MAKE US RICH!' 'NO... THERE MUST BE NO SUSPICION I'LL POUR LIQUOR IN HIS MOUTH TO MAKE IT APPEAR HE'S BEEN DRINKING AND IN A HURRY.' 'YOU'RE RIGHT! HE'S DEAD ALL RIGHT! NOW DRIVE FAST.'

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By HAM FISHER. LOOK TWIGGS! HERE IS A FRAGMENT OF PRICELESS METEORITE I STUMBLED UPON IN THE HINDUKUSH MOUNTAINS YEARS AGO! YOU MAY HOLD IT AS SECURITY FOR A LOAN OF \$50,000 I NEED CHEMICAL SUPPLIES FOR MY ATOMIC RESEARCH - HAR-RUMPH! 'LAST WEEK THAT RELIC OF OLD STONE (IRON WAS SHRAPNE!) YOU STOPPED IN THE BOER WARS - BUT HERE'S YOUR FIVE AND WHAT CHEMICALS ARE YOU USING TO BLEND URANIUM SERVED AT THE OWLS CLUB?'

BRINGING UP FATHER

By George McManus. 'AW-COME ON DOWN TO DINTY'S-WHAT DO YOU WANT TO GO HOME FOR?' 'I DON'T WANT TO GO TO DINTY'S-LATE NOW!' 'WONDER IF MAGGIE WILL BE IN A BAD FIX-MIND?' 'THAT'S THOUGH!' 'MR. WADE, I JUST GOT A TIP 'LL BE GIVEN 30 DAYS OR \$100 FINE, GEE!' 'TILLIE, THE COPS ARE SORE AT THE LITTLE WIRE 'LIVE GET OUT OF 30 DAYS!' 'WONDERFUL, TILLIE!' 'TAKE THE SENTENCE AND WRITE ABOUT YOUR CONDITIONS.'

TILLIE THE TOILER

By Wehbi. 'MR. WADE, I JUST GOT A TIP 'LL BE GIVEN 30 DAYS OR \$100 FINE, GEE!' 'TILLIE, THE COPS ARE SORE AT THE LITTLE WIRE 'LIVE GET OUT OF 30 DAYS!' 'WONDERFUL, TILLIE!' 'TAKE THE SENTENCE AND WRITE ABOUT YOUR CONDITIONS.'

More Food Needed By Many Millions

LONDON, March 28 (CP) - The woolen industry of Wales, sadly crippled when women ceased wearing flannel petticoats, shows it has recovered much of its vigor with a display of brightly-colored checked blankets, honeycomb weave quilts and traditional flannels. Nearly all had an air of individuality and freshness of color, probably because the industry is still confined to small mills and factories. Many of the exhibits were handwoven and most of the wool was from local sheep. The FWS and blankets were in a variety of mixed rich colors with one spectacular one in peacock blue with an orange and black design. The honeycomb weave quilts were generally pink and white or blue and white while some of the Welsh flannels were of the traditional black and red stripes or checks. Others were plain with a natural yarn spun with the colored threads giving broad shades. Lady Megan Howard, in opening the exhibition, gave some background on the oldest of Welsh industries, its decline and hopes for the future. She said the Welsh woolen industry existed in the 11th and 12th centuries as a domestic craft and later on all parts of Wales had their own little industry for local needs but also had surplus to export. 'But when,' Lady Megan said, 'the pink flannel petticoat gave way to artificial silk fabrics the industry began to decline rapidly. Wales did not take advantage of the new mechanical inventions, one reason was she did not have the capital resources to do so, and except for small catered units, the industry died out.' Today, Wales can produce little more than she requires for herself but the quality of the materials produced is high and with the great demand for export trade the obtain financial help to meet modern demands.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

A Boarding School for boys from ages 9 - 18 (Senior and Junior Schools - Grade V - XII inclusive. Giving preparation for entrance to University, to the Royal Canadian Naval College, and the Royal Military College. Parents are invited to consider the value of the School's training, where emphasis is placed equally on Physical, Personal, and Academic development. Enrolment for entry in September 1946 is approaching completion. Early enquiry is therefore advised. C. H. BONNYCASTLE, B.A. Headmaster. Rothsay, New Brunswick. 3-16-23-30-4-6-41

Joe Palooka

By HAM FISHER. 'STOP THE CAR! I GOT HIM!' 'WHY STOP... THIS IS THE TIME TO GET AWAY FAST.' 'NO... THERE MUST BE NO SUSPICION I'LL POUR LIQUOR IN HIS MOUTH TO MAKE IT APPEAR HE'S BEEN DRINKING AND IN A HURRY.' 'YOU'RE RIGHT! HE'S DEAD ALL RIGHT! NOW DRIVE FAST.'

Tippy and "Cap" Stubbs

By Edwina. 'OK DOCTOR, I'M SO GLAD YOU CAME--CAP FEELS TERRIBLE!' 'WELL, I HEAR YOU WERE QUITE TIRED LAST NIGHT TALKING TO ME PERKINS--' 'SCRAMBLING UP ON THAT ROOF--WITH TIPPY AFTER UNCLE IN HIS NON-TANNY ACT AT THE CIRCUS--I'VE BEEN PRETTY GOOD--' 'NOTHING WRONG WITH HIS TEETH--STUBBS?--FACED SEEMS A LITTLE SWOLLEN--I'VE SLIGHT TEMPERATURE--I NEED NEW GLASSES--'

Tillie the Toiler

By Wehbi. 'MR. WADE, I JUST GOT A TIP 'LL BE GIVEN 30 DAYS OR \$100 FINE, GEE!' 'TILLIE, THE COPS ARE SORE AT THE LITTLE WIRE 'LIVE GET OUT OF 30 DAYS!' 'WONDERFUL, TILLIE!' 'TAKE THE SENTENCE AND WRITE ABOUT YOUR CONDITIONS.'