

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

THE MARITIME SCHOOL BROADCASTS COMMITTEE MONCTON CONVENTION

The fall conference of the Maritime School Broadcasts Committee was held in the Brunswick Hotel, Moncton, N. B., November 2-3, 1945. Mr. George Young, Maritime Regional Representative of the CBC presided. D. B. Lusty reported on progress throughout the region. Mr. Young stated that he had visited each country and that everywhere there is interest in being kept abreast of school broadcasts.

Dr. Pascook, Director and Chief Superintendent of Education, N. B., expressed his appreciation to the committee for their work and laudatory. He urged Teachers' Organizations to encourage more effective use of the programmes. Referring to a booklet he said he thought an annual booklet was now desirable and made a request that this matter be placed on the agenda for consideration at our next meeting. Discussing future possibilities, he stated that his department is already looking for a highly qualified audio-visual aide man, and expressed the hope that before too long someone will be found to devote the full time to this work in N. B.

Mr. Kane, reporting for Nova Scotia, said that his department was indeed grateful for the fine cooperation and support of the independent stations. Mr. Lloyd Shaw, Director of

Education in P. E. I. reported 26 schools were now using radios with several others awaiting receiving equipment. He stated that keen interest is being shown in school broadcasts by Teachers' Organizations and Service Clubs on the Island. Discussing utilization he said that the teacher training classes would be incorporating this information into their courses of study as soon as possible.

Mr. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, O.C.B. Toronto, outlined the National School Broadcasts as designed more for the building of fine Canadian citizens than the presentation of academic material. Discussing Provincial School Broadcasts of other regions, Mr. Lambert said that in some cases more novel programmes were being provided, whereas in the Maritimes an effort is made to direct the broadcasts along academic lines.

Mr. MacPadden reported that the Parkdale School District was among the pioneers in P. E. I. in installing radio receivers for reception of school broadcasts; and that the teachers of Parkdale have been profitably following the series for some time. Neighbours and parents of the pupils in this district also follow the broadcasts with interest, indicating the programmes are being heard by an increasingly large audience.—To be continued.

HOW CANADA IS GOVERNED

The Dominion of Canada is a democracy. Parliament is composed of the King represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of Canada. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General. The House of Commons is elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada, as in the United Kingdom, a steadily decreasing one. The chief responsibilities involved in legislation are assumed by the House of Commons.

The Governor-General can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts entirely by and with the advice of his ministers.

STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

It was passed by the British Parliament December 11, 1931, which Canada may amend or repeal all statutes, orders, ordinances and resolutions or regulations forming part of the law of Canada, except the British North America Act.

The Mulberry Dock

The Mulberry artificial dock which the Allies built at Normandy at a point they reached while Hitler's armies were concentrating on defending the narrow beach. With its heavy concrete caissons to act as breakwaters, its floating piers for loading and unloading, the Mulberry dock can be adapted to the requirements of many coasts in different parts of the world according to needs. It was first described with or without breakwaters, could be usefully employed for loading mining and forest products to the nearest point on the coast, where at present many miles must be traversed to reach a natural loading port.

ADENOIDS

Adenoids are bundles of glandular tissue situated behind the nasal passage at the upper part of the throat. Normally, like the tonsils, they act as filters in preventing disease germs, dust, etc., in breathed air, from entering farther into the body. They may interfere with breathing either by overgrowth or by becoming diseased as in the case of adenitis. Diseased tonsils, and though not always associated, when overdeveloped they may obstruct the opening into the eustachian tube, thus interfering with the air pressure in the middle ear and causing a defect in hearing. When diseased, they may spread infection through the eustachian tube to the middle ear, causing an abscess.

Obstruction to the nasal passage may result in snoring when the patient is sleeping. A task may interfere with his sense of smell. It may also give a "nasal" twang to the voice.

Diseased adenoids may be suspected and should be referred to the physician when the following signs appear: (a) Chronic nasal discharge. (b) Frequent colds or bronchitis. (c) Frequent coughing or sneezing. (d) Droppings of mucus in the back of the throat. (e) Deafness or hearing. (f) Mouth breathing. When diseased or enlarged adenoids are not removed, many children are affected by the characteristic facial form and expression. This may be partially due to obstruction of the air passages, or in part due to the fact that the system of an oversecretion of the adenoid tissue. These children are frequently dull in appearance and retarded mentally, so that early removal of the adenoids in such cases is most important.

DANGLING PARTICLE

The dangling participle is another error in sentence structure from which a knowledge of grammar can help save us. A participle, we must ever remember, serves as an adjective, and as such must modify some noun or pronoun in the sentence in which it appears. Whenever the sentence offers no noun or pronoun, the participle is said to be dangling. This error results from the writer mentally changing his point of view and consequently changing his subject after he has begun composition. For example, in the sentence, Seated on the fence, the car whizzed past me, the subject began as if "I" were the subject. He changed to car and thus left dangling the participle seated.

Another error in sentence structure is the use of a participle which is not a participle. For example, "The car whizzed past me (correct)."

WORK AND PLAY

Complete the following sentences by using the correct word from the words in brackets:

1. That Saturday morning the outside world was (discouraging, inspiring, insignificant, melancholy).
2. Tom thought the task of whitewashing the fence (endless, tedious, delicious, amusing).
3. Tom feared the boys would (tease, ridicule, neglect, criticize) him if he stayed to do the task his aunt had given him.
4. All of a sudden Tom had (a flash of energy, a vision, a temptation, an inspiration).

SPELLING (Continued)

Maintaining interest in spelling

1. Use in social situations—letters to absent pupils, letters to parents, or friends.
2. Contributions to school papers—short stories, news items.
3. Careful supervision of all written work.

REVIEWS IN SPELLING

1. First review of Monday errors comes on Tuesday. Then again on Thursday and Friday.
2. Second review comes in review series in Canadian Speller, weekly 3 or 4 weeks later.
3. Review of errors listed in Spelling Notebooks, either by teacher or by Spelling Partners.
4. Contextual review as arranged in Canadian Speller at beginning, middle, and end of school year.

DICTIONARY WORK

Grade 2—Preparatory work (see 2nd week).
Grade 3—Use of guide words are dictionary page (see 6th, 20th and 27th weeks).
Grade 4—Dictionary work as source of meanings for words and of correct pronunciation. (See 6th, 10th, 18th weeks).
Grade 5—Dictionary exercises. (See 1st, 2nd, 10th, 20th weeks).

PREPARATORY WORK IN USE OF DICTIONARY

1. Learning the alphabet.
2. Practice in finding words in alphabetical lists using only first letter. C. Practice in arranging words alphabetically considering only the first or first two letters.
3. Practice in making own dictionary from misspelled word list or similar source.
4. Practice in finding words considering first three letters. B. Practice in finding useful or best definitions.
5. Practice in using an unabridged dictionary.
6. Practice in finding synonyms and antonyms. Interpretation of diacritical marks: (1) accent, (2) long and short vowels, (3) diphthongs, (4) macron and breve.

HELPS TO THE STUDY OF MEANINGS

1. Frequent use of the dictionary.
2. Substituting words in sentences.
3. Dictating in sentences, and words together, too, principal, their, committee, its, already, receive, beginning. Find the missing letters by using the dictionary: P-spiration, disappear.
4. The great change brought about in the life of England by the invention of machinery is known as the Industrial Revolution.
5. The introduction of machinery led to the system which affected the lives of the working classes since.
6. A great change in the making of iron took place as a result of the discovery by the work of the passing of.
7. Penny postage was established in Great Britain at the suggestion of.
8. The electric telegraph was the invention of and.
9. Improvement in the conditions of the working classes was brought about mainly in two ways, by the work of the and by the passing of.
10. Factory law reforms have been passed mainly through the efforts of.
11. Four social reforms that have been passed to better the lot of the working classes in Great Britain are.

HISTORY

Complete the following sentences by supplying words omitted.

1. The great change brought about in the life of England by the invention of machinery is known as the Industrial Revolution.
2. The introduction of machinery led to the system which affected the lives of the working classes since.
3. A great change in the making of iron took place as a result of the discovery by the work of the passing of.
4. The great change brought about in the life of England by the invention of machinery is known as the Industrial Revolution.
5. The introduction of machinery led to the system which affected the lives of the working classes since.
6. A great change in the making of iron took place as a result of the discovery by the work of the passing of.
7. Penny postage was established in Great Britain at the suggestion of.
8. The electric telegraph was the invention of and.
9. Improvement in the conditions of the working classes was brought about mainly in two ways, by the work of the and by the passing of.
10. Factory law reforms have been passed mainly through the efforts of.
11. Four social reforms that have been passed to better the lot of the working classes in Great Britain are.

LEICESTER SHEEP

Leicester (pronounced les-ter), sheep were developed in the county of Leicester, England, about 1760 as a mutton and long-wool breed. They soon became the most popular breed in England, where they are still fairly popular. The breed has been improved in the United States, but has never become as popular as the heavier wool breeds. Leicesters are too large and grow too fat to produce

READING AS AN AID TO CHILD GROWTH

As a means of extending education and promoting child growth reading is of special value.

1. It makes the lives of children richer and more meaningful through the stories, descriptions and records of the past that are available in their homes and in the school.
2. It enables them to satisfy valuable curiosities about people, animals and plants, strange regions, former times, distant places, famous men and women.
3. It helps them to keep in touch with friends and to know what is going on in the community, state, and nation.
4. It enables them to secure material for fuller understanding and for use in solving problems, and helps them to learn how to act in new situations.
5. As a form of oral communication, it is a valuable means of informing, convincing, and giving pleasure to others.

TAKING UP A NEW SUBJECT (Mathematics)

The great educator Pestalozzi laid down the principle that "all mathematical knowledge is founded upon immediate observation, and therefore we proceed from the concrete to the general, and abstract by means of innumerable examples." So, in beginning a new subject in mathematics, "really teach it. Let the lesson be lively and stimulating, but give the pupils plenty of time to think when you are developing a new idea. Go over it in different ways; present it in as varied

ABBREVIATIONS

U.N.O.: United Nations Organization.
N. E. S. C. O.: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.
G. N. R. E. A.: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
U. N. F. A. O.: The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.
A. M. G.: Allied Military Government.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Secretary of State of United States is J. F. Byrnes.
The Foreign Minister of Britain is Ernest Bevin.
Place chosen for trials of German war criminals whose offences have no particular geographic location is Nuremberg.
The Premier of Italy is Ferruccio Parri.
Premier of Australia is Joseph E. Chifley.
The President of Eire is Sean T. O'Kelly.
The Foreign Minister of China is Wang Shih-Chieh.
The leader of China's Communists is Mao Tse-tung.
The Foreign Minister of Spain is Alberto Martin Arista.
The "Kamikaze" was the Japanese suicide plane.
The country having the largest irrigation system in the world is India.
Canada's Minister of National Defence is Douglas Abbott.
The Governor-General of New Zealand is Lt.-Gen. Sir B. C. Freyberg.
The population of the United States is 139,000,000.
The Premier of Nova Scotia is Hon. A. L. Macdonald.

Provincial Department Of Fisheries Recommended by Reconstruction Committee

Establishment of a Provincial Department of Fisheries "under a suitable Minister who will administer the department with the assistance of two men or more as the department expands, and a secretarial staff" is the major recommendation of the Fisheries sub-committee, contained in the Interim Report of the Prince Edward Island Advisory Reconstruction Committee. The Report, which was submitted to the Government last July, is being tabled in the Legislature next session.

The Fisheries sub-committee is under the chairmanship of Mr. S. H. Burrows, Charlottetown. Other members are Messrs. J. J. Larabee, James Burden, T. H. Fraser, and Edward Gallant.

The report suggests that the assistants to the Fisheries Minister be a director of Fisheries, and a chief clerk, and in the beginning their duties be divided—one to look after records, compiling of statistics, survey of markets, etc., the other to be a man having both scientific and practical experience in the various phases of the industry, who would act as field man for the promotion of improved methods of fish handling, packaging, grading, etc.

Estimated Cost
The annual cost of the Province of the new department is estimated at \$1,500.

"This committee feels," says the report, "that when such a Provincial Department of Fisheries is set up that it would work closely with the already established Federal Department of Fisheries, so that the two departments will fit in together and bring about more detailed solution of problems peculiar to this province, the main items of such a survey being:

- (a) Improvement of boat harbours to accommodate larger fishing boats, or the creation of new boat harbours adjacent to the best fishing grounds where no such harbours exist.
- (b) Inspection of breakwaters and safeguards for boat harbours with a view to repairs and improvements.
- (c) Erection of new plants for handling, storing and distributing fish, including the setting up of salt fish storage, canneries and cold storage.

HOW THE BLOOD VESSELS DIFFER

The wall of an artery consists of three layers:

- (1) The innermost is the elastic membrane lined with thin flat cells.
- (2) The middle layer is a thick one of muscle and elastic fibers—give a dimple as they are stretched.
- (3) The outer layer consists of bundles of supporting tissue and elastic fibers. As people become older, the walls of the arteries usually become less elastic. This condition is known as "hardening of the arteries." Although the longer capillaries are only about 1/100 of a dimple as thick, they branch again and again to form a microscopic network. Capillaries have only one layer of cells.

The outer layer of muscle the thickness of which forms the inside lining of the arteries and veins. This single layer permits the passage of materials readily into and out of the capillaries. In a piece of muscle the size of a pin, there are about seven hundred muscle fibers and two hundred capillaries.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to: Millar MacPadden, 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

Yes! Sweeter, tastier bread with FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH ACTIVE YEAST



This active fresh yeast goes right to work, gives you full value because it's full strength. And bread made with Fleischmann's active fresh yeast tastes sweeter, is lighter, more tender.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—Get Fleischmann's active fresh yeast with the familiar yellow label—Canada's dependable yeast favorite for over three generations.

Always fresh—at your grocery

MADE IN CANADA

Gassy Dyspepsia Quickly Corrected

One simple means of relief is to regulate the system with DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS; they act quickly upon the stomach, bowels and liver; they assist in toning the system, and thereby help many a stomach sufferer to a sound and robust health. Start your day right. Be well regulated all the time. Never be sluggish. Keep your stomach and eliminating organs in up-to-the-minute condition. DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS can help you to get effective relief—quickly, efficiently. 50¢ a box at all drug stores.

DR HAMILTON'S PILLS

Tion of the grounds between West Point and North Cape yields total of 2,062,000 lbs. of green fish annually which when processed by canning or salt curing are valued at \$281,250. The fishing gear including boats, engines, nets, trawls, traps, lines etc. has a value of over \$300,000. The number of fishermen actually engaged in fishing is around 150; the people employed in canning and curing of fish number around 200; while the total persons depending upon the fisheries for a livelihood is close to 1500.

BRINGING UP FATHER



TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS



TILLIE THE TOILER



No Happiness in the Home When Mother Is Sick

The tired, worn out mother cannot make a happy home if she is sick and worried by the never ending household duties.

She gets run down and becomes nervous and irritable, downhearted and discouraged, can't rest at night, and gets up in the morning feeling as tired as when she went to bed.

Women suffering in this way may find in Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills a remedy with which to help reorganize their health, build up the run-down system, and assist them back to health—happiness again.

Price 50¢ a box, 50¢ pills, at all drug stores. Look for our trade mark "Red Heart" on the package.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

By George McManus



By Edwina



By Webster

