

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

## -A SATURDAY FEATURE-

### Presenting News And Views Of Interest To Teachers And All Others Seeking Improvement In Educational Matters

#### AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS

In Prince Edward Island where agriculture is the chief industry no one can afford to remain entirely ignorant of the problems and conditions of this occupation. Hence town students should study elementary agriculture, as well as country students, in order that they may always take an intelligent interest in the agricultural development of our "Million Acres".

Broadly speaking, agriculture is a rather unpopular study in the school. Perhaps the chief reason for this is that the majority of teachers have not had sufficient special training in agriculture, and are often not greatly interested in the subject. Too, too long have teachers dictated pages of notes dealing with spraying, and breeds of sheep, swine, and cattle, etc., and then concluded the lesson with: "Memorize these for next day. No wonder you'll be a farmer when you work distasteful. The successful teaching of elementary agriculture depends upon a great deal, because it is not an exact science. Enthusiasm in turn depends upon an interest in and knowledge of the

subject. The teacher's contribution, then, must be a real interest in this branch of learning and some general knowledge of it. But even then the task will be difficult unless he has at his disposal appropriate reference books, bulletins, and classroom charts.

Another reason why agriculture as a subject of instruction is not so popular as it should be is the fact that people would like to escape from the hardships of farm life. Many boys and girls brought up on the farm frequently prefer subjects that will provide an ultimate means of escape. Always the trend has been from the farm to the city. This is an unfortunate trend which should be counteracted as much as possible by agricultural education. The school system, in this respect, is making a mistake. Hard facts and the conditions of the farm must be solved by study and work. Only by the scientific farming taught in our high schools and colleges can the farmer be made easier and only then will the continual migration of our brightest sons and daughters cease.

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH

John Perrybangle, the Carrier, comes home in the evening bringing several parcels, among which is a wedding-cake for Mr. Tackleton, the Toy Merchant who is going to marry beautiful May Fielding. With John is a fresh-faced, dewy-eyed man whom he found sitting by the roadside on a chair made from a collapsible walking-stick. Caleb Plummer, who works for Tackleton, calls for a package and is about to leave when Tackleton appears to ask the Perrybangles to the wedding. When Tackleton sees the Stranger inquires if he might rent a room. John hesitates, but his wife who knows the true identity of the Stranger eagerly agrees.

Next day Caleb Plummer and his blind daughter, Bertha, and his busy making gold. The walls and ceiling, earthenware and furniture all betray the extreme poverty of the old man. And yet Caleb has always kept from his daughter the misery and faint-heartedness which are his. The room is gay, her father is well-dressed, and Tackleton is merry. The kind old man has devised her that she may be happy. He is describing once more his beautiful coat—in reality made of a box-covering on which the long "glass" is painted when Tackleton appears to ask if he might come to the picnic to be given by Mrs. Perrybangle. Caleb Tackleton has the Toy-merchant tells her that he is going to marry May Fielding and the Blind Girl becomes very sad. "What is the matter?" she asks with old Gruff and Tackleton? At the picnic that day Bertha wishes good luck with so much enthusiasm that Caleb realizes the terrible truth. On the other hand John is upset. Tackleton has just led him to look in the window.

#### SAFETY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The following Safety Rules in case of serious fire may be of some assistance to teachers and parents in safeguarding children. They are contributed by the Ontario Safety League which has done much to make Canadian boys and girls conscious of the need of preventing accident.

The rules are as follows:

1. Never go to bed without knowing the quickest, safest way to leave the house.
2. Keep your own halls, stairs and fire-escapes perfectly free from obstruction.
3. Give the alarm instantly, by calling "Fire," except when in a crowded room.
4. In a crowded room, try to send the alarm quickly and quietly and keep the people calm.
5. If you send a telephone alarm, call the operator and say—"I wish to report a fire," and be sure to give the exact address.
6. If your door is closed when you smell smoke, shut your windows to prevent draughts, and open your door very cautiously, keeping your face behind it, that the smoke may not rush in and suffocate you. Slam it shut if fire or smoke threatens to rush in.
7. If there is smoke, but no flame, tie a wet cloth around your mouth and nose and crawl on your hands and knees if smoke is at all dense.
8. If possible close all doors you pass, in order to keep the fire from spreading.

#### LORD ELGIN GOVERNOR (1847-1854)

In spite of the Act of Union, the government of Canada did not have full responsibility until the reign of Lord Elgin, son-in-law of Lord Durham.

Rebellion Losses Bill  
This bill granted a sum to those

loyalists who had suffered loss at the hands of the rebels in 1837-38. The new parliament approved the bill for over Canada, and Lord Elgin had no other course but to sign it.

"No pay to rebels" was the cry

of a Montreal mob which said that rebels were being paid as well as loyalists. They assaulted Elgin and burned the parliament buildings and library.

Parliament has not met in Montreal since, but met alternately at Kingston and Quebec city until Bytown was chosen by Queen Victoria and called Ottawa.

Canada has enjoyed responsible government since Lord Elgin's time, and to his astuteness and tactfulness we owe a great deal.

The year 1864.  
Parliament settled three great political issues during this last year of Elgin's regime.

Abolition of Seigneurial Tenure  
The Feudal System had worked well under French but when the British came, and there was no Intendant to oversee the system, it did not aid development of the country as the British frehold system.

In 1864 each tenant paid a certain sum to the Seigneur and the balance was paid by the government.

Settlement of the Clergy Reserves  
The Church of England claimed a greater share of the clergy re-

serve due to the wording of a clause in the Constitution Act. The constant bickering among the Protestant churches caused the authorities to sell the land and give the money to the municipalities for such improvements as the building of schools.

The Canada-U. S. A. Reciprocity Treaty, (1855-56).

1. Certain natural products of the sea, the farm, the forest, and the mine were freely exchanged between the two countries.
2. The use of Canadian canals and coastal fishing waters was given to U. S. A.
3. Canada was given the use of Lake Michigan or her vessels.
4. The agreement could be ended on one year's notice by either party.

After lasting for ten years the treaty was terminated by U. S. A. The reasons were:

1. Growth in U. S. A. of a belief in protective tariffs.
2. American ill-feeling toward Great Britain for her friendliness to the Southern States in the Civil War.
3. Belief held by many Americans that by the repeal of the treaty they could starve Canada into the Union.

#### Correspondence

A. W. M. —During the Great War 600,000 Canadian soldiers were sent overseas, one-tenth being casualties. One-third of the officers in the Royal Air Force were Canadians. Sir Sam Hughes was the Canadian Minister of Militia and the leaders of our forces were Sir Julian Byn, and Sir Arthur Currie. Canadians were distinguished in the following battles: St. Eloi, St. Julian, Sanctuary Wood, Passchendaele, Second Ypres, Passchendaele, Givenchy, Courcette, and Vimy Ridge.

C. H. L. —Carnivorous plants are plants which have developed the curious habit of capturing insects and using them for food. They are green plants and manufacture carbohydrates. But they live in soil poor in nitrogen compounds so that protein formation is interfered with. The bodies of captured insects supplement the protein supply and the plants have come to depend upon them. These plants capture insects by means of enclosing cilia covered with sticky fluid on by means of a set of traps constructed like a steel trap. Examples of carnivorous plants are the drosera, or sundews, and pitcher plants.

E. G. —The international boundary between Canada and the United States passes down the centre of the lakes and rivers. If this would result in an island being divided between the two countries, an agreement has been arrived at granting the whole island to one country or the other. Thus in Lake Huron St. Joseph Island was granted to Canada, and Drummond Island to the United States. The waters of the Great Lakes are international, and each country can fish or navigate without interference from the other up to three miles from the shore.

M. B. —The perfect infinitive should be used only when it is needed. "I should have liked to have gone" has the meaning too far back; the "liking" phrase is already placed in completed past time, and the "not going" phrase repeats the meaning, and either would be plain.

A. J. G. —In the sentence "Rain began to fall" is a complete, mental infinitive.

E. T. —An epithet is a "filling" word. The most common one is the verbalized adverb of place. There. "There once stood a house on this mound."

D. S. —Thank you for your encouraging letter. A Senator must be thirty years of age, must be a British subject, must own property

of the value of \$4,000, and must reside in the province (or district in Quebec) for which he is appointed.

R. D. —The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comprises all of the old Russian Empire except the new republics created after the World War. Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. This territory is divided into Soviets, that is republics controlled by committees of working men. The Soviet Republics are Russia, Ukraine, Crimea, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. E. M. Linoges in Northern France noted for his porcelain manufactures. It suffered in the English and Huguenot Wars, and was sacked by the Black Prince in 1370.

N. W. —Czechoslovakia is bordered by four nations now, since Austria as an independent country has disappeared from the map. 35 per cent of its fourteen million inhabitants are neither Czechs nor Slovaks. The most substantial minority group is the Sudeten German population, half of which lives in Western Bohemia. There are also many Magyars and Ruthenians, and many Poles. Six languages are to be found upon a Czechoslovakian banknote—Czech, Slovak, German, Magyar, Polish, and Ruthenian. This may be seen that the country of the Czechs and Slovaks is anything but a homogeneous state and that its welfare is greatly dependent upon its international relationship.

R. W. —Artificial silk, or rayon is made by passing spruce wood pulp through fine holes in tiny holes, thus making a thin thread. After further chemical treatment these threads are used as the greatest producer of rayon. Canada should stand high in the manufacture of artificial silk because she has abundant raw material in her spruce forests and also much experience in making pulp. The first rayon factory in Canada was at Cornwall, Ontario.

The clausal analysis is as follows: "He in the long way will lead my steps aright," is a principal clause.

"Who from zone to zone guides through the boundless sky my course," is an adjectival clause, modifying "He." This must read alone "is an adjectival clause, modifying way."

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions and queries are welcome and should be addressed to G. E. Hart, Charlottetown.

# How Many Dollars In The Safe?



## 20 Cash Prizes For Best Answers

The number of dollars in the safe is the sum total of the figures shown in the picture. These figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. WHAT DO ALL THESE FIGURES ADD UP TO?

NOTE—None of the heavy lines forming the outline of the safe, nor the light lines showing the edges of the safe, is to be considered a figure, nor is the handle of the safe to be considered a figure.

This Contest is Sponsored by The Charlottetown Guardian.

All prizes are guaranteed by The Charlottetown Guardian to which all correspondence should be addressed.

## 20 Prizes Offered

- For the correct, or nearest correct, solution, cash prizes as shown below will be paid:
- |           |           |            |          |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1st prize | — \$15.00 | 6th Prize  | — \$1.00 |
| 2nd prize | — 10.00   | 7th prize  | — 1.00   |
| 3rd prize | — 4.00    | 8th prize  | — 1.00   |
| 4th prize | — 3.00    | 9th prize  | — 1.00   |
| 5th prize | — 2.00    | 10th prize | — 1.00   |
- and 10 more prizes of 50c each. Twenty prizes in all.

## Conditions (Continued)

- mediate family living in the same house.
- Rule 5.—Every competitor, already qualified under Rule 2, 3, or 4 may, if he or she so desires, qualify the entry for a chance to win DOUBLE the amount of the prize that might otherwise be won. To so qualify the entry it is necessary to have it accompanied by a new subscription. Thus if a person, qualified under Rule 2, sends in a new subscription with the entry and wins first prize that prize will be \$30.00 instead of \$15.00. A subscriber in arrears would have to pay all arrears, renew into 1939, and send in a subscription for someone else in order to qualify for a chance to win DOUBLE the prize. A person not now a subscriber would have to subscribe himself, and also send a new subscription for someone else to qualify his entry for a chance to win a DOUBLE prize. It is not obligatory to qualify under Rule 5, but such qualification gives a contestant a chance to win DOUBLE the prize that otherwise might be won.
- Rule 6.—Each competitor, by sending in his solution, agrees that the decision of the judges be indisputable and final.
- Rule 7.—All solutions must be sent on the printed form below.
- Rule 8.—In cases of a tie, the prize will go to the one who had sent in a new subscription with his or her solution in accordance with Rule 5. If those who tied have both, or all, sent in new subscriptions then the prize will go to the one whose subscription on which he or she became eligible is paid farthest in advance in the year 1939 or 40. If both or all are paid in advance of Dec. 31, 1940 then the money will be divided evenly among those tying for the prize.
- Cut out this form along the border lines, fill in and mail early to the Charlottetown Guardian, or bring it to this office.

## CONDITIONS

- Rule 1.—The competition closes July 31, 1938. All solutions to be considered must reach the Charlottetown Guardian by that time.
- Rule 2.—Any daily subscriber who is paid in advance of Dec. 31, 1938, is eligible to compete for the above prizes. Also any and all members of the subscriber's immediate family, living in the same house, are eligible to compete. No money need be sent with the solutions, but see Rule 5 regarding double prizes. All news correspondents are considered eligible under this rule.
- Rule 3.—Any subscriber who is in arrears may compete on condition that the arrears are paid and the subscription renewed to some date in 1939. Such persons should immediately write to or call at the office of Guardian to learn the amount of the arrears payable. Any and all members of such a subscriber's family may compete also when the subscriber has paid the arrears and renewed into 1939.
- Rule 4.—Anyone not eligible under Rule 2 and not becoming eligible under Rule 3 may qualify for competition by sending in his or her new subscription, and this shall also qualify any and all of the members of his or her immediate family living in the same house.

### Today's Short Wave Radio Program

(All Time is Eastern Standard)

- SATURDAY, MAY 28**
- Schenectady**  
5:00 p. m. —El Chico, Spanish Revue. WXXAD, 19.5 m., 15.33 meg.
- Berlin**  
5:00 p. m. —Variegated Music. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
- 5:30 p. m. —World News WIXAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.
- Tokyo**  
6:00 p. m. —Musical Program. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.
- Budapest, Hungary**  
6:00 p. m. —Snapshots from the World. Eucharistic Congress. HAT, 22.8 m., 9.12 meg.
- London**  
6:00 p. m. —"In Town Tonight," fifth season. GSB, 19.4 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GCG, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
- Boston**  
7:00 p. m. —News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m., 9.6 meg.
- Rome**  
7:30 p. m. —Concert of Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luhn; "18th Century Music at Bologna." ZRO, 31 m., 9.83 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.88 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.
- Berlin**  
8:30 p. m. —Songs by Robert Schurmann. DJD, 25.4 m., 11.77 meg.
- Caracas**  
8:30 p. m. —Dance Music. YVSR, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.
- London**  
10:15 p. m. —Recital of Popular British Music. ZRO, 31 m., 9.83 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GCG, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.
- Paris**  
10:45 p. m. —Recordings. TPA4, 25.6 m., 11.72 meg.
- Tokyo**  
12:45 a. m. —National Program. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

**SILVER FOX COAT**

A silver fox fingertip-length coat cut across horizontally rounded lower sleeve manipulation with vertical treatment of the fur in the jacket proper. The away-from-the-face collar is an interesting detail.

Minards remover stains.



## LOVES LAST TRIBUTE

A memorial from Chandler and Bell, THE OLDEST MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. We have a complete stock of Swedish and native granites with over one hundred monuments of Vermont marble, which we manufactured in our own plant from rough stock in the very latest designs.

We are offering for 30 days a VERY SPECIAL PRICE to enable those desirous of erecting a memory stone an opportunity to see the best assortments of monuments we have ever had.

As we do not employ agents, in this, your first saving is from \$15.00 to \$50.00 dollars on commissions.

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These are promptly handled from the fishermen into our freezers and we can assure you of clean, sound fish, packed in boxes of 25 pounds each. Also boneless beef, boneless horsemeat, beef tripe, beef cheeks, beef hearts and ground meat.

**Island Cold Storage Company**

## Solution How Many Dollars Competition

(a)—My solution of the number of dollars in the safe is \_\_\_\_\_

(b)—I am eligible for the competition on the subscription addressed to the following subscriber:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

(c)—Amount enclosed on account of the above subscription, \$ \_\_\_\_\_

(d)—New subscription. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Second new subscription. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Amount enclosed for new subscriptions, \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Name of contestant \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1938

NOTE: Sections (c) and (d) are for use only if subscription is not paid in advance of Dec. 31, 1938, or if sending in one or two new subscriptions. All new subscriptions must be paid for at least one year.

## Subscription Rates

(Cash In Advance)

The Charlottetown Guardian, \$5 in City per year, delivered. Anywhere outside of Charlottetown by mail, \$4.00 per year. By mail in Canada mainland \$5 per year.