

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

DISCIPLINE

The way in which matters of discipline are handled has a very great influence upon the character of the pupils. The first aim should be to prevent disciplinary cases from arising. When the work is interesting and adjusted to the ability of the pupils, and when the social atmosphere of the room is congenial, difficulties are not of frequent occurrence. Good discipline depends, too, on the encouraging and sympathetic attitude of the teacher and also on his good humour and self-control. When disciplinary cases actually arise, the contribution to character will depend upon disciplining the child for the solution of the difficulty, and recognition of his attempt to improve. The judicious teacher will deal with the child patiently and will

think in terms of the change to be brought about in him rather than in terms of punishment. Conduct which contributes to the good of others affords the only real means for personal growth, and, conversely, the realization of the innate capacities of the individual contributes to the total quality of the life-group. Every detail of school experience makes a contribution, for good or ill, to the character and personality of each pupil. No school should be a thing in itself. Between actual life and school life there should not be a great gulf fixed.

We need an education which fits a boy to get on living, create a desire for more education, implants ideas of service, and lastly, teaches him how to spend leisure in a rational manner.

FERTILIZERS

are necessary because the soil may have become exhausted in one or more of the soluble elements necessary for plant growth. Barnyard manure is the most common fertilizer used and the best because: (1) It costs less; (2) Adds plant food; (3) Provides good effects for years after application. Green manure refers to crops grown for the purpose of being ploughed under as manure. Rye, mustard, buckwheat, and clover are so used.

Commercial fertilizers include lime, sodium nitrates, phosphates, etc. These contain elements that are readily soluble, and, too, the amount of each element required can be determined before applying. Elements likely to be lacking:

1. Nitrogen. 2. Phosphorus. 3. Potassium. 4. Calcium. Nitrogen produces stem and leaf growth—the essential element of protein. Dark green of the leaves indicate a good supply. Supplied when lacking by: (I) crop rotation; including a legume crop; (II) manure; (III) sodium nitrates; (IV) ammonium sulphate; (V) dried blood.

Phosphorus. Produces seed, particularly by grain crops. Supplied by: (I) manure; (II) ground bone; (III) ground phosphorus rock.

Potassium produces storage organs (potatoes). Gives stiffness to the stems of plants (hay). Supplied by: (I) manure; (II) wood ashes; (III) potash.

Calcium neutralizes the acid in the soil. Lack causes sour soil. Sour soil does not liberate plant food. Supplied by (I) manure; (II) lime.

TROUBLESOME WORDS

So after negative is generally to be preferred to as. He is not so good as Charles.

So, in the sense of therefore, should not be overworked. Most, more than: These expressions, in instances such as those below, involve different constructions. Your sample is more satisfactory than any other that I have seen. Your sample is the most satisfactory of all that I have seen. Some place; do not use as an adverb for somewhere. It must be here somewhere. Let's go somewhere today. The reason is that: Not the reason is because. The reason is that there is no gasoline. Way: Not ways, in the sense of a short distance. He was a little way ahead.

When, Where (in definitions): do not use is when or is where in defining.

Trolling is drawing the line through the water by the motion

of the boat.

You and I: Correct for all nominative constructions. You and me: Correct for all objective constructions. Casual, happening by chance; accidental. Causal, relating to cause and effect.

Continual refers to time and may apply to what is periodically interrupted and resumed.

Continuous applies to that which is uninterrupted, and may refer to time or space. A continual walling, but a continuous wall.

Elegy, a reflective song or poem dealing with death.

Eulogy, formal praise, not necessarily of one dead; an encomium. Indict, to charge with a crime. Indite, to write; compose.

Instance, an illustration or example; also, a request.

Instants, particular movements of time; seconds.

WHO SAID?

1. "England expects every man to do his duty."

2. "This time we are all in the front line."

3. "I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec tomorrow."

4. "We can finish the game and beat the Spaniards afterwards."

5. "Now, since I find such kindness on your part towards me, I cannot choose but love and favour you; affirming that no prince in the world more favoureth his subjects than I do you, nor no subjects or Commons more love and obey their sovereign lord than I perceive you do."

6. "The birds are flown!"

7. "I raised such men as had the fear of God before them, as made some conscience of what they did; and from that day forward, I must say to you, they were never beaten, and wherever they were engaged against the enemy, they beat continually."

8. "His greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad."

9. "He is a Prince of royal courage, and hath a princely heart; and rather than he will miss or want part of his appetite, he will hazard the loss of one-half of his kingdom."

10. "I am not suffered to speak except what justice other people will have."

11. "I am come among you as you see at this time, not for my recreation and sport, but being recalled, in the midst and heat of battle, to live and die amongst you—I know I have but the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too, and think foul scorn that Parma, or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm."

12. "Now God be praised, I will die in peace!"

13. "They may ring their bells now, but they will soon be wringing their hands."

14. "Thank God, I have done my duty!"

CHAMELEON

The ability the chameleon shares with many other animals and they are able to change because they possess within the skin a great number of small cells closely packed together, filled with small granules. This causes a white color by reflecting light. Other cells are full of oil-drops and appear yellow; others contain brown or reddish pigment, and the changes in color are brought about by contraction of different parts of the skin, and the movement of

the different pigments. Thus, when all the pigment is forced toward the surface, the animal looks quite dark. When the pigment is not so near the surface the color is changed to green, and where there is no pigment the skin appears yellow. These changes appear to be under the control of the will of the chameleon, but, in addition, the external surroundings, such as heat or cold, also cause changes in the color.

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BUCKLEY'S CINNAMATED CAPSULES

ROBERT BURNS (1759-1796)

Robert Burns, a famous Scottish lyric poet, was born in Ayrshire. He received a meagre education. At school he received instruction in "Penmanship", French and mensuration. He also read the Bible and specimens of the verse and prose of the reign of Queen Anne.

His ignorance of the great body of literature compelled him to seek the sources of poetry in nature and his own experience. His early life was spent in incessant drudgery on the farm. At the age of fifteen he was doing the work of a labouring man. On account of the failure of a farming venture, he was on the point of starting for Jamaica, when the favourable reception of his poems recalled him. He was invited to Edinburgh and was idolized by the most brilliant society of the capital. The proceeds from the publication of the second volume, in 1787, enabled him to take a farm on the banks of the Forth. In 1789, he removed to Dumfries, where he had obtained the position of an excise officer.

No poet whatever his race or age, has so completely won the affection and proud admiration of his countrymen as Robert Burns. For years his name has been a household word, and his poetry a powerful reality wherever the Scottish language is intelligible. Yet the circumstances of his life—his lowly origin, brief and

regular education, continual toil, poverty, and early death were all against the manifestation of his genius.

Versatility of imagination, vigor of expression and utter veracity of description are the prime features of the poetical art of Burns.

In song he is matchless. Among this class are Sweet Afton, Highland Mary. His humor which is often mixed with sublimity, horror or pathos is well displayed in The Jolly Beggars and Tam O'Shanter.

His tenderness and sympathy toward all creatures are visible in A Winter Night, the Address to the Mountain Daisy, and To A Field Mouse.

His graphic power in describing natural and social scenes is shown in The Cotter's Saturday Night, The Brigs of Ayr, and Hallowe'en.

He is the poet of common humanity, whose every-day toil, joys, sorrows and aspirations he glorified by his song. It may be said his songs gushed from his heart as steam from the clouds of summer or tears from the eyelids start.

"His true life," said Lord Rosebery, "began with his death; with the body passed all that was gross and impure; the clear spirit stood revealed and soared at once to its accepted place among the fixed stars in the firmament of rare immortals."

DEMOCRACY

The main characteristics of democracy include the following:

1. The sovereign power rests in the collective body of the people. Democracy promotes government of the people, by the people, for the people.
2. Although decisions are by the majority the rights of minorities are respected, and, in turn, minorities must be ready and willing to co-operate for the common good.
3. Whenever feasible, the citizens should be consulted on all important matters, either directly or through their elected representatives.
4. The government exists for the good and welfare of all the people.
5. Many rights and privileges are guaranteed to the individual. These, however, are limited by his responsibilities to the state.
6. Four freedoms are associated

with democracy: freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom from fear, freedom of worship.

7. Democracy is dynamic and is renewed and continued only through education.
8. A democratic society endeavors to provide equality of opportunity for all.
9. Human personality is held supreme. Human values are stressed. Respect for personality and provision for self improvement and enrichment are basic. Indeed it is becoming increasingly apparent that if democracy is to survive, our schools must assume increased responsibilities in educating our youth in its principles and practice. Tolerance, respect for the rights of others, fair play, and co-operation must be lived in the classroom. Truly, the future of democracy largely rests with education. T.M.I.

CURRENT EVENTS

Britain has recognized Communist China. In Peiping, the Chinese Communist capital, a note signed by Ernest Bevin was handed to Chou Enlai, Communist China's Foreign Minister. It said: "His Majesty's Government is serving that the People's Republic of China is now in effective control of by far the greatest part of the territory of China, have this day recognized that Government as the de jure Government of China."

Britain's capital investment in China, totalling more than three hundred million sterling, is greater than that of any other country. British capital in China owns shipping firms, coal mines, banks, trading firms, telephone systems, real estate, and British business men want to find out whether they can get along with the Communists.

Prime Minister of India is Jawaharlal Nehru.

Foreign Minister and Premier of Ceylon is D. S. Senenayake.

Canada's External Affairs Minister is Hon. L. E. Pearson.

The Minister of the new Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, is Walter E. Harris.

Revenue Minister McCann took over the new Department of Mines and Technical Surveys as well as retaining his present portfolio.

Elph Maybank is parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.

The new Departments of Citizenship and Immigration, of Resources and Development, and of Mines and Technical Surveys were created by Acts of Parliament passed at the last session of parliament. They divide the functions of the old Resources and Reconstruction Departments and the Citizenship Branch of the State Secretary's Department.

Minister of Resources and Development is Mr. Winters.

Minister of Agriculture, Canada, is Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is Dr. H. H. Hannam.

WRITING SUMMARY

A summary is a "cut down" statement, and it may represent any type of composition—essay, story, poem, letter or speech. Its greatest value is the demand it makes upon us to read, and to listen carefully and thoughtfully. Into a few well-ordered sentences we must put the "pith" of a paragraph, or even a whole page, and the result must be clear, brief and interesting.

Hints on writing a summary:

1. Try to get the main idea of the selection by thoughtfully reading it to the end.
2. Read it again, this time jotting down the main ideas in each paragraph.
3. Using your own words, try to condense the thought to one-third of its original length.
4. Strike out all explanations and illustrations.
5. Do not add your own opinion about any idea expressed in the article.
6. Go over the summary you have made to make sure that it is as clear, brief, and smooth as you can make it.

RULES TO OBSERVE IN CLASS DISCUSSIONS

1. Never be discourteous even if you are provoked.
2. Weigh carefully the opinions of others in the group.
3. Be truthful in all your statements.
4. Be tactful and good humored in opposing another's views.
5. Stick to the topic under discussion.
6. Speak clearly and distinctly.
7. Aim at variety of sentence structure.
8. Do not have a prepared speech, but be ready to contribute something to the discussion.

BAKELITE

Perhaps the most familiar synthetic resin product was developed commercially in 1907 by Leo Hendrik Baekeland, a Belgian-born chemist who did much work in the United States. From his name was derived the trade name Bakelite.

Bakelite and plastics like it have two basic ingredients: phenol, which is a coal tar product, and formaldehyde, which is usually obtained from one form of alcohol. When allowed to react at a suitable temperature, the phenol and formaldehyde yield a clear amber-colored solid. This is called the

primary stage. Further heating changes the chemical construction of this solid into a permanently hard substance which can resist almost all chemical attacks. The chemical change which takes place is known as polymerization.

In the production of articles, the phenol-formaldehyde combination in the solid primary stage is ground into a fine powder and is mixed with various fillers or coloring materials, and is pressed into molds of the desired shape. Heat and pressure are applied which cause the powder to change its form. A thin-walled object may be molded in less than a minute.

NEOPRENE

Neoprene is the commercial name for a rubber-like plastic which is superior to natural rubber in many respects. Coal, limestone and salt provide the raw materials for Neoprene. A German product, Buna, is another rubber-like plastic.

Though more expensive than

natural rubber, neoprene is used in increasing amounts because it resists oil, heat, sunlight and many other chemicals and conditions which quickly render natural rubber useless. Neoprene and Buna differ from natural rubber in their chemical composition.

SOIL BACTERIA

Classes of Soil Bacteria. We should think of the soil not merely as a storehouse for the plant, but also as a busy factory where

great numbers of bacteria and other organisms are constantly at work. These organisms are found in greatest numbers near the sur-

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lines are many new designs in long, chandelier-drop earrings. The Paris fashion of jewelled, sequined and lacquered eye masks of net or lace has its British counterpart in jewelled spectacle frames and lognons.

CANOE COVE Y. P. U.

The regular meeting of Canoe Cove Y. P. U. was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel MacLean on January 10th.

Meeting opened by singing "What a Friend" followed by repeating the Lord's Prayer in unison.

The scripture was taken from John 1:16-18 and read by Rer MacNevin.

The lesson for the evening was read by Charles MacNevin. The singing of "Lord I'm Com'g Home" then closed the devotional period. It was decided to send \$5.00 to

Night Clubs Bow To Evening Hats, Designs Run Wild

LONDON, Jan. 27 — (CP) — The latest "night-cap" topic in London is not the best liquor. It's what man will wear with her latest evening gown.

Women and fashion have won the battle with the restaurateur. It is now fashionable, and allowable, to wear a hat with formal evening wear.

Taking their cue, milliners have allowed their imagination full range.

The hats themselves are mostly small, demure, head-hugging affairs. It's the plumage that takes the day.

They are embroidered with anything from sequins to sea-shells. Feathers may make the complete hat or be used in decoration as in one small velvet skull-cap set diagonally with four huge brushes of pastel feathers—some what like crossed sheaves of corn.

Tulle, net and organdie are used for small egg-shell caps deco'ed with flowers, leaves and fruit.

Crossed bands of sequins create small skull-caps sometimes finished with velvet brims to make tiny bonnets. High drooping ostrich feathers may cover one ear or a full spray of osprey may curl high above the forehead.

Sequined and figured veiling is the only decoration on some of the tiny velvet skull-caps, but they can be mounted by huge, decorative, jewelled hat pins.

The new hat fashion has given rise to sets of matching bags, gloves, hats and sometimes even shoes.

A hat of woven ostrich feathers in bright flame is combined with gloves and hat in suede and velvet stitched with bright beading.

Some of the prettiest evening hats seen in London for a long time are the white grosgrains set with gold, jet and crystal embroidery and sometimes finished with jewelled feather mounts. Grosgrain bag and shoes can be made to match. Gloves are suede.

To complement the tiny hats, short hairstyles and low neck-

FLUORESCENT LIGHT SPARKS ART DEBATE

LONDON, Jan. 24 — (CP) — Experts divide in argument over whether fluorescent lighting is harmful to art masterpieces.

The Slade School has removed all fluorescents from its gallery, but the National Gallery is retaining its fixtures, though experimenting to see whether fear may be justified.

William Coldstream, head of the Slade School, holds that fluorescent lighting harms pigments and canvas of the old masterpieces.

He says the Louvre in Paris has had the same experience and also has changed its lighting system.

The National Gallery has sent experts to the Louvre to discuss it with Technical Advisor Cogniard, of the Department of Fine Arts.

Meanwhile, artists note that Graham Sutherland, one of Britain's leading contemporaries, paints by fluorescent light rather than by daylight.

Another who eschews daylight is Pablo Picasso, who, however, employs ordinary electric lighting.

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