

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

WITH THE C. T. F.

by J. A. S. Williams

In the last issue of the Horizon, we indicated that we should give a full account of U. N. E. S. C. O., as reported by our C. T. F. delegate, Dr. Floyd Willoughby.

The following are excerpts from the above-mentioned report:

"I may say at the outset that I am very favorably impressed in deed with the possibilities of this new arm of the United Nations. There was evident at all times a unity of purpose and a determination to bring about a better understanding among the nations and contributing to the peace and security of mankind. It is interesting to note that, aside from the project to aid the Education Scientific and Cultural reconstruction of the devastated areas, which was rightly accorded the highest priority by all sub-commissions and the Conference, the project started for correcting these educational faults, and the chance to gain the information so valuable to the future planning of a nation's food may soon be gone.

5. Study of Tensions Conductive to War: This will include study of nationalisms, the pressure of populations, and the effect of technological progress on the adequacy of national governments to provide for the economic well-being of peoples.

6. Philosophic Problems: Finally, UNESCO will examine the philosophic problems faced by the modern world. It will attempt to find common ground for understanding and agreement between diverse philosophies and religions. This is a new problem, philosophically and one which is vitally related to the cause of peace.

In presenting this program to the general conference of UNESCO, Mr. Archibald MacLachlan, as chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Program Commission, made the following statement:

"Here, in our opinion, is a program for common action to construct in the minds of men such defences of the peace as the nations of the world can maintain. It is a program to create a new atmosphere of confidence, and to lower the barriers of suspicion, and despair for men to agree on a common plan, they should, we think, be able to agree on this. In the final count, in the last determination, we trust our power to be men. As men—thinking men—as men who think, believe, and have the will to act—we can agree together on the ends of peace. Agreeing on that end, we should be able to agree that there are steps by which the end can be reached, and that we have confidence that the projects here proposed are projects which can bring us nearer to the hoped-for goal, we put these programs in the hands of the world."

Two weeks ago we gave you a hopeful word with regard to the decision of the Income Tax Commission. Since that time I have received word as follows from the Deputy Minister:

"A review of the Act by which the Income Tax Federation was incorporated would indicate that membership in this organization would be very essential to the earning of a teacher's salary; therefore, amounts paid as supposed to exist. There are two types of soil in certain localities which are recognized as giving especially good results with apples, and, in a broad way, soils with certain characteristics, especially with reference to their moisture-holding capacity, are sometimes recognized as being desirable for particular varieties. These are finer distinctions, however, than the average grower is likely to make in selecting orchard sites.

To be suitable for apples a soil must be well drained, be retentive of moisture to a favorable degree, and pass a good degree of fertility, either naturally or as a result of the management it has received. The substrate must be deep and reasonably friable. These soil qualities which are emphasized, apple trees cannot thrive where the soil holds free water, that is, water can be seen as such, for any considerable period of time in the spring or after heavy rains. On the other hand, a "leachy" soil which suffers quickly in time of drought is to be avoided. That a soil must be fertile is self-evident; otherwise the trees cannot make a good growth. Frequently, however, the importance of this factor is not realized.

The Snowy Owl is large, has no horns, often very white in color but may be marked with dark bars, white face, hood in the north but may come south during winter when food is scarce in homeland, may be seen in winter flying over open prairie or marshland like a silent grey shadow, white coat provides protective coloration and prevents loss of body heat, thus helping to keep the owl warm when temperatures are low.

Children should become acquainted with the leading personages to be found in New France. These were: (1) The governor: Outline his work in the colony. Use the story of Frontenac to illustrate the life of a governor, the work he did, the problem he had to face.

(2) The Intendant: Children should become familiar with the work of Jean Talon, the first and the greatest of the intendants.

(3) The bishop: Be sure the children read about Lavall, first bishop of New France and the most aggressive champion the Church in New France had. Not only did he reign supreme in the vigorous life of the colony, but the vigor with which he attacked vital problems in the colony made him the dominating figure in the Sovereign Council which administered colonial affairs in the name of the King of France. Apart from the government officials and religious leaders, there were many other interesting figures in the colonies. First there was the seigneur.

Answer the following questions: (1) How did the seigneur get his land? (2) How big was a seigniorie? (3) In what way was the seigniorie divided among the habitants? (4) What payment and service was required of the seigneur in return for the land? (5) What facilities was the seigneur required to provide for the habitants? (6) How large was the habitant's farm? Why did it face the river? What advantages were to be found in dividing the land in long, narrow strips facing the river? (7) Describe the habitant's home. (8) What clothes did the habitant wear? What food did he eat? (9) What feudal dues did the seigneur demand of the habitant? (10) Who were the lords in nature's great family? How was the fur trade carried on? What furs were obtained? What goods were exchanged for the furs? What evils arose as a result of the fur trade?

CHARLES LINNAEUS He was born at Rasmult, Sweden, in May, 1707. In 1727 he was sent to Lund, and afterward to Uppsala University to study medicine, but he devoted himself to the study of botany for the remainder of his life. He was the Dutch naturalist who employed Linnaeus to superintend his garden. He classified all the plants and trees and shrubs, and, while so studying, wrote the system of work on the scheme of things in nature as it seemed to him. Linnaeus was the founder of modern botany. He classified all plants in scientific order. He did the same thing for the animal world. He thus laid the foundation of classification for the whole realm of nature. He it was who brought order out of chaos in nature's great family. He was beloved and greatly respected by the whole of Europe.

THE CABBAGE BUTTERFLY Notice the knobs on the antennae or feelers. All true butterflies possess these, a fact that helps to distinguish them from moths. The cabbage butterfly was imported here from abroad. Its larvae is comparatively free from hairs, and therefore grub-like. 1. In which of its four states: (a) egg, larva, pupa or adult did the cabbage butterfly likely travel across the Atlantic? (In the pupa state.) 2. What protection has the caterpillar against its enemies? It is colored green and is difficult to see against the green leaves on which it lives. 3. What protection has the pupa against its enemies? It assumes some shade of brown that renders it inconspicuous against its usual background. It looks like a bit of withered leaf. 4. Which brood should the gardener make special efforts to exterminate or control? The earliest brood. He may spray his cabbages at this period of their growth without fear of poisoning those who eat them. 5. Why is spraying more effective when the cabbage plants are small than when they have formed heads? The spray can reach all the leaves. In the older plants the caterpillars burrow their way to the inside, where they are safe from sprays or powders. 6. Cabbage butterflies existed long before man cultivated the cabbage or cauliflower. What did its larvae feed on previously? On other members of the plant family to which domestic cabbage belongs. Wild Mustard, Shepherd's Purse, Cress, Radish and Turnips. 7. What advantage has the cabbage over other members of its family from the viewpoint of the butterfly? It has larger and more succulent leaves.

THE ADVERB—CLAUSE Principal Clause: Advert-Clause. He will succeed because he works hard, (cause). He talked so much, that he made himself hoarse, (effect). He walked with a cane, lest he should stumble, (condition). I will do this, if I am allowed, (condition). He will never succeed, however much he may try, (concession).

CLOUDS A cloud is composed of little globules of water or crystals of ice, which float high in the air. Any process that cools air, if allowed to act steadily will in time bring it down to its saturation temperature and produce a cloud. We might wonder what cooling process could be taking high up in the air, where clouds usually form. For instance, if a mass of moist air were blown against the side or top of a cold mountain, it might easily be chilled below its saturation temperature and a cloud would result. But this could occur only in mountainous districts, and clouds are abundant over plains. Warm air may be cooled by mixing with cold air, but such mixing probably does not take place on a large scale. For when a mass of air is blown into a certain region, it usually does not mix to any great extent with the air that was formerly there, but pushes the mass before it and thus replaces it. Therefore mixing accounts for only a very small amount of cloud formation. When air is compressed, as in a bicycle tire, it becomes warmer, and when it expands, as when the air suddenly escapes from a bicycle tire, it becomes cooler. Air rises to higher levels either because it is in an ascending air current or because it is tilted up the side of the mountain. In both cases it is reaching regions where there is less air above it and consequently a steadily decreasing pressure.

HISTORY QUESTIONS 1. Who was the first Premier of Canada? Sir John A. Macdonald. 2. How was Joseph Howe's opposition to Confederation overcome? By giving Nova Scotia better terms. Later, by building the Intercolonial Railway. 3. When did Canada acquire the territory of Hudson Bay Company? 1869. 4. What new province was formed from this territory? Manitoba (1870). 5. On what terms did B. C. enter Confederation? That a railway should be built to connect this province with the east. (1871). 6. On what terms did Prince Edward Island join? That the Dominion Government should buy out the land-owners and should take over the railway (1873). 7. What questions were settled by the Washington Treaty? Claims arising out of the Civil War; boundary between Canada and United States in far west, and fisheries question. 8. How was the fisheries question settled? The Atlantic Fisheries to be open to the United States for 12 years in return for a sum of money. The United States received free navigation rights on the St. Lawrence River; Canada had similar privileges on Lake Michigan and Yukon River. 9. What is meant by the National Policy? The placing of duties on foreign goods in order to protect those manufactured at home. 10. When was the Canadian Pacific Railway completed? 1885.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Miss M. MacNaught, 512 Falgout St., Charlottetown.

Don't Gamble With Your Good Health Good health is a priceless asset that should always be protected. For good health, once lost, may never be regained. If you are troubled by restless nights, irritability, or nervousness, try Milbura's Health and Nerve Pills. Manufactured under the supervision of experienced chemists and pharmacists, they contain only the purest of ingredients. For more than 50 years Milbura's Health and Nerve Pills have been used by thousands as a tonic for frayed nerves or a general run-down condition. They stimulate the nerve cells, help to improve the blood content, increase the appetite and thus help to promote peaceful sleep. Milbura's Health and Nerve Pills are sold at all drug counters. The T. Milbura Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A GOOD MAN TO KNOW He can help you create a guaranteed estate which will promote thrift and eliminate financial worry about your future. He's a good man to know.

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada Home Office Toronto Established 1897 1897—A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE—1947

For Variety And Value In Spring Fashions



An outstanding selection of the freshly styled, finely needled fashions that will be the corner-stone of your Spring wardrobe.

SUITS—Embroidered cardigans, lengthened jackets with little-girl collars, back-flaring peplums. Crepes, worsteds, novelty suitings... with gored or pleated skirts. Black, brown, grey, powder, beige, green. 12 to 20, 16 1/2 to 24 1/2.

COATS—Swaggerers with lavish back-swag, caesals with push-up sleeves, dressmaker fitteds and the new shorties. Velours and wool crepes; beige, powder blue, grey, gold, navy and black. 12 to 44 and 16 1/2 to 24 1/2.

"THE GLORIA"

"Where Smarter Women Shop" 108 QUEEN ST. PHONE 614

appreciation and thanks to the Honourable gentleman representing Prince County. If all our Members of Parliament were as alert and well-doing to the teaching body as Mr. MacNaught, we should not be doing so much clamouring and making so many requests re salary and other matters.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

The teacher we believe to be the greatest force outside of the home, and in many cases the teacher is more influential than the home in developing good citizens. We know from our experience in Junior Red Cross work that teachers have been a tremendous factor in recent years in inculcating good health and "health conscience" in children. This is proving to be of inestimable value in making healthier and happier men and women.

The school is the logical place to teach children good health habits because in many homes the parents are insufficiently informed or interested in developing them. If the child be taught to keep his body functioning properly and learns how to ward off preventable ills and the simple measures to adopt when ill, he is sure to be a healthier, happier child and will likely be a better happier citizen. We advise every teacher, on Prince Edward Island, who has not yet developed a Junior Red Cross Society in his or her classroom, to start one at once just as an experiment. The Red Cross Society has been one of the greatest agencies in history, not only in its services of palliative and preventive merit, but in making people care.

THE EYE

The eye is made of three coats: (1) An outer layer the Sclera or Sclerotic coat which is cartilaginous in structure, to which the muscles that move the eyeball are attached. The anterior face of this coat is transparent, and is the Cornea of the eye. The Cornea is covered in front by a delicate transparent skin continuous with the body skin, called the Conjunctiva; (2) a middle coat, the Choroid Layer, made of highly vascular connective tissue. The choroid fits closely inside the sclera, but doesn't cover the optic nerve. At the edge of the cornea it leaves the eyeball wall and stretches in front of the lens, forming the Iris, which has an opening in its centre, the Pupil. The Iris divides the part of the eye in front of the lens into two chambers, an Anterior chamber and a Posterior chamber, both filled with Aqueous Humor. Just behind the Iris the choroid is thrown into folds called the Ciliary Processes, to which are attached the Suspensory Ligaments that hold the lens capsule in position? The ciliary processes have unstriated muscle fibers, both radial and circular, and by contraction can change the tension on the lens capsule, thus altering the curvature of the lens. There are muscles in the Iris, circular and radial, which control the size of the pupil.

ORCHARD Local Climate

With the location well selected, the local climate in relation to the site has to do largely with unreasonable frosts. Because relatively cold air is heavier than that which is warmer, it settles to the lower levels. Hence, "low ground" is frosty as compared with the higher slopes and ridges which may adjust it. For this reason sites should be selected having good atmospheric drainage. Sites which are relatively high compared with the surrounding areas afford good air drainage, other things being equal. For a similar reason a slope is better than a level that represents the same elevation of the surrounding areas. On the other hand, slopes which are so steep as to make the care of the orchard difficult ought to be avoided unless there are compensations of adequate value to justify their use. The particular point of the compass toward which the slope inclines is of secondary importance except where it is very steep. Under the latter conditions the activities of the trees might be hastened on a southern and retarded on a northern exposure. These results would be favourable or not, depending on their correlation with other factors. Also, a steep slope away from the direction of strong prevailing winds may afford some protection. Again, a site in close proximity to a large body of water is usually comparatively frost free. The influence of such bodies of water is to retard vegetation in the spring and to delay the occurrence of frosts in autumn.

"SOIL"

The soil factor is fundamentally important in relation to orchard sites, but it does not have the narrow limits sometimes supposed to exist. There are two types of soil in certain localities which are recognized as giving especially good results with apples, and, in a broad way, soils with certain characteristics, especially with reference to their moisture-holding capacity, are sometimes recognized as being desirable for particular varieties. These are finer distinctions, however, than the average grower is likely to make in selecting orchard sites. To be suitable for apples a soil must be well drained, be retentive of moisture to a favorable degree, and pass a good degree of fertility, either naturally or as a result of the management it has received. The substrate must be deep and reasonably friable. These soil qualities which are emphasized, apple trees cannot thrive where the soil holds free water, that is, water can be seen as such, for any considerable period of time in the spring or after heavy rains. On the other hand, a "leachy" soil which suffers quickly in time of drought is to be avoided. That a soil must be fertile is self-evident; otherwise the trees cannot make a good growth. Frequently, however, the importance of this factor is not realized.

SNOWY OWL

The Snowy Owl is large, has no horns, often very white in color but may be marked with dark bars, white face, hood in the north but may come south during winter when food is scarce in homeland, may be seen in winter flying over open prairie or marshland like a silent grey shadow, white coat provides protective coloration and prevents loss of body heat, thus helping to keep the owl warm when temperatures are low.

LIFE OF THE PEOPLE IN NEW FRANCE

Children should become acquainted with the leading personages to be found in New France. These were: (1) The governor: Outline his work in the colony. Use the story of Frontenac to illustrate the life of a governor, the work he did, the problem he had to face.

(2) The Intendant: Children should become familiar with the work of Jean Talon, the first and the greatest of the intendants.

(3) The bishop: Be sure the children read about Lavall, first bishop of New France and the most aggressive champion the Church in New France had. Not only did he reign supreme in the vigorous life of the colony, but the vigor with which he attacked vital problems in the colony made him the dominating figure in the Sovereign Council which administered colonial affairs in the name of the King of France. Apart from the government officials and religious leaders, there were many other interesting figures in the colonies. First there was the seigneur.

Answer the following questions: (1) How did the seigneur get his land? (2) How big was a seigniorie? (3) In what way was the seigniorie divided among the habitants? (4) What payment and service was required of the seigneur in return for the land? (5) What facilities was the seigneur required to provide for the habitants? (6) How large was the habitant's farm? Why did it face the river? What advantages were to be found in dividing the land in long, narrow strips facing the river? (7) Describe the habitant's home. (8) What clothes did the habitant wear? What food did he eat? (9) What feudal dues did the seigneur demand of the habitant? (10) Who were the lords in nature's great family? How was the fur trade carried on? What furs were obtained? What goods were exchanged for the furs? What evils arose as a result of the fur trade?