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THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

-A SATURDAY FEATURE-

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

THE HOME AND THE SCHOOL

A child's whole behaviour is determined and shaped by all the social institutions with which he comes in contact. His reaction to life, his adjustment to everyday situations, and even his happiness demands that these forces be in harmony. Otherwise he will see only confusion in his small world. In order to achieve that harmony which the child requires there must be a constant understanding and purpose among these influences, — the most important of which are undoubtedly the home, school, church, and playground. Home, school, and church should form a triple entente with the welfare of their ward always in mind. Progressive schools are becoming more and more aware of this fact, and are making strenuous efforts to collaborate with the home, influence for good. This attitude seems to have been an ancient tradition with teachers that the child should be a necessary evil to be borne as cheerfully as possible. And even today the parent is considered by some teachers as the lion in the path of progress. The number of Home and School Associations springing up all over the country gives ample evidence

that a very genuine rapprochement between parent and teacher is in progress, if not entirely accomplished. Teachers are beginning to discover that some of the child's virtues as well as his deficiencies may be traceable to home influence, and that closer contact between the parent and the child must result in benefit to the child. This rather apparent axiom has come to light as the result of a changed attitude in modern education. Once the whole of the schoolroom was instruction in text-book knowledge. It left the child's physical well-being to the playground, his moral adjustment to the church, and his social adjustment to the home. Now it accepts the development of the child and the well-rounded personality as its own sacred obligation. Of course, the school realizes that the greatest burden must inevitably fall upon the parent, and that it has much to learn from that source. On the other hand, it hopes that the parent may learn something constructive from the progressive school.

Surely the time is nigh when all teachers will consider the understanding and active co-operation of the parent as essential to the success of their educational programme, and when all parents will not only be willing but eager to accept some responsibility in the school.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

The following definition of a liberal education by Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, who is well known for his educational work in English-speaking countries throughout the world, should be of interest to readers of this column. "A liberal education should be given under conditions favourable to health. The body should be developed and trained by systematic and vigorous exercise. The eyes should be trained to see, the ears to hear, with quick and sure discrimination. The sense of beauty should be awakened. The hands should be trained to skilful use. The will should be kindled by an ideal and hardened by a discipline enjoining self-control. The pupil should accurately express himself and should be simple in his speech. He should learn the relation of history and literature. Through the forms and numbers, he should learn something of the records of the past; what the human race (and not least his fellow-country-

men) have achieved; and how the great poets and sages have interpreted the experience of life. His education should furnish him with some study of nature, and should set him in the way of realizing both the amount and the quality of evidence which a valid induction requires. Besides this it should open windows in his mind, so that he may see wide perspectives of the world as it is, and not as he imagines it to be. It should also, by the enforcement of accuracy and steady work, teach him by what toil and patience he may reach the heights of truth. Above all, a liberal education should endeavour to give, by such methods as are available, a sure hold upon the principles of right and wrong. It should arouse and enlighten the conscience, the intellectual conscience and the moral. It should give experience in bearing responsibility, in organizing, and in working with others for public ends, whether in leadership or in submission to the common will."

EARLY HISTORY OF ACADIA

Acadia was discovered by Cabot in 1497 and later by Jacques Cartier. Port Royal was founded in 1605 by Champlain and DeMont, but was destroyed eight years later by the English under Sir William Alexander, a Scottish knight. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored it to the French and De Razilly became governor. After his death the long-smouldering quarrel between La Tour and D'Aulnay flamed up again. The constancy and heroism of Lady M. De Tour became a noble page in Acadia's book of memories. Acadia was again taken by the English who returned it by the Treaty of Breda. Sir William Phips captured the land in 1690 but peace was made once more. During Queen Anne's War Colonel Church burned the French villages from Penobscot to Chignecto and the climax for the English came in the last time. The town was then called Annapolis Royal. The Treaty of Utrecht which closed the war gave to Britain all of Acadia except Isle St. Jean and Cape Breton Island.

This same year (1713) the French, alarmed, built Fort Louisbourg, the "Key of the St. Lawrence" on Cape Breton Island. This stronghold, which hindered the trade of the English colonies was taken by the British in 1758. The Governor Shirley and Sir William Phips, three years later (1746) it was returned to the French. But the exasperated British built Halifax as a check on Louisbourg. Halifax was founded by Colonel Edward Cornwallis who became its first governor. Joseph Le Loutre, a French priest began to stir up the Acadians against the British. The Acadian peasant was in reality a puppet in the meshes of two giants, one who pulled the wires to gain their own ends at the victim's expense. Great Britain required the puppet peasant to swear allegiance to the British crown, but the Acadian, although he preferred not to perform obeyed France by retaining the loyalty of the British, Britain retaliated by driving the Acadians from the heartstone of his fathers and transporting him to a strange land. Governor Lawrence

ordered the exile of the Acadians and Colonel Winslow carried out the orders. In 1758, Louisbourg and

Isle St. Jean were taken. British rule had come to stay in Acadia, Land of the Micmacs.

Correspondence

Pedagogue: Coal is mined extensively in United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Poland; crude oil in United States, Russia, Venezuela, Mexico, Persia; gold in South Africa, United States, Canada; silver in Mexico, United States, Canada, Peru and Australia; copper in United States, Canada, Japan, Mexico; nickel in Canada and New Caledonia; asbestos in Canada, Russia and South Africa.

A.D.S.—Words of address may be omitted from analysis as they form no grammatical part of the sentence, but it is preferable to note this after giving the analysis. In the sentence, Gentlemen, you must not be idle, the detailed analysis would be: Subject, Bare Subject; you; Predicate, must; Completion, infinitive phrase—not (to) be idle. Note: Gentlemen is used in address, and is no grammatical part of the sentence.

G.N.S.—The Premiers of Canada since Confederation have been: Sir John A. Macdonald (1867-73); Alexander Mackenzie (1873-78); Sir John A. Macdonald (1878-91); J. J. Abbott (1891-92); Sir John Thompson (1892-94); Sir Mackenzie Bowell (1894-98); Sir Charles Tupper (1898-1904); Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1906-1911); Sir Robert L. Borden, Conservative, 1911-17; Unionist, 1917-20; Arthur Meighen (1920-21); W. L. Mackenzie King (1921-26, 1926-30); R. B. Bennett (1930-35); W. L. Mackenzie King (1935- ).

V.C.—At new moon and full moon the sun, earth, and moon are all in the same straight line, and the lunar and solar light combine to produce a greater illumination than usual, called spring tide. At intermediate periods the sun and moon act at right angles to each other and produce a smaller rise and fall than usual, called neap tide.

T.L.L.—Lord Lister achieved renown in the field of surgery. His discovery of antiseptic treatment which has accomplished so much in the field of surgery. Listerism was discovered by Baron Liebig, a German chemist and professor. It was first applied for medical purposes by Sir James Spence, one of the most accomplished surgeons of the nineteenth century.

H.H.—Insect pests may be classified, as you say, according to the damage and destruction that they perpetrate. We know of five general classes: (1) those which suck the juices of plants; (2) those which eat the stems and leaves; (3) those which bore into plants, feeding on the inside of tree trunks, stems of smaller plants, fruits and seeds; (4) those which suck the blood of animals; (5) those which carry disease germs from the ill to the healthy.

L.P.B.—The Kuro Sivo (Black Stream), or Japanese Current is a warm ocean current which flows northward along the western coast of Asia. It closely resembles the Gulf Stream. The Northern Equatorial Current, the North Atlantic Drift, the North Pacific Drift, and the North Atlantic current, from a great eddy or whirl which is called the North Atlantic gyre, are all part of the same large tract of comparatively still water, called the Sargasso Sea from the sea-weed floating there.

O.B.M.—Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is the name given to the officer of the Senate whose duties correspond with those of the Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Commons.

The chief duty of the Senate is to discuss, and change, if it thinks necessary, the laws drawn up and passed by the House of Commons. A bill so changed must be referred back to the House of Commons before being passed.

N.S.—All is an adjective, pronominal, modifying the pronom we.

We is a pronoun, personal, first person, plural number, nominative case, subject of the verb have gone.

Like is a preposition, joining the noun sheep to the pronoun we and showing the relation between them. Sheep is a noun, common, plural number, objective case, object of the preposition like.

Have gone, verb, intransitive, present perfect tense, indicative mood, first person, plural, in agreement with its subject we. Astray is an adverb of place, modifying the verb have gone.

T.H.C.—Quebec and Nova Scotia are the only provinces having two Houses in the Legislature. The Legislative Councils are appointed by the Provincial Government for life. Thus the Upper House corresponds to the Senate. In Prince Edward Island there are two sets of members, Councilors and Assemblymen, resulting from the union of the two Houses in 1863. A property qualification is necessary in elections for Legislative Councilors in this province.

B.R.—The corner stone of our Provincial Building was laid by Governor Huxley on May 16, 1847. The edifice was constructed of Nova Scotia freestone at a cost of some 28,000 pounds. The Legislature met there for the first time in January, 1847. Government House was built in 1855 and Sir James Young was its first occupant.

V.S.—The principal clause is "To me the meaneest flower can give thoughts". "That blows" — an adjectival clause, modifying flower. "The dew is too deep for tears" — an adjectival clause, modifying thoughts.

G.B.—Thomas D'Arcy McGee left Ireland in fear for his life because he had taken part in the Irish Rebellion of 1848. He made his home in Montreal, where he founded a newspaper, "New Era" which he employed to stir up sentiment in favour of confederation of the British colonies in America. Although he played a leading part in establishing the union, he gave up a position in the first Dominion Parliament in order that Sir John A. Macdonald might satisfy conflicting claims of various groups and parties who felt that they should be represented in the Cabinet. In 1868 McGee was assassinated—probably by some sympathizer of the Fenian Brotherhood.

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

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SECOND CHANCE By HOLLOWAY HORN. "Not particularly," the girl said. "I come into touch with him at the office and one can't help feeling that there's some secret in his life. "Aye," said Mrs. Gaddesden and let it go at that. As the spring progressed, Ferguson explored the country round Mossford more thoroughly. It was generally flat, but there were lovely little bits which he came to know. Beyond Perry Wood, for example, he discovered a field path which led to a water mill some three miles beyond, tucked away

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W. C. T. U. NOTES. THE CALL OF YOUTH. You whose hearts possess a dream, Whose vision still is true, Will you follow still the gleam? Will you build the world anew? Puff is the reign of hate, Fated is the rule of gold; On your deeds great issues wait, Let your hearts with love be bold. Vain are all the tools of war, Vain the boastings of success; These the dreams you battle for: Faith and truth and righteousness. Let who will despise your youth, Let them trail your youth in dust; You shall conquer with the truth; In your visions be the trust. You whose hearts possess a dream, God is God; His Word is true; Follow still the huring gleam Till the dawn is fully new. THOMAS CURTIS CLARK. TOMORROW. The future policy of society with regard to the beverage traffic will not be settled by default. The course of Governmental action relative to this perplexing problem will not be determined by permitting the liquor traffic to have its way for a season in reckless disregard of social welfare values. The idea of allowing it to have its way in conditions to get as bad as possible in the hope that the public may finally be aroused and driven to action by the weight of a calamity is a theory born of despair rather than reason. Worth-while permanent results arise out of constructive planning and organized activity. Within the next three years a majority of United States voters will be those who were under age when the National Prohibition Act went into effect in 1920. During the next ten years 20,000,000 additional new voters will come on the stage. Almost half of these are now in colleges, high schools and in elementary school grades. The most practical way to reach these new voters is by "controlling" and "informing" those leaders of thought and action who have influence with modern youth.

THESE BOYS WERE MY FRIENDS. Mr. Guy Haler, of London, sends us a clipping from the London Daily Express, of a story by Mr. David Kirkwood, member of Parliament. Mr. Kirkwood says that when he was in school in Glasgow, the eleven-year-old boys of the neighbourhood were called "The Jolly Twelve"; they wanted to have a good time; they wanted to see life, they gambled and they drank although at bottom they were not bad fellows at all. Mr. Kirkwood and another group formed a temperance club and enjoyed a different kind of fun. This is the story line told: Of "The Jolly Twelve" one poisoned himself at thirty, number two was found with his throat cut at the age of thirty-one, number three cut his own throat at thirty-one, his brother accepted \$1250 for marrying a girl and disappeared at twenty-five, the fifth died in a lunatic asylum at thirty, the sixth drowned himself at twenty-six, and the seventh poisoned himself at thirty-two, the eighth became involved in a scandal and fled the country, the ninth ended his life in the Clyde River at thirty-five, the tenth committed suicide at thirty-six, the eleventh ended his own life at thirty-five. The longest-lived of the eleven died at the age of thirty-six. The members of the temperance club, one became the manager of a mill and died at sixty-three, leaving a fine family. Another went to the United States and was returned at fifty to superintend the erection of a vast factory in England of which he became manager. He is still living. The third became a mechanic and succeeded to his father's business, which he still controls, the fourth became a slater, a partner in the business, the fifth became an engineer and a factory manager retiring with competence. The sixth started as a butcher's messenger boy and now owns the business, the seventh, apprenticed to a builder, became a foreman in a very large firm, the eighth for fifty years has held a high position in a leather factory. The ninth is now a master builder in Glasgow, the tenth is manager of a large business in Glasgow, the eleventh, Mr. Kirkwood himself, is now a member of Parliament. One of the most remarkable stories which ever appeared in print is "DRINKING ANTI-FREESER SOLUTION IN THE DAYS OF REPEAL" — IMPOSSIBLE. Coroner S.E. Gerber, of Cayuga

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