

Religion And Life

By Very Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., L.L.D. First Moderator of the United Church of Canada (Copyright)

In our recent travels we met an interesting observer on one of the trains. A native of England, he has trained his ear to detect the different accents of the people from different English counties and often from different sections of the same county.

A passenger on a train was out of temper and a bit disagreeable one day, and our friend took occasion to inquire:

"Do you talk that way when at home in Wiltshire?" "How do you know that I am from Wiltshire?"

"I identified you by your speech as coming from a certain part of East-Canada. What impressed us was the way in which you reveal yourselves to a keen observer by personal peculiarities of which they are unaware."

It reminded me of the old story from the book of Judges which has given a glimpse of the life of the people of Ephraim because jealous of his success, and attacked him over their heads, and then watched for the fugitives at the fords of the Jordan. When any stranger wanted to cross the river, Ephraim's sentinels challenged him and if he denied being an Ephraimite, they asked him to pronounce "Shibboleth."

"Shibboleth," he gave away his identity. The men thus revealed their ancestry and place of birth by a peculiarity of speech of which they were unconscious. Thus it happens that we speak scornfully today of men who require others to pronounce their "Shibboleths" as the condition of their favor.

Example Powerful It is each person's unconscious influence that is most penetrating and far-reaching. Often we try earnestly to recommend our cause to others or to argue for certain conclusions only to find that it was the unconscious influence that convinced, or antagonized, the listener.

In many a constituency it has happened that the clearest political debator has been the least influential because of a general lack of confidence in the man himself. On the other hand, the man who said less, often knew how to impart what he knows. It has been said: "What you say speaks so loudly that I can't hear what you say."

There has been a good deal of discussion lately about effectiveness in teaching. All agree that a teacher must know his subject, and must know how to impart what he knows. But more thinkers than ever are insisting today that the personality of the teacher and the principles by which he lives count for more with the student than his intellectual equipment. Several times lately we have heard this old stanza quoted:

Mark Hopkins sat on one end of a log, And a Schoolboy sat on the other; Mark Hopkins was there as a pedagogue, but his father was the log.

But he taught like an elder brother. I don't care what Mark Hopkins thought. Through his Latin were poor and his Greek were nothing— For that boy on the log he thought, Through every hour of talk and quiz, The kind of a man I want to be.

It is the kind of a man Mark Hopkins is. Lines 5 and 6 are mistaken; Mark Hopkins could retain the respect of the boy on the end of the log only by mastery of the subject which he taught; nevertheless, the man behind the learning was the most powerful factor in making that boy what he wanted to be.

HOME INFLUENCE A young girl once went out from the private school near Montreal to teach in a remote corner of the province. English school master, and she had grown up in the atmosphere created by his spirit and discipline.

Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a new way may be inserted at five cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

COOK'S for Photographs, JIMMIE'S TAXI, Phone 525. HOWARD MacINNIS Fitted Footwear at 175 Queen Street.

CONFEDERATION LIFE IN SURANCE. DR. IRWIN will be away from the Polyclinic until Nov. 5.

MRS. JOHNSTON'S LADIES WEAR—Bargains, Coats, Dresses, Suits, Skirts, etc.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS. Advertisers are reminded that their copy must be in the Guardian no later than noon the previous day to guarantee insertion. Out of city advertisers who telephone classifieds, etc., should particularly bear this in mind.

CHILDREN OF TODAY should be informed of the pioneer trail of their ancestors: How did these predecessors live? What did they wear? What kind of furniture did they have? How did they travel? If you have anything to throw light on the past, bring it to the Historic Exhibition at Clover Club November 3rd and 4th. History not essential.

PHALANX SUPPER MEETING. On Oct. 28, the Alpha Chapter of Phalanx held their weekly supper meeting at Y.M.C.A. Chairman of the meeting was Primus Allison Jewell. During the meeting Mr. R. W. Manning conducted the induction ceremonies installing the new tribunal. Guests for the evening were Mr. F. B. Gamble and Mr. Stirling Morroese.

PERSONALS Mrs. Albro Howatt of Trvon is a patient in the P. E. I. Hospital for treatment. Miss Lois Ford of this city returned home Friday by plane after having spent a few days visiting friends in Fredericton, N. B.

Miss M. Matthews, M. P. and Mrs. Matthews have gone to Geneva to attend the World Council of Churches in Europe, and will be absent from Ottawa for two or three months.

Miss Doreen Ross, who has been an employee of the Guardian Bay, came to town on Saturday morning for Wolastoque, Mass., and Mattapan, Mass., where she will spend the winter months.

Mrs. H. W. MacKay \$5.00. Mrs. A. Johnson \$14.10. Mrs. N. H. W. I. \$13.00. Mt. Moriah Lodge A. F. & A. M. 18.04. Dundas Baptist S. S. 2.00.

Malpeque Road by Mrs. Lorne Good. A Friend \$2.00. Preston Beck \$1.00. Each: Victor Williams; Mrs. David Schurman; Mrs. Tierney; Mrs. Fulton Robertson; Mrs. Harry McNeill; Mrs. Edna MacEwan; Mrs. Jack Stewart; Mrs. C. W. Kelly; Mrs. George Dewar; Mrs. Wesley Ford; Mrs. Helen Jones; Mrs. George Oudmore; Edgar Munn. 3c; Mrs. Jack Goff. Total—\$20.85.

St. Peter's Bay by Mrs. George Coffin. \$1.00 Each: George Coffin; Mrs. W. Anderson; Rev. Mr. MacPherson; Gordon L. Sanderson; Harvey MacEwan; Effie MacLeod; Newton MacEwan; Mrs. K. McCallum; Mrs. Albert Quigley; Mrs. Jack MacCallum; Winston Britt; Eileen Sanderson. 7c Each: Mrs. J. Buck; Mrs. E. Quigley. 3c Each: Mrs. Alex. MacKinnon; Miss Lohma Anderson; Mrs. W. Partridge; Mrs. M. Waye; Mrs. Jimmie McKenzie. Total—\$16.00.

Kevin Grove by Women's Institute. \$2.00: Harold Laird. \$1.00 Each: Sterling Millar; Eileen MacMurdo; Mrs. Morris Casley. 5c Each: Samuel Waugh; Percy MacMurdo. 5c Each: P. Ouse Yeo; Morris Smith; Mrs. B. Walker; Eric MacMurdo; Frank Glover; Mrs. Ralph Morse; Mrs. John Staver; Mrs. Wm. Staver; Mrs. Crawford Pickett; Mrs. Fred Paynter; Mrs. Horace Paynter; Ethel Callaghan; Mrs. M. G. MacEwan; Mrs. Frank Hogg; Mrs. Frank Bagloe; Mrs. Leanna Casley; Mrs. James Murphy; Robert Crozier. 2c Each: Mrs. Jessie Murphy; Janet Crozier. Total—\$15.70.

Mt. Stewart North by Mrs. Russell Clarke. Mrs. H. W. MacKay \$5.00. Mrs. A. Johnson \$14.10. Mrs. N. H. W. I. \$13.00. Each: Mrs. Jonathan Affleck; Bruce Affleck; Harold Affleck; Mrs. Lloyd Jay; Mrs. Frank Hogg; Mrs. McLeod Douglas; Mrs. Mercer; Mrs. Addison Coffin; Mrs. Luther Coffin; Mrs. Chester Coffin; Mrs. Ralph Garrihan; John Garrihan; Montague MacKay; Mrs. Russell Clarke. 7c: Mrs. Robert Pigott. 5c Each: Mrs. MacEwan; Mrs. Douglas; Mrs. Fred Clark; Mrs. Mrs. James Campbell. Total—\$29.50.

Mt. Stewart South by Mrs. L. E. Jay. \$1.00 Each: Mrs. L. E. Jay; Mrs. Roland Jay; Mrs. Alden Birt; Mrs. Wm. Douglas; Mrs. Fred Clark; Mrs. Daniel Clark; Mrs. James Jardine; Mrs. Alfred Affleck; Mrs. Alvin McKenzie; Mrs. Robie Bond; Mrs. Esther Clark; Mrs. Leith Affleck; Mrs. P. L. Coffin; Mrs. Freeman Affleck. 3c: Mrs. Henry Coffin. Total—\$16.85. Grand Total for Mt. Stewart—\$46.35.

Protestant Orphanage Contributions

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

Edgar Dale, Professor of Education, Ohio State University, and member of the National Commission for UNESCO, suggests what teachers can do. Reported by Emma Scott, staff writer, Journal of Arkansas Education.

What can my school do about peace? How can an ordinary teacher in an ordinary classroom, add my influence toward world peace? These questions are troubling all of us.

Certainly any teacher who subscribes to the two democratic fundamentals of the worth of people and the power of education feels under constant pressure to do something. We recognize our obligation to help build world peace, but we ask: "What can one person really do?"

It was just such questioning which prompted an informal, but able discussion last summer among a group of education writers at the University of Chicago. Leading the discussion and serving as a resource was Dr. Edgar Dale, professor of education at Ohio State University and member of the National Commission for UNESCO.

The answers which came out of that discussion were not sensational or dramatic. (Perhaps only the atom bomb is that, and it doesn't make for peace.) But a person's immunity to diseases varies from time to time for a number of reasons. For example, his immunity is certain to be less (1) if he is very tired because of either physical or mental work; (2) if he has become chilled from exposure; (3) if he has been living where there have been over-crowding, fifth, and poor ventilation; (4) if he has not enough of the right kinds of food, containing sufficient supplies of energy, building materials, and especially vitamins; and (5) if he is weakened from a recent attack of some disease.

LIEBIG NEWFOUNDLAND Liebig was not born a baron, but as the son of a poor dyer, he was able to rise to the rank of baron. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, in which town Liebig was born in May, 1803. He loved to try the experiments of which he read in the books. After many struggles for education he was befriended by the good-hearted Humboldt. Through his influence and the help of other friends, Liebig went to England in 1825, and in time became the greatest chemist and the greatest teacher of chemistry in Europe. He gave new life to chemistry, and trained men from all parts of the world. The thing that he did for England was in relation to agriculture.

In spite of the ordinary farmyard manure, the land was getting poorer and poorer, because the crops took so much out of the soil that could not be replaced. Liebig insisted on the use of artificial fertilizers, chemical substances containing the properties which the land requires. Now one day Buckland had noticed ladies wearing, as part of their jewelry, stones which he recognized as fossils. These ornaments were neither more nor less than food which, eaten millions of years ago by animals, had become petrified in the earth.

He discovered great stores of these coprolites, as he called them, buried deep in the earth. Liebig went to visit Lord Playfair, great scientist and noble-hearted man, among other things, had translated Liebig's writings into English. When Liebig was visiting Playfair, Buckland showed him his store of fossils. Playfair took away some of the fossils, had them ground up in his laboratory, and found that they abounded in phosphate of lime, the very thing which Liebig had insisted upon. This at once gave Liebig the idea of utilizing ground bones for fertilizing the soil, and then there began the great artificial-fertilizer industry of the world.

Later in the convention, the Association of the fertilizer industry joined the delegates explaining the work of our national federation. The first convention of the Hudson's Bay Company was held in St. John's during the first week of July. The secretary of the Canadian Teachers' Federation attended and addressed the delegates explaining the work of our national federation.

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No man can do his best when he is sick; neither can a soil. Soils become sick when they are forced to produce the same crop or closely related crops year after year without change. Like yourself, soils not only enjoy variety of diet but evidence their appreciation by increased and more profitable production. Hence has arisen "crop rotation," a general farming practice which consists of having from two to five unrelated crops occupy the land in prescribed sequence, usually during as many, often more years.

The advantages of rotation are: 1. Each crop of a well planned rotation leaves the soil in good physical condition for the next year. 2. The various disadvantages of one season's treatment may be corrected in the next; 3. plant foods may be maintained in better balance and supply than when the same or related crops are grown continuously; 4. plant diseases and insect enemies are kept in check; 5. trouble from weeds is reduced; 6. labor is economized for various of the above reasons; 7. one or more of the crops (green manure) maintain the soil; 8. the supply of nitrogen in the soil is supplemented or maintained at trifling cost.

Rotation of crops implies and includes rotation of tillage, manuring and other cultural practices so the land benefits both directly and indirectly. Underline the word or expression in each group which has a word similar to the word in brackets: (mar): make, intend, spoil, strike, (requisite): dainty, require, fair, quiet, (apprehend): give, name, arrest, understand, (solicitous): perfect, lax, calm, cautious, (apt): likely, prepared, loud, weak, (sombre): yellowish, gloomy, irritable, glad, (nature): plump, thin, young, full-grown, (enterprise): reward, penalty, expense, undertaking, (accumulate): earn, spend, pile up, hide, (terminate): begin, end, name, state.

THE WINDS The winds of the world are caused by a combination of heat, gravity, and the earth's rotation. The sun heats some parts of the earth's surface more than others. These warmer parts in turn heat the lower air immediately over them, causing this air to expand. This warmed expanded air is lighter than the surrounding air and therefore tends to rise or push upward, compressing the cooler air above and thereby rendering it denser and heavier. This higher, denser air in turn tends to move outward from over the pressure zone and downward because of its increased weight. The warm air is thus permitted to rise, and cooler surrounding surface air is drawn in to replace the rising air, thus creating surface winds. The cold displaced air from above, flowing downward in the surrounding area to replace this surface air, slightly increases the surface air pressure and produces a high pressure area. The warm rising air reduces the pressure under it and produces a low pressure area. The foregoing is the basic cause and sequence of all air movements. They are, however, modified by the earth's rotation with its equatorial region toward the sun. Thus, the greater heat of this region causes the air over it to be warmed and rise, producing an equatorial low pressure belt of hot ascending air. This draws the cooler surface air from north and south to replace it, thus generating the steady trade winds north and south of the equator. These winds flow from higher latitude where the surface speed is less toward the equator where surface speed is greatest. The earth passing eastward under them at an increasing rate of speed as they flow toward the equator makes them seem to be blowing from an easterly direction. The subtropical calms of cool descending air represent air displaced from above the tropics, which after flowing poleward over the trade wind area, descends as high pressure belts at about 30 degrees north and south, to replace the surface winds blowing toward the equator.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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PEACE COMES IN SMALL PIECES

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WORLD CROPS AND THE COUNTRIES THAT STAND HIGHEST FOR THE WORLD IN PRODUCTION OF THE PRODUCT

Two-thirds of the world's supply of sugar comes from Cuba, India and Java. The United States and Europe lead in the production of wheat. The United States produces about three-fourths of the world's supply of corn. The foremost United States produces more than half of the world's cotton crop, followed by India, China and Egypt. The United States produces half of the world's supply of copper. Tin is found in Bolivia and Malaya Peninsula. South Africa produces one-half of the world's supply of gold, followed by Canada and U.S.A. Diamonds: Belgian Congo, Gold Coast, Angola, Sierra Leone. Wood Pulp: U.S.A., Canada, Sweden, Germany. One-half of the world's supply of silver comes from Mexico and one-third from the United States. The United States produces half of the world's supply of copper. One-third of the world's output of aluminum (which is produced from bauxite) is mined in Arkansas and one-third in France. Canada produces 95% of the world's nickel. Nickel is also found in New Caledonia and Norway. Fish salts are mined in France and Germany. The important producers of sulphur are Louisiana and Sicily. Two-fifths of the coal fields belong to the United States and 1-3 to China. The United States produces over two-thirds of the petroleum supply and Mexico less than one-tenth. The Caspian Sea region, Iran, the East Indies, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru are also producing areas. The four great fishing regions are (1) the North Sea area of Europe; (2) the area around Newfoundland; (3) the coastal waters of western North America; and (4) the Japanese "Seas." Rubber is derived from the milky juice of several tropical plants. The bulk of it now comes from the Malay Peninsula, Ceylon, India and Ceylon. Coffee: Brazil, Columbia, Netherlands East Indies, Ceylon, Netherlands East Indies. Newsprint: Canada, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Finland, Sweden, Norway. The two principal commercial ores in which uranium is found are: 1. Pitchblende; 2. carnotite. There are pitchblende deposits in Cornwall (England), in Russia, in Sweden and Norway, in the United States and at the St. Joachimsthal Mines in Czechoslovakia. In Canada a few miles south of the Arctic Circle at Cameron Bay on Great Bear Lake, are located the most recently discovered pitchblende mines. Katanga in the Belgian Congo also produces pitchblende. Carnotite, the other ore from which uranium is extracted, occurs principally in sandstone, especially in western Colorado; other deposits have been found in South Australia and Portugal. Compounds of uranium have been used in coloring porcelain and glass. Uranium salts have been used in photography, and uranium can replace tungsten in high-speed steel. China is producing nine-tenths of the tungsten used for high-speed steel tools.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY It was from a vigorous England that the Hudson's Bay Company was born in 1670. The full glory of Elizabethan rule had not faded, although the Queen had been dead since the third year of the century. Shakespeare had joined the immortals a half-century before, but Milton's Paradise Lost was a comparatively new book—only three years old. The headquarters of the company in London were in the old building of 1668, and Christopher Wren was planning St. Paul's Cathedral. Charles II in 1670 had already been King of England for a period of ten years and his associates, the men who had fought for his father and suffered exile under the Commonwealth; men who knew adventure in war and peace. In 1670, the Caspian Sea region was a wilderness, there was a restless and an eagerness for new fields to conquer. The first charter of the Hudson's Bay Company is preserved in the Hudson's Bay House, London. It consists of five sheets of parchment, each measuring thirty-one by twenty-five inches, and upon these are inscribed the truly important powers which "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" were to enjoy. Right to "sole trade and commerce" within the entrance of Hudson Strait were bestowed by Charles upon "our dear and entirely beloved cousin, Prince Rupert" and his associates. They were to be, said the charter, "the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors." It is true that the King granted more territory than was actually known to white men, but it was, as one writer has said, "the vehicle for the conveyance of an opportunity of limitless value, because it was rightly used, but which would have been of no worth had not those to whom it was granted and their successors known how to handle wisely the great affairs entrusted to their charge. In terms of geography today, the Adventurers were given the provinces of Ontario and Quebec north of the Laurentian Hills and west of the Labrador boundary, the whole of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the southern half of Alberta and the south-east corner of the Dominion's North West Territories. It proved to be a well-drawn charter, for it withstood all attacks of its validity, withstanding countless examinations in Courts of Law. The Company's name today remains as it was in the original charter of 1670: "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." There is pride in this Royal Charter, in the possession of its ancient armorial bearings and in the unique right to fly its own flag—the red ensign with HBC in white on the red field. The headquarters of the Company is Hudson's Bay House, London. A governor, deputy governor, and committee make up the directorate, and determine matters of policy and principle. Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg, is the head office of the Company in Canada. The Company's affairs in Canada are administered by the Canadian Committee which meets weekly in Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg, and is responsible to the Governor and Committee in London. The business of four major departments is directed from Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg. These departments — fur trade, retail stores, land, and wholesale.

CURRENT EVENTS Britain's Foreign Minister is Hon. Ernest Bevin. Dr. Konrad Adenauer is the German Chancellor. Continued on page 9

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to: Millar MacFarlane, 8 1/2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

"SALADA" TEA & COFFEE Outstanding Quality • Delicious Flavour

BULLETINS FROM BIRDLAND

WINIFRED E. WILSON



SPARROW HAWK

Dwellers in southern Ontario may see the gay-coloured little Sparrow Hawk any day of the year; but the rest of us Canadians are liable to see one at the end of December, that is not until March, when our snow is disappearing. Distinctively marked, this tiny member of the Falcon group is comparatively easy to identify by the combination of a white face with black moustache and earrings, red back and tail, small size (barely larger than a Robin), and the habit of hovering over a field on rapidly beating wings. Both sexes are handsome, particularly the male, whose beautiful blue-grey wings replace the reddish red wings barred with black.

A characteristic manner of flying may catch our attention: a few rapid wing beats, then a short stop, for the bird is in flight, the wings are seen to be narrow, sharply pointed, and slightly bowed. A long, straight tail shows a wide black band near the end, and as the bird first appears, it is really a beautiful bird.

The tallest available dead trees are always chosen for observation points. There the little Sparrow Hawk is comparatively easy to see upon its hunting grounds — open fields, or land where timber has been cut or burnt. In spite of the name, it preys on grasshoppers to the extent of their numbers, and on the summer diet list. In late fall and winter it becomes a proficient mouse trap. And so this is really a beautiful bird.

Years when grasshoppers are at their peak the nesting of Sparrow Hawks should be very successful. They build in holes that have been dug out by Flickers. The home is nearly always in the top of a high stump, but on the prairies a telegraph pole may be used instead, and they have been known to nest in rock cavities, holes in banks, and even in crannies of outbuildings or artificial nesting boxes. The eggs are deposited on a bare wood, and are not at all similarly coloured or marked. It is especially at this season when the young family is being fed that we are attracted by the high, rapid call of the parent, "killy-killy-killy-killy-killy" or "klee, klee, klee."

Some people prefer the name "kestrel" to Sparrow Hawks, but certainly the latter is the more correct, though not scientific, is the most suitable. Have birds' tongues?

ARE YOU More Irritable These Days?

Has the "wear-and-tear" of modern living—with its daily struggle to make ends meet despite shortages and "high prices" begun to wear on your nerves? Do you feel you're not getting enough rest—and feel so edgy half the time, you can't enjoy life any more? Well, you can't help the unhappy condition of the world—but you can help yourself! Because thousands of Canadian men and women say they find they take these worries in their stride—after taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for a while. This well-known tonic which contains Vitamin B1, iron and other needed minerals—helps build up your vitality and aids in toning up your whole system. Get Dr. Chase's Nerve Food today! See if you don't rest better, eat better, feel better. The name "Dr. Chase" is your assurance. The large "economy size" is your best buy.

IN MEMORIAM In memory of Mr. Henry Coffin of Cherry Hill, who departed this life October 21st, 1947. Only "Good Night" beloved, not a little while and all his salants shall dwell In hallowed union undivided "Good Night, Good Night, Good Night." Lovingly Remembered by Wife and Family.

PRESTON, Ont. — (CP) — No content with a new head-quarters in a converted stone barn; Preston Air Guild are looking for more money to furnish it. They are hunting soap box tops in hopes of winning a prize from the soap company.

Napoleon and Uncle Elby By Clifford McBride



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