

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

THE LADY'S SLIPPERS

The Floral Emblem of Prince Edward Island

There are several species. One of the earliest, the stemless, or pink-lady's slipper, is found under hemlocks and pines in early June. On P. E. I. there are three species of the lady's slipper. There are two large oval velvety leaves lying close to the moss and sheathing the base of a scape from eight to twelve inches high, bearing at its top a solitary pink flower with a velvety lip and an inflated pouch. In all species of the lady's slipper the lip is swollen and sac-like, forming a nectary.

The column is unlike that of the other orchids. A single anther, usually present, is sterile, and forms a flap which overhangs the stigma. Two fertile anthers are attached to the underside of the column. The flower is fertilized by the common bumblebee, which forces its way through the fissure in front. After eating he takes the easiest way out, toward the base, where he can see two spots of light. As he forces his way out, the pollen on his back is rubbed off by the sticky stigma. As he struggles out of the flower, an anther, which blocks the passage, clasps its load of pollen on his back, and this is carried to another flower, where the whole process is repeated. Thus cross-pollination of flowers is insured and self-pollination is rendered impossible.

The yellow lady's slipper blossoms a few days later than its pink sister. The leaves are alternate,

broadly oval, many veined and pointed. The stem is two feet high, downy, leafy to the top and one-third to three-fifths flowered. The flower is large, with a pale yellow lip forming an inflated pouch, and two long narrow wavy brownish lateral petals which give the flower an alert, startled look when surprised in its lonely hiding places. The showy lady's slipper is usually regarded as the most beautiful of all. The flowers are large and white, with the much-lobed lip, about two inches long, pink in front. The stem is leafy, from one to two feet high, and bears at its summit the solitary blossom. It is found in rich woods during June and July.

The yellow lady's slipper blossoms from May to July. The small yellow lady's slipper grows in swamps. The flower is fragrant and graceful, and has a deep yellow and red-brown sepals and petals. The ramblehead lady's slipper grows in cedar and tamarack swamps, but is not common. It bears three or four leaves at the base of a low stem, and a solitary purple drooping flower, with projecting horns and ears, headed by a tuft of wool.

The species found on P. E. I. are one has a pink and white flower whose pouch is not gashed in front. Another has a pink flower whose pouch is gashed and the other one is the smaller yellow lady's slipper.

SCIENCE IN SPELLING

There is a science of spelling and of pronunciation just the same as there is a science of mathematics or of canning vegetables.

We can never get entirely away from memory in learning to spell. But a few rules, sound reasoning, and fundamental principles will do more for easy spelling than has been done in the last two decades.

For the most important, the most interesting and the most humorous subject in the schools; yet, it is the least understood and the most poorly taught of any course in the curriculum.

For a number of years there has been no end of complaint in business and professional circles about poor spelling, poor reading, and poor vocabularies.

Usually a syllable consists of one or two letters.

These syllables are merely little words. Any fifth grade child, properly trained and not promoted off his feet, can spell most ordinary words of four syllables. If he knows the principles and rules necessary to putting these little words together, will not that be spelling? If he knows that big words grow from little words. Will not have notions about the meanings of words, even though they are new to him? Any fifth grade can spell mine. Add the affix er to mine, noting that one e is dropped. What have we, and who is he? Join al to that and then ogy to that word, telling

the child that ogy or logy means science of, and then tack list, always meaning one who, to mineralogy, omitting the y for the sake of sound.

The child has learned five words—two little ones and three larger ones—and he knows the meaning of all of them, and he will not say mineralogy, as we often hear it pronounced. He will not be satisfied with these few words for a lesson. He will seek other fields to conquer. There are literally thousands of words amenable to the same method. Try interdenominationalism.

Silent final e is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added to the original word. There are only eight exceptions to this rule—wisdom, nursling, duty, awful, wholly, truly, and all words derived from argue and laud.

Words ending in able, or ble, or a suffix are adjectives. If a corresponding word ends in action, then the adjective ends in able as notation, notable. Just drop tion and substitute ble. Contrariwise, the noun can be derived from the adjective if need arise. The position of a acid in such words as siege and signior, glacier and receive gives no trouble to those who know the rules of spelling. There are two exceptions to adjectives formed from words ending in action. They are sensible and ostensible. Rules will help one to spell L. W. Coward (The Wyoming Education News.)

FIGURES OF SPEECH

A figure of speech is a deviation from the plain and ordinary mode of speaking, for the sake of greater effect.

Figures are divided into two classes: those that promote clearness and concreteness, and those that promote emphasis.

The chief figures that promote clearness and concreteness are Simile, Metaphor, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Personification, and Allegory. Those that promote emphasis are Interrogation, Hypocatastrophe, and Antithesis. Simile. The readiest means of illustrating an object or action is by representing it as like something else. This expressed resemblance in some one point between two objects of different kinds or species is called

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THE BROOK TROUT

The brook trout varies much in color, depending upon the soil and the rocks of the streams in which it lives. Its back is marked with dark olive or black, making it just the color of the shaded water. This marbled coloration

also marks the dorsal and tail fins. The sides, which vary much in color, are marked with beautiful vermilion spots, each placed in the center of a larger, bluish spot. In some instances the lower surface is reddish, in others whitish.

fish. All the fins on the lower side of the body have the front edges creamy or yellowish white, with a darker streak behind.

The trout's head is quite large and somewhat blunt. The large eye is a little in front of the middle of the head. The dorsal fin is at about the middle of the body, and when raised is aquas-lash in outline. Behind the dorsal fin and near the tail is the little, fleshy adipose fin, so called because its tissue is more or less adipose in nature. The tail is fan-shaped, slightly notched at the end and is large and strong. The anal fin is rather large, being shaped much like the dorsal fin, only slightly smaller. The ventral fins are directly below the dorsal

and a little behind its middle. The pectorals are low down, being below and just behind the gill arches. The brook trout may reach 14 inches. The eggs are laid from September until late November. One trout may lay from 400 to 600 eggs. The period of hatching depends upon the temperature of the water. In depositing their eggs the trout seek water with a gravelly bottom, often where some spring enters into a stream. The nest is shaped by the tail of the fish, the larger stones being carried away in the mouth. To make the eggs secure they are covered with gravel. The trout does not flourish in water which is warmer than 70° Fahrenheit, and prefers a temperature about 50°.

CURRENT EVENTS

The new Viceroy to India is Viscount Mountbatten.

Canada's First Secretary of State for External Affairs is Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

I. C. A. O. means International Civil Aviation Organization.

The time limit set by Britain for the end of her rule in India is not later than June 1948.

The President of the Philippines is Manuel Roxas.

King George's birthday will be celebrated in Canada this year on June 8th.

It took Milton Reynolds 79 hours to circle the globe.

The Chairman of Wartime Prices

and Trade Board in Canada is Prof. K. W. Taylor.

New Zealand's High Commissioner to Canada is James Thorn.

United States Ambassador to Great Britain is L. W. Douglas.

Minister of Armed Forces in Russia is Gen. N. A. Bulganin.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference which opened March 10th, convened in Moscow.

Difficulties are merely opportunities for you to improve yourself.

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great.

PANAMA

Republic of nine provinces, comprises the isthmus that joins North and South America and through which the Panama Canal is cut; long coast line on Caribbean Sea and Pacific; mountainous in centre, heavily wooded, about the size of New Brunswick; cities: Panama City (capital) population 1,127,373. Colon (66,448).

Economy still undeveloped, about half of the country unoccupied.

Agriculture: bananas; also cocoa, coconuts, coffee, sugar, rubber, cattle raising. Forest Wealth: mahogany and cedar. Gains much wealth from the maintenance of the Canal. Exports: bananas, mahogany; Imports: textiles, machinery. Monetary unit: The Balboa (\$1.10). Population: Spanish-Indian (661,276). Language: Spanish. Chief river is Chagres; has a tropical climate; soil very fertile.

CREVASSE

Crevasse, a deep crack or fissure in the ice of a glacier. It may run across or along the glacier, and is caused by the strain produced by unequal rates of movement or by the movement of the ice over an uneven surface. The term is sometimes applied to the cracks appearing in the levees of the lower Mississippi.

ment or by the movement of the ice over an uneven surface. The term is sometimes applied to the cracks appearing in the levees of the lower Mississippi.

LEVEE

Levee, an embankment designed to keep the river Mississippi within its proper channel, particularly in its middle and lower reaches, where vast stretches of valuable arable land may be laid under water by floods. The necessity for levees is due to the quantity of silt which is carried down by the river, and by which its bed at many places has actually become

higher than the surrounding country. The river itself, as it flows through its alluvial plain, also builds natural levees by the deposit of silt along its banks.

Fauna, the Native animals of any particular geographical region or of any epoch of time.

Flora, plants native to any particular geographical region or belonging to a particular period of time.

RAINBOW NATURAL BRIDGE

Hidden away in the southern part of Utah is the world's largest natural bridge. It is in such a wild mountainous region that its existence was not known by white men until 1909. In 1910 a tract of 160 acres on which a bridge spans a canyon which runs beneath and carries a distance of 278 feet. At its midpoint it is 33 feet wide and 42 feet thick. Long ago a great cliff of soft stone stood on the present site of the bridge.

Water rushing down from melting snows in the mountains, and sandstorms blown in from the desert, gradually tunneled through the opening, thus the natural bridge was formed.

The bridge is composed of a fine-grained sandstone, reddish on the surface and buff-colored within. Early in the morning and in the evening the slanting rays of

the sunlight sometimes give the bridge the aspect of a rainbow. The Indians, impressed by its form and colors, called it the Sun Path and believed that anyone who passed beneath it must offer a certain prayer; otherwise he could never return. The remains of an ancient altar beneath the bridge, evidently built by the cliff-dwellers, indicates that these people regarded the bridge as a creation or manifestation of some strange supernatural being.

The Natural Bridge of Virginia, near the village of the same name, is a limestone arch 231 feet high with a span of 90 feet. It is on a tract of land formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson and now in the National Bridge National Forest. It has long been a favorite spectacle of sightseers in the South, and is as familiar to many tourists as Rainbow Natural Bridge itself.

A smile is like an umbrella. On a rainy day. It's fine protection from the blues. It keeps the little worries off. And, very strange to tell, it seems to help the other folk. Who are feeling glum, as well

and easily. Real training in citizenship and the democratic way of life is given by actually democratic living.

SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE NEWER CONCEPTS IN EDUCATION

1. Attention is centered on the child rather than the subject. Each child receives individual attention as he needs it.
2. Faith in human intelligence as basis for determining plans of action. From earliest grades on, pupils are asked to think, to plan, to make suggestions and to participate in the planning and carrying out of activities. There is a mutual exchange of ideas.
3. Pupils are trained how to think as well as what to think.
4. Learning is linked to a meaningful purpose in terms of pupils' daily experiences. For example: Fundamentals of arithmetic are learned by helping run a school bank, or by measuring materials for tables, chairs, etc. They are taught to learn to do by doing.
5. Integration and correlation of subject matter is desirable.
6. In relating learning to life, emphasis is placed upon the present and current problems as centres of learning. In this way it is linked up with the past as a guide to future living.

7. The newer concept makes recognition of the immediate locality for learning materials. A whole unit might be built up around trees, stars, farm animals, an old clock, a creek that runs through the school ground.
8. Training to use the hands and an increased recognition of the industrial arts are also stressed.
9. The newer concepts in education foster creative human relations. In planning and working out a project, in serving on committees, in holding school elections, in going on excursions, or participating in student government, "Special Talents" are recognized by the group. A whole-some adjustment to life-like situations can be brought about. There is less reason for chiseling or cheating when a group is working together. Group opinion will soon take care of the slacker or disturber. Initiative, leadership, industry, thoughtfulness for others, self-discipline, personal responsibility and other desirable traits can be developed naturally.

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Kensington

—Mr. Donald Naus, Mount Allison student was among those who spent the Easter holiday at his home in Kensington.

Miss Susan Sweet and Miss Francis Gotell of the staff of Larkin's restaurant were recent visitors to their respective homes in O'Leary.

The many friends of Mrs. Samuel B. are sorry to learn she is confined to her home through illness and hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Somers, Carleton, were recent visitors to Kensington, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Burt.

Mrs. Kenneth Pidgeon was a visitor to Charlottetown Friday accompanying Mrs. Frank Pidgeon who has entered the P. E. I. hospital for treatment. Her friends hope for a speedy return to her usual good health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Davis of Lower Five Islands spent the Easter holiday with Mrs. Davis' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gill. They were accompanied on their return by Miss Dorothy Howard.

News of much interest to her many friends throughout this province was the marriage of Miss Marie Viola Millman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Millman, Kensington to Robert Ernest Westlake of Trenton, Ont. The ceremony was performed Feb. 22 at Brighton, Ont., where Rev. Mr. Anderson officiated. Marie as she is familiarly known here was widely entertained by her girl friends in Trenton and received many beautiful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Westlake will reside in Trenton.

Mrs. James Harding, Halifax, was a recent visitor to Kensington and vicinity. Mr. Harding was also a visitor to Charlottetown where he visited his father, Mr. John R. Harding who is a patient in the Provincial Sanatorium.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Stewart, Moncton, were recent visitors to Kensington, guests of Mr. Stewart's mother, Mrs. Thomas Stewart.

Misses Elizabeth and Lydia Sims spent the past week here visiting their grand parents, Mrs. Lydia Sims and Mr. and Mrs. William Sutherland.

Mrs. Thomas Humphrey is a patient in P. C. Hospital. All wish her a speedy recovery.

Miss Roma MacPhee, Clyde River, was a recent visitor here with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Delaney.

Mrs. E. D. Vincent, S'Side is a visitor to Kensington.

Mr. William R. Cameron who is employed with the Island Fertilizer Co. was a visitor here last Saturday.

Miss Maureen Hickey, Charlottetown, spent the Easter holidays in Kensington, guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Burns. —C.

R.A.F. RECRUITS WOMEN

LONDON—(CP)—Women will be enrolled in the R. A. F. in an anti-combatant capacity as pilots, navigators, radio officers and flight engineers for the first time, the air ministry has announced. Recruits will be mainly women with pilot licences and those who flew in the ferry pool during the war.

It has been proven that children learn as much under the newer methods as under the traditional teaching method.

A LESSON ON STUART ENGLAND

If we were to send a class of boys and girls to the library, we should tell them what they are expected to seek. Similarly in entering upon the study of so extraordinary and momentous a century as that of "Stuart England", it is but common sense to place the students in that position where they may know what they may expect to find.

—Certain striking divisions of—

1. Eleven years of absolutism.
- (a) Meaning of absolutism. (b) Place this eleven-year period in the history of the century.
2. Eight years of "Commonwealth" control—(a) Meaning of (b) England without a king. (c) Place the period in history.
3. The intervening period—(a) Civil war.
4. The preliminary twenty-five years of strife and dissatisfaction.
5. The final twenty-seven years of strife and dissatisfaction.

—Certain strange happenings—

1. Fate of parliament in 1629.
2. Fate of Kingship in 1649.
3. Fate of House of Lords in 1649.
4. Fate of the church in 1649.
5. Restoration in 1660.
6. Fate of the King in 1688.
7. A century of strife and struggle.
8. Nature of the struggle. 2. The four chief functions of government. 3. Those functions viz: Financial, Legislative, Judicial and Executive outside of parliamentary control at the close of the Tudor Period. 4. Meaning of the term "Parliament." 5. Those functions, financial, legislative, judicial and executive within parliamentary control after 1688-89.
6. Meaning of the phrase—"Revolution of 1688."
7. Powers of King and Parliament.
8. Personalities in the struggle.
9. On behalf of strong centralized power: (a) King; (b) Lord; (c) Stratford, etc.
10. On behalf of parliamentary control: (a) John Eliot; (b) John Hampden; (c) John Pym; (d) Oliver Cromwell, etc.

ENGLISH

Here are some words and phrases which people frequently misuse:

(a) Quantity—Quantity refers to mass, not number. We saw a quantity of wheat, but a number of birds.

(b) Different to—Should always be different from.

(c) Different than—She is a different girl than (the girl) she was before. Should always be different from, e. g. She is quite different from what she was before, or from the girl she was before.


(d) Learn—Learn means to receive instruction, not to impart it. For the latter meaning use teach.

(e) On hand—Be on hand early. It should be applied only to merchandise, etc., never to persons.

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My farm and the following:—

STOCK: 1 mare 14 years old, 1 mare 7 years old, 1 horse 6 years old, 1 Holstein cow to freshen in May, 1 grade cow, 1 registered Jersey cow, 4 pure bred Jersey cows, 3 Jersey heifers 2 years old, 2 steers, 1 heifer 1 year old, 2 Jersey calves, 100 hens.

IMPLEMENTS: 1 Cockshutt mower 5 ft. (new), 1 M.H. mower 6 ft., 3-section spring-tooth harrows (M.H.), 1 potato sprayer (Halls), 1 express wagon, 1 hay rake 10 ft., 1 truck wagon, 1 cart, 2 wood sleighs, 1 set bob sleighs, 1 jaunting sleigh, 1 cream separator (I.H.), 1 brooder stove, 1 set scales, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 cream can.

Also harness and small farm implement, shovels, forks, hoes, etc.; also quantity Carriar oats and mixed grain. 5 sq. Asphalt shingles, quantity brooder coal, cedar posts, 4 gals. light grey paint.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS: 2 bedroom suites, 2 mattresses, 1 spring, 2 sets bedroom dishes, 1 large round table, several small tables, washing machine (new) and wringer, gasoline iron, oil stove 2 burner, several chairs, mat frames, lamps, and numerous other small articles.

The farm if not sold before day of sale will be set up at auction on that day, which consists of 66 acres, 52 in excellent state of cultivation, has large house in excellent condition, newly painted and new furnace. New barn 30x62, expect electricity will be available this summer.

Terms Cash.

If day is unfit sale will be held following day.

RALPH B. MacCAULL

HUGH F. MORRISON, Auctioneer.

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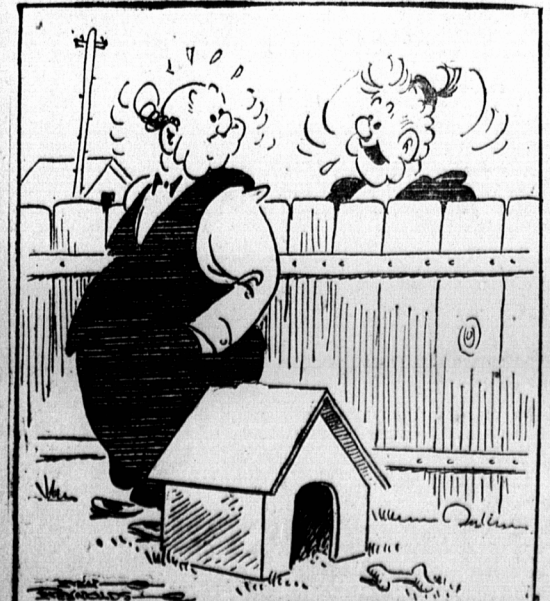
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QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"If you're looking for a little dog with a newspaper—there's one around the corner reading the Guardian Want Ads!"