

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

DIVERTING NIAGARA'S MIGHTY WATERS

Today, more than 5,000 workers, thousands of pieces of machinery and large quantities of dynamite are at work at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on one of the most fascinating engineering enterprises that has ever been carried out on the North American Continent. Here the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is busily engaged in the colossal task of "artificially" moving a mountain of earth and rock weighing 30 million tons to make way for a giant generating station. It will be named after Sir Adam Beck, founder of Ontario "Hydro".

Work commenced upon this "power colossus" in the spring of 1951 and according to revised plans will continue through to 1957, to bring the station to its full installed capacity of 12 units totalling 1,200,000 horsepower. This new installation will bring the total output at Queenston, Ontario, up to 1,725,000 horsepower. Canada will then have another one of the largest hydro electric power plants in the world.

This gigantic \$300,000,000 project is spread out in an eight-mile semi-circle about the city of Niagara Falls and is divided into four major work areas: an intake structure on the Upper Niagara River, about two miles above the Falls; two 5 1/2 mile long underground tunnels, which will pass beneath the city of Niagara Falls at an average depth of about 280 feet; a 2 1/2-mile long surface canal, and a generating station six miles below the falls on the Canadian side of the 300-foot high Lower Niagara River Gorge.

To operate this new station involves siphoning some 15 million gallons of water per minute from the Upper Niagara River and conveying it beneath the city of Niagara Falls through the two huge twin parallel tunnels. Re-emerging at the surface on the other

side of the city, these tunnels will empty into the 7 1/2-mile surface canal, which will then carry the water the remainder of the distance to the generating station. The location of the generating station far below the actual falls permits the use of 295 feet of a total 315 foot fall to the river to be used for the production of electric power—all that is practically possible. Approximately 50 per cent more power will be obtained at this location than if the generating station were to be built immediately below the falls, where a fall of only 200 feet would be available.

This new development is the largest single power project undertaken by Ontario Hydro in a billion dollar expansion programme launched in 1945 to meet the province's constantly increasing need for electric power. However, the Commission is also anxious to proceed with the work of harnessing the St. Lawrence River for power production to meet short-gages which may occur even when the present programme is completed.

Ideas go booming through the world louder than a cannon. The rights are mightier than armies. Principles have achieved more victories than horsemen and chariots. The professional worker respects the confidence of others. The welfare of those he serves of other requires that information concerning them remains confidential. He never violates this confidence. The professional worker is loyal to his fellow-workers. He never gossips about them nor about those whom he serves.

The professional worker adjusts his grievances through proper channels. He discusses them directly and privately with those authorized to make adjustments. He refrains from complaining and grumbling to others.

King Henry IV of France possessed twelve shirts, but only two handkerchiefs. Samuel Pepys in his "Diary" discloses that Charles II could also boast of just two.

The term "boast" is not used loosely, for in 14th, 15th and 16th century Europe the handkerchief was a badge of rank and class and as indispensable as jewels to the lady of fashion. The portraits of royal ladies that have so nobly survived show them holding handkerchiefs, larger than modern ones, but exquisitely ornamented with a deep border of the finest Gothic-point lace.

These extravagant Renaissance handkerchiefs came into fashion first in Italy, but soon "caught on" in France with the arrival there of Henry II's Italian bride, Catherine de Medici. Many of these "mouchoirs" cost enormous sums of money, for they were made of the finest materials, ornately fringed, or edged with elaborate and costly needle-point or bobbin lace. Their use was reserved for ceremonial occasions—weddings, christenings or court dances. Ladies of the French and English courts toyed with these exquisite bits of silk and lace to attract attention to the beauty of their hands, and the "language of the handkerchief" a flirtatious code, was as effective in the light dalliance of that day as the language of the fan at a later period.

Although the finest of linen and delicate silks were used in these "show" handkerchiefs, it is doubtful if they ever compared with today's hankies in gleaming whiteness.

Before the development of chemical bleaches, cloth was sun-bleached or boiled in water, but the product was by no means white.

To discover the origin of our modern more practical handkerchief, it is necessary to go back to still earlier periods—to the Romans. Their "sudarium", a small cloth used for wiping perspiration from the face, is probably the direct ancestor of the modern sanitary pocket handkerchief. It was also held in front of the mouth, presumably to ward off infection—and not to prevent the spreading of infection to others, as is our purpose today.

In the theatre the Romans greeted persons of high rank by waving a handkerchief, and applauded actors in the same way. A similar cloth was used by the Emperor to signal the start of games in the arena, hence our term, "at the drop of the handkerchief".

While the hygienic role of the handkerchief was probably its most ancient one, that use was com-

KERCHIEFS

pletely lost sight of in the fifth and ignorant who mark the decline of Roman civilization. Handkerchiefs did not come into popular use again until after the Renaissance, and then only as extravagant accessories of rank and fashion.

Erasmus, the famous Dutch scholar (1465-1536), was far in advance of his time in so many ways, actually considered blowing one's nose a social duty. So he possessed a surprising number of handkerchiefs and put them to practical use.

However, not until nearly the end of the 17th century did the handkerchief cease to be an exclusively luxury article and become increasingly an object of daily use. This was directly due to the growing habit of taking snuff, which like most fashionable vices started at the French court. Snuff-takers simply had to use handkerchiefs to keep the tobacco from staining their clothes. Handkerchiefs were in fact known in Germany as "snuffing cloths".

By the 18th century the practice of snuff-taking had not only spread over all aristocratic Europe, but was taken up by the middle classes as well. With the handkerchief's adoption as an article of daily use, a special place to carry it became necessary, hence the name pocket-handkerchief.

The rise in popularity of coloured handkerchiefs in this period can be laid to snuff-taking, and while ones stained more obviously. So for practical purposes the majority of men's handkerchiefs, in the 18th century were large cotton squares, many of them printed or dyed.

Most of the colour-printing of fabrics at this time was done by hand with wooden blocks and later with the aid of engraved copper plates. Since the limited size of the handkerchief offered the readiest and cheapest means of trying out new printing methods and designs, the handkerchief gave impetus to new development in textile printing. Eyes of course, at this period, came largely from vegetable and animal sources. From plants our ancestors obtained modder, indigo and saffron—crimson, cochineal and scarlet were derived from insects—royal blue from a type of Mediterranean snail.

The Governor-General of New Zealand is Lt-Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie.

The State of Virginia is the third largest tobacco producer in the world.

WEED KILLER

A new selective herbicide, IPC, appears to be particularly useful for the elimination of grasses and grassy weeds from broad-leaved crops such as peas, beans, and "beets". This is in contrast to hormone-type herbicides such as 2,4-D, which destroy broad-leaved

plants but do not effect grasses. IPC is usually applied by means of ground spraying equipment as a wettable powder or as an emulsion. Like most herbicides, its effectiveness is greater on germinating seeds and very young plants.

FIVE POINTERS FOR GOOD TEACHER-PARENT RELATIONSHIP

1. Meet as many parents as you can.
2. Meet parents of children who are experiencing difficulty.
3. Make frequent use of the phone, pen, typewriter.
4. Always temper just criticism with praise.
5. Keep in mind that parents are your partners in a great enterprise.

The professional worker's chief desire is to render a service. To improve men's welfare is the end towards which the professional worker devotes his career. The teaching profession should exemplify this to the highest degree. No great stride was ever made

towards world evolution which did not have to break through some kind of vicious circle. The pessimist can always point out the apparent hopelessness of the situation, but experience has taught us that Utopia cannot be obtained by wishful thinking.

"The school should seek to help the child develop those understandings, attitudes, habits and skills which will enable him to become a well-integrated and socially responsible citizen who can think critically and independently about the problem of life."

The westward journey, they thought, would be by water and therefore easy, and short, because they thought the world was smaller than it is.

Henry Hudson, one of the greatest explorers, was an Englishman

In the service of the Dutch. In 1610 he discovered Hudson Bay but perished at the hands of a mutinous crew. They set him adrift in that region in an open boat with a few provisions and a boy. He was never heard of again.

Sir John Franklin, another Englishman, set out in 1845 with two ships, Erebus and Terror, and 128 men to search for this North West Passage. They never returned, but in 1859 Sir Leopold McClintock, financed by Lady Franklin, searched for and found the remains of the expedition on King William's Land.

In 1903 Amundsen, a Norwegian, set out to find the Passage and he was the first to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific around North America.

THE THREE STRANGERS

1. What light does this story throw upon the laws of England at this time? The laws of England at this time were much too severe, since a person could be hanged for stealing a sheep.

2. What is the outstanding characteristic of the Shepherd Fenell? of the Shepherd? Her meanness; his generosity and kindly nature.

3. Why was it to the advantage of the first stranger to act towards the second as if he were well known in the home? So that the second stranger would think that he was an invited guest. In this way, the sheriff would never suspect him of having recently escaped from jail.

4. Were the people accustomed to taking part in a man-hunt? No, they made ridiculous mistakes as they take place.

5. Do you think that the man in gray was particularly interested in the pursuit of the prisoner? No, he returned to the cottage for the rest of his meal.

6. What is the attitude of the reader towards the prisoner? Towards the "man in gray"? Sympathy; Suspicion; which is graduated.

BANANA LAND (Ecuador)

Bananas are thriving in Ecuador. Last year the South American country's crop was the third largest in the world. (Costa Rica comes first and Honduras comes second). This year Ecuador may take over the top spot among banana-growing nations.

Ecuador is pleased with the banana crop, for it can be sold to other nations. Ecuador also sells other nations balsa wood (used in airplanes), rubber, cocoa, and straw hats. With the money she receives for her products, Ecuador buys automobiles, machinery, and chemicals from foreign lands.

Ecuador has a population of three million and is about as large as Colorado. Most of the people are farmers. Many live by weaving the straw hats which we call Panamas—after the country where they were first found by traders. Ecuador has few factories. Ecuador's forests are an important natural resource, and the country also has some gold, copper, silver, lead, and oil fields. Most of the minerals are not yet being used.

Although Ecuador is on the equator, it has all kinds of weather. High mountains keep part of the country cool. The coast is hot, but other regions enjoy a mild climate.

The professional worker does not advance himself at the expense of others. He strives for promotion and advancement in the profession only on the basis of superior preparation and worthy professional performance.

GOOD ENGLISH

There are three ways that a child can learn to speak correct English. (1) He must hear the correct form more often than the incorrect. (2) He must be aware that when he uses a certain expression he is speaking correctly. (3) He must want to use the correct form. Pride in good speech is the most powerful force of all in motivating children to speak well.

Ear training is very important and that's easy to arrange. One successful method is simply spoken drill on the correct form, in unison. A few minutes each day should be devoted to this.

On the chalkboard or a poster, there should be a list of expressions chosen for drill for a particular week. The teacher and the

pupils say each phrase in a rhythmical chant—briskly, emphatically; I did it, she did it, he did it, I have seen them, she has seen them, and so on.

Each week a new set of terms should appear, but you will occasionally review those previously listed. The advantage of this method is: The pupils see the correct form. They say the correct form. They hear the correct form. Their eyes, ear, and tongue combine to impress the correct form on the mind. It could be that this union drill can make a deeper impression on the pupil than the words heard at home and on the playground.

The teacher must be alert to hear the times when the pupils correct themselves and the teacher must be ready with a quick, quiet word of praise. Also, if you know they desire to be reminded of incorrect speech, often you can anticipate the incorrect word and supply the correct one in advance. This wanting to speak correctly is a great motivator. Spend your skill and energy motivating, helping, and praising the ones who some day will speak good English.

"Boys and girls—you are the ones who decide how you are going to talk. If you are proud to use good English, you will show it by the words you use. Only you can make that decision." (I.G.)

The highest mountain peak in Australia is Mount Kosciuszko. It is in New South Wales and is 7,305 feet high.

MATCH

1. Developed a new treatment for serious burns.
2. Built canals.
3. Grew grasses and turnips.
4. Thermos bottle.
5. Introduced seed drill and horse-hoe.
6. Discoverer of circulation of blood.
7. Penny postage.
8. Insulin.
9. Successful quantity production of steel.
10. Reclaimed waste land.
11. Bull canals.
12. A pioneer in railway development.
13. Discovered use of chloroform as anaesthetic.
15. Vaccination.
16. First steam engine.
17. Spinning mule.
18. Spread information about new methods of farming.
19. Hard surfaced road.
20. Developed good practical steam engine.
21. Built steamships.
22. Geologist.

HISTORY REVIEW (Contributed)

1. The Great Intendent was sail upon.
2. The first European to sail upon the Great Lakes was.
3. The two famous Jesuit missionaries were—and.
4. The first census ever taken in Canada was ordered by.
5. The hero of the Long Sault was—who led an expedition up the—against the.
6. The fur company formed in the time of Champlain to govern Canada was.
7. When Nova Scotia was French territory it was called.
8. —was the famous French fortress built on—to guard the St. Lawrence River.
9. In 1663 the King of France set up a government in Canada consisting of— and—.
10. Canada became British as a result of the defeat of the—under Gen.— at the battle of— in the year—.
11. —quarrelled with— over the sale of liquor.
12. The real founder of Canada was—, who is often referred to as—.
13. The war that decided whether Canada should be British or French is known as—.
14. To conduct the war in America—the English War Minister sent out Generals— and—.
15. The Treaty of— closed Seven Years War.
16. The fighting governor of—who saved Canada from the Iroquois was—.
17. The man who suggested Act of Union was—.
18. The heroine of Beaver Dam was—.
19. The French raider on the Hudson's Bay trading posts was—.
20. The first province to obtain representative government was—.
21. The leader of the rebellion in Lower Canada in 1837 was—.
22. The King's representative in the Federal Government is—.
23. The first province to obtain Responsible Government was—.
24. The most outstanding "Father of Confederation" in Nova Scotia was—.
25. Canada's birthday is—.
26. The "National Policy" which meant a tariff on Canadian imports to promote Canadian industry was introduced by—.
27. The Educational System in Canada is under the control of the— Government.
28. Two results of the Saskatchewan Rebellion were—, and—.

Italy To Reject U. S. Racketeers

ROME, Jan. 3 (AP)—Italy is not going to let any more Italian-born racketeers who have lost their United States citizenship be deported to her shores, a Foreign Office spokesman announced Thursday.

"We are not going to accept any Lucky Luciano again," the spokesman said. "He lived in Italy a short time and then spent most of his time in the U.S. now we have to pay for him."

The policy could affect such persons as Frank Costello, Joe Adonis and Thomas (Three-Finger) Brown if the United States denaturalizes them. Luciano never was naturalized. He was deported to Italy in 1946 after serving 10 years of a 30-year sentence on white-slavery charges.

Christmas Concert At Alexandra

The teacher and pupils of Alexandra held their Christmas concert in the school on Thursday night, December 18th.

Mr. Gay Judson was the chairman and Mr. MacEwen and Mrs. Judson presided at the organ. During the intermission candy was sold by the children.

The following is the program:—"Welcome"—Recitation by Irvin Judson.

Chorus: "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks By Night".

Merry Christmas drill by fourteen pupils.

Recitation: "Merry Christmas", by Jimmie Carver.

"Many Christmases", by Priscilla Cousins.

Duet: "Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer", by Dorothy and Dianne Beaton.

Recitation by Osbourne Wood.

Solo by Richard Brehaut.

Dialogue: "Kay and Jay".

Monologue: "Presents For All", by Chryss Judson.

Recitation: "I Wonder", by Heather Jones.

Solo: "Sata Claus Is Coming To Town", by Patsy Judson.

Recitation: "A Little Wish", by Robert Cantwell.

Recitation: "Dear Santa", by Dianne Beaton.

Duet: "Away In A Manger", by Patsy Judson and Linda MacRae.

Dialogue: "Teasing The Teacher", by Yonnie Ploggenhalf.

Monologue: "Currants and Raisins", by Ruth Wood.

Recitation by June MacCabe.

Recitation: "A Christmas Song", by Kember Wood.

Intermission.

Chorus: "Jingle Bells".

Recitation by Barbara Cantwell.

Recitation by Ruth Wood.

Dialogue: "Loving Leroy".

Recitations by Rose Carver and Dorothy Beaton.

Duet: "Silver Bells", by Rose and Doreen Carver.

Chorus: "The First Noel".

Recitations by Dorothy Judson and Linda MacRae.

Song: "Up On the House Top", by five girls.

Recitation by David Judson.

Solo: "The Christmas Cradle", by Linda MacRae.

Song: "Santa Claus", by eight girls.

Recitation by Janet Jones.

Dialogue: "The Surprise Christmas Tree".

Recitation by Patsy Judson.

Chorus: "O Come All Ye Faithful".

At the close of the programme Santa arrived and distributed presents from a well laden tree. The children received treats from the Women's Institute.

The concert was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

LAZY BIRDS

CARROT RIVER, Sask.—(CP)—Mild weather has the birds delaying their annual winter migration to the south. Mr. and Mrs. L. Schiller of Carrot River saw a robin in their yard and at Indian Head, Sask. Gary Chalmers spotted a woodpecker in his garden.

Peakes And Vicinity

"The Misses Peggy and Marcella Bradley, Charlottetown, spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Urban Bradley, St. Theresa.

Miss Carlene McEachern, Mount Stewart, was a recent visitor to St. Patrick's Road, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Grant and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Birt and family of St. Patrick's Road were guests on Christmas day at the home of Mrs. Birt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McInnis, Bangor Road.

Mr. George Anstle has returned to his home after spending Christmas with his sons and daughter in Montague.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph MacDonald, St. Andrew's, spent Christmas at the home of Mrs. MacDonald's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brazel.

Mr. Edward Devine, who has been employed in Hamilton, Ont., for the past year, returned to his home Christmas evening.

Mr. James Mooney was a visitor to Charlottetown on December 31 on business.

Miss Leona Devine, Charlottetown, spent New Year's with her mother, Mrs. Lauretta Devine.

Mr. Earl Jay, Mt. Stewart, was a business visitor to Peakes and St. Patrick's Road December 30th.

Miss Nellie Foley, Chepstow, was a recent visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rupert McInnis.

The illness of Mr. Harold Phelan, Byrne's Road, is regretted by his many friends.

Mr. Harold MacDonald, Mount Stewart, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Hughes at New Year's.

Miss Teresa Handrahan returned to her home December 31st from Boston where she spent the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Donnelly at New Year's were Mr. and Mrs. Martin Power and Mr. and Mrs. James Garland, Avondale.

Miss Marian Rogerson resumed her duties as teacher in St. Patrick's School on January 2nd.

Miss Kay McKenna, Charlottetown, was a visitor to Peake's at New Year's, guest of Miss Rosella Devine.

Miss Eileen Anstle has returned to her home after spending the Christmas holidays with friends and relatives in Montague.

Miss Joan McInnis, Charlottetown, spent New Year's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McInnis, Elliotvale.

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