

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## EARLY TRAINING

Child-training begins and child character is formed earlier than most parents suppose. Out of this erroneous notion comes the lamentable failure of so much of our home-training of children. Many a child is not counted by his parents as old enough to be fairly trained until his habits and character are practically influenced for all time.

It is safe to conclude that the permanent trend of a child's character is likely to be given by the time he is seven years old; his training must begin at birth if he is not to be the loser because of this neglect. The old-fashioned doctrine of implicit obedience, which came to many of us early in life, was helpful to us because it was never delayed, as it is now, until the child can reason.

## CURRENT EVENTS

The population of P. E. Island is 97,787.  
The population of Newfoundland is 357,782.  
The population of Saskatchewan is 827,175.  
The population of the world is 2,378,000,000.  
The population of Africa is 198,000,000.  
The population of America is 230,000,000.  
The population of Asia is 1,254,000,000.  
The population of Europe is 593,000,000.  
The population of Oceania is 22,000,000.  
An important link with Canada's north is the all-weather Mackenzie Highway which runs from Grim-

shaw on the Peace River in Alberta to Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

The Canadian Dollar, August first, 1951, was worth only forty cents when it was used to pay the grocery bill.

The great strategic value of the Suez Canal is that it cuts off thousands of miles for ships sailing between Europe and the Far East.

The 1951 Nobel Prize was awarded to Leon Jouhaux, France.

The new United States Ambassador to India is Chester Bowles. The country that produces nearly half the world's tree-grown rubber is Malaya.

## THE STUDY OF FISH

A fish lives in the water where it must breathe, move and find food. The water world is quite different from the air world and the fish have developed forms, senses, and habits which fit them for life in the water.

The goldfish can be used as a subject for this lesson because it can be so conveniently kept where the pupils may see it. Before the pupils begin the study draw the goldfish on the board, with all parts labeled; thus the pupils will be able to learn the parts of the fish by consulting it and not be compelled to commit them to memory arbitrarily.

Observations—1. Where do fish live? 2. What is the shape of a fish when seen from above? Where is the widest part? What is its shape seen from the side? Think if you can in how many ways the shape of the fish is adapted for moving swiftly through the water? 3. How many fins has a fish? 4. How many fins are there in all? Four of these fins are in pairs; where are they situated? Which pair corresponds to our arms? 5. Describe the pectoral fins. How are they used? 6. How are the dorsal fins used? 7. Observe a ventral fin and an anal fin. How are they used when the fish is swimming? 8. With what fin does the fish push itself through the water? 9. Watch the goldfish swim and describe the action of all the fins while it is in motion. In what position are the fins when the fish is at rest? 10. What is the nature of the covering of the fish? In what direction do the scales seem to overlap? Of what use is the fish to its scales covering? 11. Note carefully the eyes of the fish. Are the eyes placed so that the fish can see in all directions? Has it any eyelids? 12. Do you think fishes breathe through their nostrils? 13. Describe the mouth of the fish. Does it open upward, downward or directly in front? How does the fish catch its prey? 14. Is the mouth kept always in motion? Do you think the fish is swallowing water all the time? Does the gill cover move with the movement of the mouth? How does a fish breathe? 15. What are the colors of the goldfish above and below.

## OUR CALENDAR (Continued)

This error was corrected by Augustus Caesar in 8 B.C., who, not to be outdone by his predecessor re-named the sixth month August after himself. Many writers on the subject state that Augustus, not wishing to have less days in the month bearing his name than any other month, stole a day from February and altered the succeeding months so that they should have 30 and 31 days alternately. For fifteen centuries the Julian calendar was maintained unaltered, but by this time a very slight defect in its fundamental assumption that the year is 365 1/4 days had become serious.

Actually the length of the year instead of being 365 days and 6 hours, is found by the refined methods of modern astronomy to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 46 seconds. This error of 10 minutes and 14 seconds amounts to 128 years in one day. In the course of a few centuries the seasons determined by the relative positions of sun and earth would change with regard to their oc-

currence in the months of the calendar.

In order to restore the vernal or spring equinox to its original place in the calendar, Pope Gregory XIII decreed that in 1582 the day following March 11th should be reckoned March 21st. Furthermore, in order to keep the calendar correct Gregory XIII ordered that the extra day in February should be dropped in every century year except those divisible by 400. Thus 1900 was not a leap year but 1600 was.

It has been proposed that the Gregorian rule should be extended so that all thousand years, except those divisible by 4000 will be leap years. Thus 2000 will be a leap year but 4000 will be a common year. Adopting this extension our present calendar will be less than one day in error in 20,000 years. England did not put it into practice until 1752 when the error had grown to 11 days, and consequently this number of days had to be dropped.

## THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

The Golden Gate Bridge is built across the outer mouth of the great harbour of San Francisco, California. The Golden Gate, a steep-sided channel 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, is the entrance to San Francisco Bay. It was first sighted by Sir Francis Drake.

The Forty-Niners, arriving in search of gold, thought its name was a good-luck symbol. The main span of this bridge is 4,200 feet in length. It is the longest suspension span in the world.

## FILL IN THE BLANKS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

- 1. The main span of the George Washington Bridge over the \_\_\_\_\_ River is \_\_\_\_\_ feet long.
- 2. The Williamsburg Bridge over the \_\_\_\_\_ River has a span of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The Ambassador Bridge connects United States and Canada at \_\_\_\_\_ Michigan and \_\_\_\_\_ Ontario.
- 4. The railway over the Hooghly River, near Calcutta, India, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. The bridge over the Niagara River is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. The main span of the Brooklyn Bridge is 1,595 1/2 feet long.
- 7. Perth, Western Australia, is situated on the \_\_\_\_\_ river.
- 8. The new Premier of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Dollard fought the Iroquois at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. The name "Father of New

France" was given to \_\_\_\_\_.- 11. The North West Company, which attempted to establish a monopoly of the fur-trade, was organized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12. The payments which a defeated nation makes to the victors to cover war damages are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13. The last stand made by the French against the British in the Seven Years' War was at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14. When a bill passed by the legislature is turned down by the Senate, it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 15. The Acadians who would not swear to the oath of allegiance to George II were \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16. The first permanent French settlement in Canada was made at \_\_\_\_\_.
- 17. The aim of the United Empire Loyalists was to \_\_\_\_\_.

## KRAKATAO

It is a volcanic island, Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java, where one of the most terrible volcanic eruptions occurred in 1883, when the greater part of the island was blown up; followed by enormous ocean waves which de-

stroyed several hundred villages and caused great loss of life. The ascending dust gave rise to a succession of widely distributed brilliant sunsets in the following winter and spring.

## JAVA

It is a volcanic island, Sumatra, Dutch E. Indies; volcanic mountains run from end to end of the island; many active volcanoes, some peaks reaching 12,000 ft.; in north are fertile alluvial plains; rivers short and commercial value unimportant; climate un-

healthy in low-lying districts, hot and damp but heat tempered by regular sea breezes; average temp. in lower parts is 78 degrees F.; rainfall about 75 inches. Mountains covered with trees to 10,000 ft.; forests produce teak,

coconuts, palms, bamboos, spice trees; cultivated products include rice, maize, cassava, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, rubber; minerals include coal, gold, silver, petroleum, iron, lead; exports chiefly to Holland, include sugar, rubber, coffee, tea.

tobacco, cinchona, tin; trade main-tenance carried on by Arabs and Chinese the native inhabitants being engaged chiefly in agriculture; manufacture of coarse cloth, mats, and soap. Capital, Batavia.

## SUMATRA

The largest island of Malay Archipelago, one of the Dutch E. Indies; separated from Malay Peninsula by Strait of Malacca, and from Java by Sunda Strait; volcanic mountains run lengthwise along S.W. (Mt. Korinchi, 12,400 ft.); in N. E. are marshy and sandy plains; watered by the Musi, Jambi, Indragiri, and other streams, all flowing E.; there are many small islands off the coasts.

Climate is hot, but healthy, except in lower districts; rainfall heavy. Dense forests of teak, oak, and other timber trees; produces rice, maize, sugar, coffee, spices, coconuts, tobacco, betel, gutta-percha, gums; minerals include coal, gold, silver, petroleum, iron, lead, saltpetre. Principal ports Padang, Palembang, Benkulen, Achin. Area is 163,138 sq. m.; pop. 6,164,000.

## LANGUAGE GAME

Here is a game that provides practice in recognizing parts of speech, in arranging ideas in sentences; it also furnishes situations for informal oral language, such as verb-please; adjective, please, etc.

Write each of the following sentences (or sentences of your own) on strips of paper or cardboard.  
1. Big bells rang out clearly.  
2. James told me he would come.  
3. She slowly climbed the ladder.  
4. Cold January is often the month he saws wood.  
5. Good work repays men who try hard.  
6. Quickly the artist sketched faint trails he loved dearly.  
Cut the sentence into pieces each piece bearing a word. (Articles such as A, The, should be included on a piece with another word.) Place the word pieces in separate envelopes, or give each piece a number to keep the words from each sentence separate from those of others.

Distribute word pieces to each pupil until one sentence has been handed out. The teacher then calls verb-please; adjective, please, etc. until all the words have been called for and placed on the table or desk.

If the teacher prefers, she can have the child write his word (if he responds correctly) on the board. In either case when all words have been returned the pupils build the sentence. Where more than one arrangement is possible all sentences should be written. The class will then discuss which arrangement makes the best sentence.

This exercise can be varied in many ways. If the teacher prepares his own sentences, he should take care that he avoids words that could be either nouns, verbs, etc.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia had been opened up by Alexander MacKenzie and his company. Later the North-West Company developed it until 1830 when the Hudson Bay Company took it over. About 1842 American settlers began to pour into the country and three years later settlements began on Vancouver Island.

The first Governor of the Island was Sir James Douglas who was afterwards made the head of the first popular government on this Island. The discovery of coal in 1849 attracted settlers. The settlement on the mainland did not grow much until 1857-58 when a gold rush to Grand Forks began. It did not last long but some of the miners remained.

As a result of this growth of settlers the mainland was formed into a colony in 1858 with New Westminster as the capital. In 1866 British Columbia and Vancouver Island were united. They were completely cut off from all contact with the rest of Canada by the Rocky Mountains. There was great danger of all this territory being annexed by the Americans.

The British Government used pressure to make British Columbia provinces of the Dominion. At last in 1871 British Columbia entered Confederation on the understanding that Canada should within ten years complete a transcontinental railway. The C.P.R. fulfilled its pledge.

## CAUSES OF THE SLOW GROWTH OF NEW FRANCE

- 1. The early colonists belonged to the younger sons of the nobility and to the adventurous, all of whom were unsuitable as settlers in a new land.
- 2. The emigration of women was not encouraged.
- 3. The Iroquois made inroads on the colony and thus checked immigration.
- 4. People in France were not anxious to go where they were likely to be frozen or scalped.
- 5. Very little had been spent on the defence of the colony or on the provision of properly trained troops. The English colonists threatened the colony and Kirk's capture of Quebec and the destruction of the French fleet caused much concern.

- 6. The colony was so far from France that it was difficult to keep in touch with the motherland.
- 7. The Jesuits had already established their missions and did not want settlers to disturb their work among the Indians. The fur-traders also wished to be left alone to avoid competition. Both had their eyes on the Indians and would have made New France merely a combined mission station and trading post.
- 8. The national character of the French was too adventurous and romantic to allow them to settle down to the humdrum settlement of the land.

## HINTS FOR CHORAL SPEAKING

- The following rules will help you to read these poems well:  
1. Read the poem silently several times to make sure you have the meaning of it.  
2. Decide which part should be read slowly and which rapidly.  
3. Breathe deeply. 4. Decide where you should pause for breath.  
5. Speak all words clearly. 6. Let

- your tongue, lips and jaws move freely. 7. Watch the conductor so you will read in the correct time and rhythm.  
Do you enjoy reading poetry? Do you like to hear people read poems? If you wish to get the greatest enjoyment from poetry, you should read it aloud or have someone read it to you.

## EARLIEST SETTLEMENT (Cape of Good Hope)

The earliest settlement was made by the Dutch in 1652. From that year until 1795, the colony was ruled by the Dutch East India Company. During this period, immigrants came to the colony from Holland, France and Germany. In addition, many slaves were imported from East Africa, Madagascar, the East Indies, and the Malay Peninsula.

When the British took control, settlement had extended from the original colony at Cape Town, beyond Table Mountain, over the Karroo, almost as far as the Orange River.

The first settlers numbered about 70 servants of the Dutch East India Company. By 1795, there were over 16,000 Europeans controlling 17,000 slaves, and an unknown number of Bushmen and Hottentots.

The Dutch farmers were called Boers. They were not farmers in the ordinary sense of the word, because they were not content to cultivate their farms and raise crops. They were really herdsmen. They owned enormous herds of

cattle, for the support of which they needed vast tracts of land, thousands of acres in extent.

They were independent, and they objected to interference by anyone. They really wanted to be absolute rulers over their own households and dependents. The Boers were deeply religious in their own way. The head of the household always led in the daily reading of the Bible and in the singing of hymns.

At the close of the wars with Napoleon in 1815, the entire control of the South African area fell into British hands. The British Government paid to the Government of Holland a large sum of money to compensate for the loss of territory.

British settlement in Cape Colony commenced in 1820. This colony of British settlers into the area between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown led to friction, which finally caused the Great Trek of 1836.

The man who has the right to boast doesn't have to boast.

## ACADIA

Acadia, a French colony, was three times overrun by the English and three times it was handed back to France. Finally the British and New Englanders took it in 1710 and by the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 it was transferred to British rule and became Nova Scotia.

Cape Breton Island remained French and here was built the powerful fortress of Louisbourg. This fortress was captured by New Englanders in 1745 and handed back in 1748. It finally passed into British hands in 1758 when it was captured by Wolfe.

In 1628 an English fleet under Kirke sailed into the St. Lawrence and captured Tadoussac. Next year he forced the surrender of Quebec over which the English flag floated for several years. In 1632 it was handed back to France.

In 1690 Phips with a large flotilla demanded the surrender of Quebec but his efforts were unsuccessful. In 1759 Admiral Saunders with a fleet and army on board sailed up the St. Lawrence.

In 1749 Halifax was founded as the capital of Nova Scotia and English settlement began. Ever since the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Acadia had been in British hands. When a prospect of war between France and England arose, paid agents were sent among the French Acadians to stir up the habitants against the British. They declared that the Acadia ceded to England did not include the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

At last in 1758 Beausejour, the French stronghold in Acadia, fell into British hands. This was fol-

## Lorne Valley and Vicinity

Mrs. Angus Nicholson was a visitor to Montague, on Monday, Jan. 7.

Messrs. Roland and Ira Crane left last week for Nova Scotia where they expect to be employed.

Mr. Roy MacLeod and Mr. Bruce Woolridge motored to Montague on Monday, Jan. 7.

Mrs. Malcolm MacLeod spent a few days in Charlottetown, where she visited relatives and friends.

Mr. Daniel Shaw and Mr. Lauren MacLeod were visitors to Montague on Tuesday, Jan. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Myers, Brudenell were visitors to Lorne Valley on Sunday, Jan. 13, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaw.

The Lorne Valley hockey team motored to Georgetown on Jan. 14. While there they enjoyed a friendly game of hockey with the Georgetown boys.

Mrs. Lucy Doiron is spending a few days visiting at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James Callaghan.

Mr. and Mrs. George Leard, Mt. Stewart, were recent visitors at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Leard.

Miss Anna Goodwin, Bangor, spent a few days recently at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. MacAulay.

Congratulations and best wishes are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Myers, who were married recently. Mrs. Myers was formerly Miss Emily Shaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Shaw. —AM

## Georgetown and Vicinity

Mr. Albert Griffin of Montague was a visitor to Georgetown on Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Michael Burke, Sr., was a visitor to the city on Wednesday, Jan. 16.

Mrs. Joseph MacPhee is visiting in Charlottetown at the present time.

Mrs. H. W. MacDonald left a few days ago for Toronto, Ont., where she will visit for the remaining winter months.

Mr. Harry Duveraux motored from Springfield, Mass., arriving in Georgetown early in the week and was a guest at the home of his grandfather, Mr. Michael Burke, Sr. on Thursday, Jan. 17. Mr. Duveraux has now left on his return journey and was accompanied by Mr. Vincent Prosper, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Prosper.

The weekly card party at the Canadian Legion Hall which was held on Tuesday, Jan. 15 was a decided success and was attended by a large crowd. Ladies' prize was

settled down where they were and, some struggled to Louisiana, some made their way west to Quebec, but only a handful eventually returned to Acadia. Families and friends were separated but it was declared to be a stern military necessity.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

This comedy of Shakespeare was probably produced in the winter of 1598-9, and printed in 1600.

The Prince of Arragon, with Claudio and Benedick in his suite visits Leonato, Duke of Messina, father of Hero, and uncle of Beatrice. Claudio falls in love with Hero and their marriage is arranged. Beatrice, a mouthful teasing creature, and the wild and witty Benedick, are ever engaged in wordy warfare. A plot is devised to make them fall in love. It is contrived that Benedick shall overhear the Prince and Claudio speak of the secret love of



Britain's foreign secretary, Anthony Eden, is no stranger to Canada as he has already visited Ottawa four times. Mindful of Canada's rigorous winter, Churchill's right-hand man wore heavy over-

coat as he stepped off RCAF plane which flew him from New York to Ottawa. Britain's dapper foreign secretary, left, and Hon. Lester Pearson, right, Canada's foreign secretary, renew acquaintanceship

## Bristol and Vicinity

Messrs. Cyrus Lapierre and Bernard Tobin were in the city on Tuesday, January 8, on business.

Mr. Anselm Lapierre, cook on one of the Government tugs, which serve the dredges, arrived home from Picou, N. S., on Saturday evening, January 12th, as his ship is laid up now for the winter months. He will be back on the job early in the spring.

Word was received here last week of the death in Medford, Mass., of Mr. William R. Hogan. He left here more than fifty years ago and entered the furniture moving business in the days of the horse and wagon, and in a few years started his own business, changing with the times from horses to trucks and vans. He retired some eight years ago after making a success of his business.

His home in Boston, was a meeting place for scores of Islanders who were always welcome. His wife, the former Alice Redmond, was a school teacher here years ago. One brother, Wilfred Hogan, still resides here on the old farm.

The sudden death of Mr. Frank McCarthy, on Thursday afternoon, January 10th, while in Charlottetown on business, was a severe shock to this vicinity. A farmer and carpenter here all his life, he had been enjoying good health until he suffered an heart attack on the afternoon of his death. He was organist at the Catholic churches here for a half century and for years sang all the general Masses as well as taking his place in the choir on Sundays.

He leaves no family but he and his good wife have been foster parents to several children, including Father Reginald Phalen whom they reared from a baby of a few weeks, and who was with him when he passed away. His funeral was held at the Church of the Little Flower on Monday morning and despite the roads and weather, was well attended. He was laid to rest in the Little Flower Cemetery where he had stood and sang the funeral services beside the graves of scores of others in rain and shine, cold and heat. —N

## NEW ACADIA W.I.

On Jan. 10 the members of the Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Michael Gallant for their regular monthly meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mrs. William Cahill and opened with the singing of the Institute Ode. Roll call was answered by 12 members. Three members paid their annual fee and each member passed in a package for the grab bag. Seven visitors were welcomed.

The minutes of the December meeting were read, approved and signed. Committees for January were appointed as follows: Sick, Mrs. Isadore Peters, Mrs. Adrian Peters, Mrs. William McIsaac and Mrs. Maurice Doucette. School, Mrs. William Cahill and Miss Helen Shearnan. Paper towels and stove school and the bill of \$5.50 for cod liver oil capsules is to be paid to Mrs. Lucille Wood.

Mrs. Wilfred Peters offered her Louise for a card play to raise money to buy milk, sugar and soap for hot lunches at the school. It was also decided two members will attend the First Aid course in Charlottetown.

The sum of \$22.50 was received from Father Ayers for paint and oils he purchased from the Institute and the bill of \$11.89 was paid to Father Ayers for gas, and half on bingo set.

Plans to start a quilt were discussed with the following results: Pattern (true lovers knot) and color (white and red). Secretary will buy material, cutting will be done at February meeting, and each member will receive a block to sew.

At this time the grab bag was in order and brought fun and laughs to the end of the meeting. \$17.75 was realized. The In-school will take place the last of each month and Burk's Road North and St. Charles will be in charge for January. If stormy on the regular meeting night, the meeting will be held the following night.

The February roll call will be answered by a package for card play after the meeting. Lunch was served by hostess and committee in charge and a jolly half hour was spent in singing.

Mrs. Lorne Peters invited the members to her home for the February meeting.

Messrs. Lloyd George Robertson, Red Point, and Preston Coffin and Gordon Robertson, Kingsboro, were in Charlottetown on business on Jan. 10.

Miss Ruby Ching returned to her duties as clerk at Matthew and McLean Store, Souris, having spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ching, Black Pond.

Master Glen Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Stewart, Red Point, had the misfortune while coasting to come in contact with a barbed wire fence and had his lip cut. It necessitated three stitches.

On the night of December 31, as the old year was drawing to a close, a few friends and neighbours gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart McGregor, East Baltic, to honor Messrs. Robert and Huntley Bown who were leaving for Ontario the next day. A jolly evening was spent in music and games. Lunch was served and at a late hour all wended their way home wishing Robert and Huntley a bon voyage, and hoping Stuart and Martha would be at home soon again.

## East Baltic and Vicinity

Mr. Floyd McLean, Kingsboro, was on business to Mount Hope on Jan. 8 and 9.

Mrs. E. S. Rose, East Baltic, was a business visitor to Charlottetown recently.

Messrs. Hudson Morrow, Wesley Fraser, and Freddie Bennett, North Lake, were on business in Charlottetown on Jan. 10.

Mr. Oran Kennedy, Kingsboro, has returned to his home having been a patient in Souris Hospital.

The friends of Miss Florence McDonald, East Point, are sorry to learn she is ill at her home with virus pneumonia.

Mr. George Morrow, Mideall, is a patient in the P.E.I. Hospital. His many friends in the eastern district wish Mr. Morrow a quick return to health.

Mr. and Mrs. George Coffin, South Lake, were welcome visitors to Munn's Road on Jan. 5 when they called on their many friends.

Sympathy of the community is being extended to Mr. Faunce Peters, our most efficient snow plow operator. In the recent death of his father, Mr. P. N. Peters, Rollo Bay.

Friends of Br. Duncan McInnis, formerly of Munn's Road, are sorry to learn of his illness in the P.E.I. Hospital.

Messrs. Theodore Robertson and Ray Robertson, Red Point, were business visitors to New Zealand on Jan. 12.

Mrs. H. R. Bell, Kingsboro, is confined to her home having had the misfortune of spraining her arm. All wish her a speedy recovery.

## FORT DUQUESNE

The fort remained in the hands of the French and was named after the Governor of Canada. In 1755, Braddock was defeated and killed in an attempt to seize it, but in 1758 it was easily taken by Forbes when the capture of Fort Frontenac cut off its supplies.

## CHARLES LINNAEUS

Charles Linnaeus was born at Rashult, Sweden, in May 1707. In 1727 he was sent to Lund, and afterwards to Uppsala University to study medicine, but he devoted himself mostly to the study of botany.

His love of nature was discovered by a kind professor, through whose help Linnaeus was sent on a scientific tour in Lapland. The book which he wrote giving the result of his travels and investigation, brought him the friendship of a rich Dutch banker, who employed Linnaeus to superintend his garden.

The naturalist delighted in this work. He classified all the plants and trees and shrubs, and while so studying, wrote his first great work on the scheme of things in nature as it seemed to him.

Afterward he held various professorships; he lectured and practiced as a doctor; he was honoured by his sovereign, and was able to buy himself a charming little estate, where he gathered together a wonderful collection of plant and animal life.

This collection was afterward bought for England. His days closed in peace and happiness in 1778; and he was beloved and greatly respected by the whole of Europe.

Linnaeus was the founder of modern botany. He classified all

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to William MacFadden, 33 Pelham St., Charlottetown.