

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## VESALIUS (Father of Anatomy)

Andreas Vesalius was born in Brussels in 1514. When he reached the age of five he was sent to the University of Louvain where he received his basic education in Greek and Latin and the humanities. There he also began the study of human anatomy. Later he went to Paris where he matriculated in medicine.

In Paris anatomy was taught by Biondini, and Sylvius, who was the leader of the Paris faculty. Vesalius kept on studying medicine until the outbreak of war. He was then forced to go back to Louvain for a short time but he soon returned to Paris and finally finished his medical course.

From Paris, he went to Italy and at the age of twenty-three he was appointed to the post of Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at Padua. He began his dissections in December, 1537. From the start, his brilliance as a teacher and his skill as a demonstrator attracted many students, doctors, and distinguished men.

Each in his teaching career, he began his courses in anatomy and surgery by referring to the text-

books written by Hippocrates, Galen and Avicenna. He soon found out that in many instances his predecessors had been wrong. He then came to the conclusion that he would have to start from scratch and continue with his own observations and write his own text books on anatomy.

He began to write notes of his own findings and discoveries. Encouraged by his students, he made drawings of veins, arteries, nerves and other anatomical structures. So successful were these drawings and so helpful to his students that he, in 1538, published his Anatomical Tables.

He resigned from his post in Padua in 1544. His career as a teacher - was at an end when he was but thirty.

From 1544 until his death, in 1564, he served as court physician to Charles V and later Philip II of France. He became renowned as a consultant and a surgeon and his fame spread far beyond the court. The founder of anatomy died on the island of Tante in 1564.

found traces of the right kind of rock around the shores of Steep Rock Lake. The draining of this lake began in 1943. It was slow going. Today a valuable "harvest" of iron is being shipped away at the rate of 500,000 tons a year. By 1955 the Steep Rock Mining Company expects to be dragging upwards of 3,000,000 tons of ore up from the large pit.

Aklavik  
R is 50 miles south of MacKen-

zie Bay, has some 100 whites and about 300 Eskimos and Indians. There are two schools, two hospitals, a large hotel. The Eskimos, wealthy from fishing and fur trading, have radios, power-boats, and even pilot aeroplanes. The 24 hour sunshine of the short summers grows potatoes, lettuce, radishes and carrots as well as flowers. Water is warm enough for swimming. It is the R.C.M.P. post farthest north.

## THE EARTHWORM

Hunger is one reason why the earthworm comes to the surface although the worm can take a fair sized bite from a blade of grass. They eat the soil continually and even tiny little pebbles which go to the worm's gizzard to help grind up food particles. The worms like the humus or decayed vegetable matter in the soil best. The clay or mineral part of the soil it just eats to get rid of it.

In the evening after a rain we see worms stretched out on the grass. The rain may have driven them from their flooded basements or they may be out absorbing a little dampness.

A worm has no eyes and no ears but it is remarkably sensitive to light and sound. Bang your heel on the ground near one of them and he will retreat.

The robin is an expert at worm-catching. He pulls so hard on the worm holds, so that often it breaks in the middle. The half that escapes does not die immediately because the worm is constructed in segments, each an individual in a sense. Of course there is just one mouth and when it is gone the worm must starve.

Notice how the worm stretches as he moves along. Each segment can be made about three times the original width and on the under side has pairs of little whisker-like legs. These legs or sets of setae may be turned forward or backward and used as holders. The worm turns the setae to point backward, then stretches all segments moving the front of the worm forward. Then the setae are reversed and the segments contracted bringing up the back segments.

In school we are not so much

concerned with the anatomy of the earthworm as with the way its life benefits us. We know that the way it tunnels through the top soil admits air and water, two very important additions to the soil.

The worm makes seasonal trips to the top soil to avoid the frost and is continually bringing small quantities of that soil to the surface, actually increasing the amount of top soil. The worm can only move earth any distance in its body, and to get earth out of its way must swallow it, then bring it to the surface and deposit it around the entrance.

These castings serve as a barrier to water, keeping the worm from being flooded out when it rains. Unfortunately for the worm he cannot always build this levee high enough and does get flooded out quite often.

The earthworm has no jaws or teeth, yet it eats through the hardest soil. Inside the mouth opening is a very muscular pharynx, which can be extended or withdrawn. Applied to the surface of any small object it acts as a suction pump, drawing food into the food tube. The earth taken in furnishes some organic matter for food, calcareous matter is added to the remainder before being voided. This process is unique among animals. The calcareous matter is supposed to be derived from leaves which the worm eats. Generally the earth is swallowed at some distance below the surface and finally ejected in castings. Thus, the soil is slowly worked over and kept in good condition by earthworms. Therefore the earthworm is a creature of the soil and is of great economic importance.

## GENERAL MURRAY

General Murray became the first governor of Canada when civil government was set up by the Royal Proclamation of 1763. Government was to be by governor and council with an assembly as soon as conditions warranted it.

Britain's problem was to decide on a policy of repression or of conciliation of the French. In 1763, it appeared that they were to attempt repression. The Proclamation instituted English laws in a general way and the promised assembly would place the French under the rule of the English minority. Murray was instructed to set up courts modelled on those of Nova Scotia.

Murray's personal problem was how to reconcile these harsh laws with his own desire to conciliate the French Canadians whom he admired and to protect them against the excessive demands of the English minority whom he despised.

The English government made things somewhat easier for him and for the French by allowing the seigneurial system of holding land to remain and by permitting the French to act on juries and to plead cases in any court in the colony. By Murray's representation the British government was also persuaded to give informal permission for the consecration of a new Roman Catholic bishop for Quebec. Murray tempered the laws as much as possible to the French and steadfastly refused to

call an assembly. All this was very displeasing to the English Canadians and, working through their business connections in London, they began to agitate for Murray's recall. Murray's rough temper and his lack of Protestant zeal gave them room for plausible complaints and in 1766 he was summoned to England. This seemed like victory for the English-Canadians, but Murray made vigorous defense of his conduct and of the French-Canadianians. He was not returned as governor, but Sir Guy Carleton, his successor, was a man of similar views and by the Quebec Act of 1774, the British government definitely adopted the conciliatory policy they had advocated.

An egotist is a person who suffers from too much vitamin "I" in his system. Never let an opportunity pass to say a kind and encouraging thing to or about somebody. Praise good work done regardless of who did it. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss but don't argue. It is the mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you; simply live so that nobody will believe them. Don't be too anxious about getting your just dues. Do your work, be patient, keep your disposition sweet, forget self, and you will be respected and rewarded.

## NEW EGYPT

Premier Mohammed Naguib, strong man of Egypt, has won dictatorial power for himself in that country. His recent move was accomplished after Naguib had: (1) Abolished political parties; (2) Confiscated party funds; (3) Arrested political opponents and military leaders; and (4) Imposed a strict press censorship.

Now, for three years, Naguib will be head of the Egyptian Government, aided by a 13 member cabinet. When the cabinet was first set up, it was with the plan that Naguib had the right to appoint or dismiss any or all of them at will. The three year period was set as the time needed to change over the government from a monarchy to a promised republic. Naguib's cabinet was to act as Egypt's legislature.

On Feb. 2, Naguib was reported to be planning to give Egypt a senate. It will be a "supreme state council" with powers to decree laws. Then Premier Naguib's cabinet will be responsible to it. The council is to be a one house body. It is to pass on budget demands. Last December, Naguib tore up the 1923 constitution. He said King Farouk had twisted it to suit himself. The new constitution, he says, "will make the people the source of power."

The self-made Premier has declared he will rid Egypt of the graft and corruption that was prevalent during the reign of the former ruler, King Farouk. He recently proclaimed his own "four freedoms"; they are: 1. Liberty from tyranny of the usurper; 2. Freedom from fear; 3. Freedom

from poverty; and (4) Freedom from ignorance.

Naguib has said that Egypt has come into a new era of reason. He has said, too, that the British must get out of Egypt and the Sudan. His latest move has been to obtain his desires by peaceful means and co-operation to this end he has held conferences with the British ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson.

During the second week in February, Britain and Egypt signed in Cairo a treaty on the Sudan. This agreement pointed out the hope that Britain and Egypt can find a peaceful solution to the Suez Canal Zone problem. The pact signed on the Sudan promised independence to that section.

Britain and Egypt have already disagreed on the interpretation of the Sudanese agreement. Premier Naguib declared that the agreement means the Sudan or choose only unity with Egypt or complete independence without foreign interference.

The treaty calls for complete independence of the Sudan after three years of self-rule. The British interpret this to "include the right of the Sudanese to choose any form of association with any other state."

The treaty agreement provides for these three main stages: 1. County-wide elections to be held within the next two months for a Sudanese parliament. These elections will be supervised by an international commission made up of an Indian, an American, a Brit-

on and two Sudanese.

2. A Sudanese government will be formed and under international supervision, will prepare for an assumption of full power; and 3. Within three years, the Sudanese people will make their choice for independence or an alliance.

On Feb. 13 it was reported that Britain and the U.S.A. have agreed to offer Egypt economic aid in a general defense settlement proposal. The report said that Britain would agree to pull her troops, estimated at 50,000 strong, out of the strategic Suez Canal zone, if Egypt co-operates, with the Middle East Defense Organization. (World Affairs).

**Canadians Triple TV Sales in 1952**

OTTAWA, (CP) - Canadians eager for television, tripled purchases of Canadian-produced sets last year. Radio sales declined. Most of the TV sets were bought at border points in Ontario.

The jump in television sales was so sharp that for the first time more money was spent by Canadians on TV than on radio.

The bureau of statistics Wednesday reported that 1952 television sales rose to \$60,659,000, up from \$20,835,000 in 1951. The number of sets increased to 137,236 from 29,185.

Radio sales eased to \$50,125,000 from \$51,452,000. Sets sold slipped to \$58,884 from 547,232.

## ISRAEL

As Israel approaches its fifth birthday in May, the little Mediterranean land is finding that the day-to-day struggle for survival is every bit as intense as the armed combat that helped bring it into existence.

At the bottom of Israel's troubles is her rapidly expanding population. As soon as the new state was set up, it opened its doors to Jewish refugees from Europe and other lands. Over the past few years one of the greatest migrations of history has taken place as more than 700,000 Jews have entered Israel.

To fit these newcomers into the population has been a difficult task. At first, most of the settlers were Europeans. Their backgrounds were often quite similar, most of them spoke a common language, and they adjusted themselves to their new life without great trouble.

In the last year or two, however, most of the newcomers have been natives of North Africa, Iraq and Yemen. Most of them are refugees of Arab persecution, and they often find it difficult to adjust themselves to life in Israel. Accustomed to primitive ways, they are unskilled workers, unused to machinery. Many of the new arrivals in Israel have no personal belongings. During their first weeks in the country, the government has to help them get food and shelter, and aid them in finding work.

The sharply increasing population has kept living standards low. Even though food production and industrial output are on the rise, they have not kept pace with the swelling population. Most goods are in short supply, and food, clothing and many articles are rationed.

The government is now trying to stem the flow of immigrants to some degree, and is encouraging only the arrival of those who are vigorous, productive workers.

However, the state was set up as a homeland for the Jewish refugees, and it will not shut its doors to those who are victims of persecution. The rising campaign of hatred against the Jews in eastern Europe raises the possibility of new arrivals from that part of the world.

To support its 1,600,000 people Israel's leaders are undertaking to develop both agriculture and industry. Farming is the chief activity. The young state has carried out under great handicaps. While Israel is little more than a third the size of Nova Scotia, much of the country is rocky and sandy. Only about one third of it is fit for cultivation. Oranges and other citrus fruit, grown in coastal areas, are the country's chief export. Other leading food products include olives, cereals, wheat, and potatoes. Even though food production is on the upswing, Israel comes nowhere near supplying enough food for its

new needs. Increased output is going to call for irrigation of desert areas.

Despite a lack of oil and iron, the prospects for industrial development are fairly good. New factories are springing up all over the country. Among products now in manufacture are tires, farm machinery, paint and shoes. In the port city of Haifa there are large automobile and truck assembly plants. Israel has rich supplies of phosphates, used in making fertilizer. Bromides, potash and chlorides found in the Dead Sea may become the basis for a thriving chemical industry.

An area of great promise is the Negev, a sandy wasteland with barren hills, in the southern part of the country. Here are found copper, potash, phosphates, and manganese. A search for oil is going on here, and Israel's leaders are hopeful that the "black gold", so plentiful in neighboring Arab lands, will be discovered.

Ever since Israel came into existence, the little country has been buying far more from other countries than it sells to them. The value of imports has been eight times greater than of exports. To keep going, Israel has to depend on funds from abroad. Among the governments which have made loans to Israel are the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, and France. Jews in the U.S. and other lands have donated large amounts to the struggling young nation. Israel's leaders are counting on increased factory and farm output to solve the nation's money problems.

One hopeful development is the agreement some months ago of West Germany to pay Israel more than 700 million dollars in goods over a period of about 12 years. The payment is to be made in return for the losses suffered by German Jews during Hitler's rule. Israel's leaders are somewhat concerned over the fact, though, that the West German parliament has not yet given final approval to the payment.

General Maxwell Taylor has replaced Gen. James A. Van Fleet as commander of the United States Eighth Army in Korea.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick is D.L. MacLaren.

Canada has two major iron ore producing sources, Labrador field near easternmost Quebec, which is well known, and Steep Rock Lake near Atikokan in Western Ontario. Steep Rock Lake (1300 acres) has been drained almost dry. A hundred billion gallons of water and nearly a hundred million tons of mud and silt have been pumped out. This operation has taken nearly 10 years.

In 1938, a veteran prospector

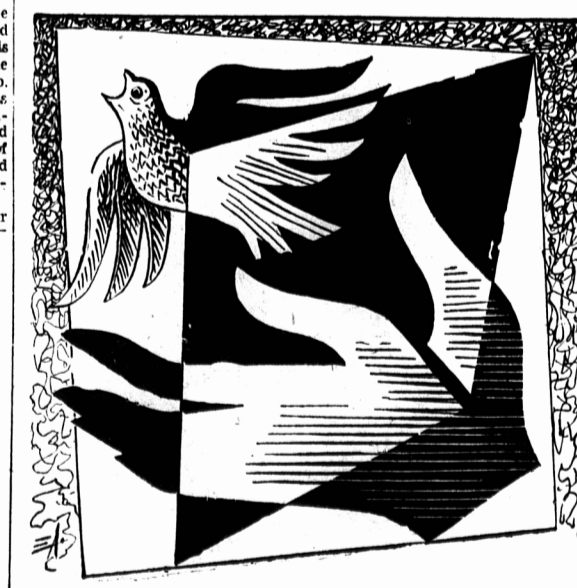
## VOCABULARY EXERCISE

- Underline the word which you think is closest in meaning to the word in brackets.
1. (Expulsion) - (a) the act of enlarging an idea, (b) rapid distribution, (c) the act of atonement, (d) dying.
  2. (Variegated) - (a) green, (b) dappled, (c) dirty, (d) ill-fitting.
  3. (Languinous) - (a) hard, (b) sticky, (c) downy, (d) slowing moving, (e) long.
  4. (Nascent) - (a) dying, (b) beginning to grow, (c) decayed.
  5. (Maudlin) - (a) overly sentimental, (b) dirty, (c) ignorant, (d) criminal.
  6. (Abacus) - (a) a trimming, (b) a device used in arithmetical computations, (c) a colorful part of a military uniform.
  7. (Cerebrate) - (a) to think, (b) to damage the head, (c) to work until tired.
  8. (Craven) - (a) cowardly, (b) greedy, (c) black, (d) insane.
  9. (Perpetrate) - (a) commit, (b) delay, (c) check.
  10. (Litigious) - (a) flexible, (b) contentious, (c) transparent.
  11. (Plenipotentiary) - (a) a person or agent with full powers to transact business, (b) an exchange of honors between two countries, (c) any dignitary visiting a foreign country.
  12. (Jargon) - (a) a sign language, (b) any lost language, (c) vocabulary of a trade or profession.
  13. Satiated - (a) to satisfy beyond desire, (b) to slay, (c) to pose.
  14. (Ethereal) - (a) celestial, (b) jugged, (c) alternate.
  15. (Proviso) - (a) a conditional clause in an agreement, (b) the act of being discreet, (c) an unexpected concurrence.
  16. (Cygnets) - (a) a young swan, (b) a seal affixed to a document, (c) to make remarkable.
  17. (Environ) - (a) to encircle, (b) to arrest, (c) to envy.
  18. (Garrulous) - (a) loquacious, (b) homely, (c) huge.
  19. (Inquisition) - (a) an open forum, (b) an inquiry by a jury, (c) examination of a candidate for a university degree.
  20. (Irksome) - (a) pleasant, (b) wearisome, (c) profitable.

## HELPFUL INSECTS

Not all insects are harmful. Bumblebees, honeybees, ladybird beetles, dragonflies, praying mantises, and

silkworms are among those which may be very helpful to man and to other living things.



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