

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

EDUCATION EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

LABOUR

One of the proud traditions of organized labour has been the support it has given to free and compulsory education. Labour wants equal educational opportunity for every child, irrespective of economic status. Today, millions of workers in Canada support education not only in the schools but also as a continuing experience in adult life.

In particular, education must be in helping to achieve an intelligent and informed approach to the relations between labour and management so that harmony in industry may replace more fully discord in industry. Above all, education must make it possible for Canadian workers to play their full part as citizens in every aspect of community life.

"In a democracy, all the people partake of the role of rulers, and, if they are to fill that role, they, in their youth and in their later years, must be educated for it." Education Week March 2-8.

A PARAGRAPH

1. A paragraph should tell an interesting story.
2. A paragraph should be short.
3. A paragraph should tell about only one thing.
4. The first sentence should be interesting.
5. The last sentence should

MARJORIE PICKTHALL (Canadian Poet and Novelist)

The advent of the World War made havoc of all Marjorie Pickthall's literary plans. It was natural that Marjorie should desire to express her loyalty and sympathy in some form of practical service.

Her first experiment was to join other young women in England and earn to drive a motor, in the hope of being commissioned to drive an ambulance, either in France or in one of the military camps of England.

She qualified in due course, but being physically incapable of meeting the hardships which such a life would demand of her, finally gave up the idea.

Falling in this she next went on and with two young English women, hoping to serve her country in raising food. Here the long hours, hard manual labour and, on rare occasions, soon made serious roads upon her health, and she was obliged to give this up also.

She then accepted a position as assistant librarian in the South Kensington Meteorological Office. But office work was not suited to her, and though she tried hard to keep at it, a serious affection of the eyes demanded exemption from office and continuous use of them, and in a short while she reluctantly resigned.

Two books are connected with this period of her work, "Little Hearts", her first novel, was published in 1915.

The dawn of peace turned the thoughts of Marjorie Pickthall Canada-ward. In May, 1920, she sailed from England in company with a literary friend. After spending a week with her father, and renewing old friendships in Toronto, she proceeded to British Columbia.

The first summer she spent with Mrs. Isabel E. MacKay in Vancouver. The sympathetic and helpful atmosphere of the MacKay home did much to restore her health and spirits. The novel, "The Bride", which was begun in England and dropped, was taken up again in earnest.

Finally it was completed and published in book form in 1921. In the fall of 1920 Marjorie went to Victoria. Here "The Wood Carver's Wife" was perfected. It stood higher in her own estimation than almost anything else she had written. Marjorie Pickthall spent two years in British Columbia, where, although she had not found health, she had discovered happiness.

The dreary round of specialists began once more. One remedial measure after another was submitted in hope of relief. Finally an operation was agreed upon as the only means whereby permanent restoration to health might be expected. She underwent the operation in Vancouver General Hospital on April 7, 1922. On April 19, her spirit took its flight over the invisible border into the realm of silence. Death was due to an embolus.

Her body was brought to Toronto, arriving April 26. It was the intention of her father to proceed directly to the cemetery, but so large a number of Toronto friends wished to do his daughter honour, that his plans were changed and the funeral was held the following afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Westmoreland Avenue. The Rev. Canon A. Hart, rector of the church, conducted the service, being assisted by the Rev. Mr. Robbins.

The service followed the stately and solemn burial liturgy of the Church of England. The body of Marjorie Pickthall was then borne to St. James Cemetery, Toronto, and laid to rest in the plot with the mother whom she adored. Above them stands the kindly pavilion of a maple tree, emblem of the land she loved so well.

She saw the beauty in the common place.

In simple folk could sit The golden colour from the dull and base.

And to the sun uplift.

LIBYA

A new nation was born on January 1, 1952, when the three Provinces of a former Italian colony were united into the independent States of Libya. The three Provinces were Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan.

Since World War II, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania had been temporarily administered by the United Kingdom and Fezzan by France.

The new status of the three regions was settled in November 1949, when the United Nations General

TEZZAN

Fezzan has the greatest area of the three Provinces and the fewest people. The chief resource of the Fezzan is the date palm. Local production of the grain is insufficient to meet the requirements of the population (about 50,000 people) and must be supplemented by imports. The meagre grazing supports few animals.

The entire population can be helped by the further distribution of newly irrigated lands, continued

TRIPOLITANIA

The main asset of Tripolitania is farming, although the total area of productive land varies with the annual rainfall, with only about 1.6 per cent of the total area devoted to static farming. The economy of Tripolitania is based principally on agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, with exports of grain and rough handicrafts as auxiliary resources. Olives, barley, citrus fruits, and grapes, which cover a considerable area of the

CYRENAICA

The area of Cyrenaica is mostly desert. In the North, a low plateau of limestone hills benefits from rainfall adequate for the profitable cultivation of cereals and fruit. Barley is grown on the plateau area. In the few oases of the southern desert, date palms, and some vegetables are grown.

The economy of Cyrenaica is handicapped by the lack of natural resources and the underdevelopment of its lands and water. It is based on the raising of livestock

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The first white men to reach the Mississippi River were _____.
2. The Indian tribes of Northern Canada lived mainly on _____.
3. The charter of the Hudson's Bay Company was granted in the year _____.
4. The first Canadian railway was built in the Province of _____.
5. The last stand made by the French against the British in the Seven Years' War was at _____.
6. When a bill passed by the Legislature is turned down by the Senate, it is said to be _____.
7. The payments which a defeated nation makes to the victors to cover war damages are known as _____.
8. It is thought that the first explorer to reach the shores of North America was _____.
9. The leader of the reformers in Lower Canada was _____.
10. The North West Company, which attempted to establish a monopoly of the fur-trade, was _____.
11. During the American Revolution the defence of Quebec was conducted by _____.
12. At the beginning of British rule in Canada, the government of the colony was carried on by _____.
13. The new Governor-General of Canada is _____.
14. _____ was chosen Canadian "Woman of the Year".
15. _____ visited Canada and the United States in January (1952).

QUIZ ON CANADA - (Contributed by a Rural Teacher)

1. From the earliest days of history the fur industry has been one of Canada's foremost industries. New impetus was given it 66 years ago when the first fur farm was established at Tignish, P. E. I.
2. Can you answer these few questions about Canada's fur-bearing animals?
 - I. What is census? A census is an official count of persons, property, things with details of sex, age, value, etc.
 - II. When and how often is a census taken in Canada? The census is taken in Canada every 10 years in years ending with the figure one.
 - III. When was the first complete census taken? The first census was taken in 1871.
3. What Province derives the greatest revenue from the fur industry? (Ontario).
4. Where does the Federal Department of Agriculture conduct its experimental fur farm? (At Summerside, P. E. I.)
5. What fur-bearing animal is an emblem of Canada? (The Beaver.)

MY FRIENDS THE TREES - (Contributed)

Although the author loves the sturdy oak, his boyhood's companion best, you will readily understand that he is a lover of all trees. Notice how interesting he makes his subject by endowing trees with a consciousness of what is going on about them. The maple on the edge of the wood-lot

A CONSECRATION - (Contributed)

John Masefield in his younger days led an adventurous life at sea, and he has used his experiences in writing many poems about the sea and the life of a sailor.

In this poem, "Consecration", he devotes his powers as a poet to the lowly and burdened part of humanity. The first and last two lines of the poem give you a good idea of the contents.

"Not of princes and prelates with periwigged charioteers

FRENCH - (Contributed)

- I. What are 3 cases of agreement in French?
 1. The verb takes the same person and number as the subject.
 2. The adjective takes the same number and gender as the noun or pronoun it modifies.
 3. The pronoun takes the same number and gender as the noun whose place it takes.
 4. The article takes the same number and gender as the noun which it limits.
- II. Write an example of the "direct object", the "indirect object", and the possessive case.

Direct object: I have a pen. J'ai une plume.

Indirect object: I give the money to Mary. Je donne l'argent a Marie.

Possessive case: Robert's pen. La plume de Robert.

You have a sentence whose subject is a pronoun.

3. i.e. Elle est absente. How would you make this interrogative?

The "Interrogative Form" asks a question in which case you place the verb first and then the subject pronoun joining the subject to the verb by means of a hyphen.
4. What is the difference between "Present" and "Past" tense and between "Past" and "Future Tense"?

The tense of a verb indicates the time at which an action takes place. An action going on now is expressed by the "Present Tense". An action that is going to take place will be in the "Future Tense". An action that has already taken place is expressed by the past tense.
5. Show, by using them with nouns the various forms of the definite article. Le banc, la vache, l'homme, l'amie, les livres.
6. The ordinary rule for the formation of the Plural in French is by adding "s" to the singular. Give three exceptions to this rule with an example for each.

The exceptions are: (a) When a noun ends with the letter s, x or z, it is written the same in the plural as in the singular. Example: le nez, les nez; (b) If a noun ends in "al" the "al" is changed to aux
- In the plural; (c) If a noun ends in "au" an x is added to form the plural: bureau, bureaux.
7. List ten words that are spelled the same in French as in English: page, admire, question, taxi, arrive, rose, table, surprise, auto, crayon.
8. What are the uses of the accents in French?

The accents are used for two reasons: (1) They change the sound of the "a", "e", or "o"; (2) They are signs over "i" or "u" to show that these letters are used in words which otherwise would be identical and a person would not know what was meant.

Example: "du" is the contraction of the preposition "de" and the definite article "le". Du is the past participle of the verb devoir, to owe. The two are pronounced identically.
9. Due to the use of accents we have more vowel sounds in French than in English. Show that this is true.

The vowels are: a, e, i, o, u, (y). Each of these vowels may be accented with the exception of "y", which is not a true vowel. It is included among other vowels because it is pronounced like "i" and therefore produces a vowel sound.
10. Tell how you must arrange your tongue and lips in order to pronounce the letter "u" in French.

In order to pronounce the letter "u" correctly, round the lips as for whistling, press the tongue against the lower front teeth, then try to sound long "e". The result should be a correct pronunciation of "u".
11. Name the three classes into which consonants are divided. Explain each class.

The letters which remain when the vowels have been taken out are called consonants. With few exceptions for practical purposes they have the same sound value as they have in English. (a) Initial—beginning a word—Marie; (b) Corporal—within the body of the word—auto; (c) Final—at the end of a word—ent.
12. What final consonants are pronounced. Final consonants with the exception of c, r, l, t, q are usually sounded.

13. To what English sound is the French sound "oi" equivalent? OI, as pronounced like "wa" in water.

FOR A MUSE OF FIRE - (Contributed)

Enter chorus: In the old English drama "chorus" was the actor who completes in narrative, in the prologue or interludes, the story of the plot. You see then that chorus stands for a person and not for a song sung by a number of persons.

The duty of chorus was therefore, to explain to the audience the nature of the play, and to relate those parts of the story that could not well be enacted on the stage.

For example he says: "Can this cockpit hold the vasty fields of France? Or may we cram within this wooden O the very casques that did affright the air at Agincourt?"

Now a cockpit was a pit or ring for cock-fighting, and one theatre was named the Cockpit from the site on which it was built. Furthermore theatres in Shakespeare's day were built round and the circular space thus resembled a cockpit.

This wooden O simply means this wooden circle, or theatre.

Casques were helmets, and it is used here to stand for soldiers.

Hence the meaning of this passage is: "Could the huge territory of France be reentered in this small place or could we crowd into this wooden theatre all the soldiers that created such terror at Agincourt?"

Chorus then tells the audience what they should imagine. He advises them to conceive a thousand men in place of one, and thus to create imaginary forces, to visualize the horses stamping the soft earth to let their thoughts leap from place to place, from time to time, and so crowd the happenings of many years into the short time occupied by the play.

NO. 6000 - (Contributed)

A poem by a Canadian poet about a locomotive, one of those tremendous engines of the 6000 series that you may have seen on the run between Halifax and Amherst. Perhaps some of you may have seen the even more powerful 6100 engines which are used in the Maritime Provinces on the fast freights. The poet wishes us to realize the amazing power of the monsters of steam, and does it by speaking of the engine as a creature comparable to the giants of ancient mythology.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING - (Contributed)

| | | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------------|------|--------|------|
| Present Tense | Past Tense | Past Participle | hurt | — | — |
| do | — | — | seek | — | come |
| — | — | gone | — | — | — |
| — | gave | — | — | caught | — |
| — | — | rung | — | — | — |
| cut | — | — | — | — | — |
| swing | — | rung | — | — | — |
| bring | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | was | — | — | — | — |
| lie | — | — | — | — | — |
| (tell untruth) | — | — | — | — | — |
| lie (incline) | laid | — | — | — | — |

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Miss MacFadyen, 812 Pelting St. Charlottetown.

SCHOOL REPORTS

CARLETON SCHOOL

Following is the half yearly report:

Grade X—Rowena Harvey.

Grade IX—Christine Sutherland.

Grade VIII—1. Albert Haslam; 2. Eileen Sutherland; 3. Darryl Frances.

Grade VII—1. Gayle MacWilliams; 2. Jimmie Stewart and Paula Norman; 3. Marianne Johnson.

Grade VI—1. Jeanette Myers; 2. Arlene Sturdy and Wendy Johnson; 3. Leo Smith.

Principal: Margaret MacDonald.

Grade IV—1. Marilyn Sutherland and Gail Quigley; 2. Dianne Gillespie; 3. Eleanor Sturdy and Everett Stewart.

Grade III—1. Carol Quigley and Elizabeth MacCaull; 2. Mona MacWilliams; 3. Lloyd MacCallum.

Grade II—1. Phyllis Reeves; 2. Russell Howatt; 3. Ronnie MacMicken.

Grade I Sr.—1. Margaret Cairns.

Grade I Jr.—1. Pauline MacCaull; 2. Ernest Chaisson; 3. Gloria Sturdy.

Perfect attendance: Gail Quigley, Marilyn Sutherland, Carol Quigley, Elizabeth MacCaull, Lloyd MacCallum, Margaret Cairns and Pauline MacCallum.

ST. IGNATIUS SCHOOL

Honour Roll for the month of January:

Grade X—1. Rosina Dolron; 2. Irene Arsenault; 3. Margaret Dolron.

Grade IX—1. Margaret Peters.

Grade VIII—1. Basil Gallant; 2. Shirley Arsenault; 3. Eunice Peters.

Grade VII—1. Harvey Gallant.

Grade VI—1. Vernon Gallant; 2. Clara Arsenault; 3. Elaine Gauthier.

Grade IV—1. Gertrude Gallant.

Grade III (A)—1. Bernice Gallant; 2. Jeremiah Peters.

Grade III (B)—1. Bernice Peters; 2. Leo Peters; 3. Lorraine Dolron and Louis Gallant.

Grade II (A)—1. Judy Dolron.

Grade II (B)—1. Norma Gallant; 2. Erwin Gallant; 3. Kenneth Gauthier.

Highest average in senior grades—Basil Gallant, 84.5%.

Highest average in junior grades—Bernice Gallant and Bernice Peters, 80.6%.

Perfect attendance for the term—Bernice Peters, Ann Peters and Leo Peters.

Teacher: Yvonne Dolron.

The Neighbors

By George Clark



"I'm listening in on a bedtime story. Dad hasn't told me one since brother was born."

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Modern Science Proves that brushing teeth after eating removes the cause of much bad breath and tooth decay.

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SUMMERVILLE SCHOOL

Report for January.

Grade X—1. Regina Donnelly.

Grade IX—1. Billie Cain; 2. Genevieve Praught.

Grade VIII—1. Marie Donnelly; 2. Mary Kaye Praught; 3. Betty Fraser.

Grade VII—1. Harold Cain; 2. Janet Walsh; 3. Marie Fraser.

Grade VI—1. Paula Praught; 2. Joseph Praught; 3. Eileen Doyle.

Grade V—1. Doris Praught; 2. Rosemary Cain; 3. Thomas Dunn.

Grade III—1. Lennie Hynes; 2. Loretta Walsh; 3. Kevin Walsh.

Grade II—1. Francis Donnelly; 2. Vincent Doyle.

Grade I A—1. Mary Andrews.

Grade I B—1. Paddy Rafuse; 2. Harold Rafuse.

Grade I C—1. Mary Kaye Murphy and Charlotte Praught; 2. Mary Hynes; 3. Merrill Cronon.

Grade I D—1. Joseph Rafuse.

W. Gerard Fraser—Teacher.

ALBANY VILLAGE SCHOOL

Report of the first term:

Senior Dept.:

Grade X—1. William Trainor; 2. Philip Noonan; 3. Ronnie Cameron.

Grade IX—1. Lavonia McAvinn.

Grade VIII—1. Leo MacLeod; 2. Anne Noonan; 3. Pauline Green.

Grade VII—1. Phyllis Vernon and Jackie McKinnon; 2. Vernon Noonan; 3. John Muttart.

Junior Dept.:

Grade V—1. Donnie MacCormac; 2. John Noonan; 3. Elizabeth Trainor.

Grade IV—1. Freya Walsh; 2. Allison Green; 3. Albert MacLeod.

Grade III—1. Eleanor Noonan; 2. William Dawson; 3. Leslie Walsh.

Grade I—1. Sandra Green; 2. Clifford Walsh.

Grade I (B)—1. Marilyn Noonan; 2. Billy Bassett; 3. Sybil Noonan.

Assistant: Frances Cairns.

20 ways to Bleach and Clean with Javex

CANADA'S FAVOURITE BLEACH

- BLEACHING cottons and linens snowy white.
- REMOVES MUSTINESS, MAKES FRUIT JARS SHINE!
- SAFE IN SEPTIC TANKS, when used according to instructions.
- SOAKING OUT MOST STAINS, including ink.
- THE PERFECT "PREPARATION WASH" BEFORE PAINTING!
- REMOVING MILDEW and scorch marks.
- QUICKLY TAKES OUT "PRESERVING" STAINS.
- DAILY DIAPER DIPPING! Javex whitens and deodorizes.
- WHITENS AND DEODORIZES DENTURES.
- TOILET BOWLS! Javex takes out stains, kills odors.
- BRIGHTENS UP LINOLEUM FLOORS.
- RINSING FILM FROM LAUNDRY TUBS and washers.
- MAKES ALL PORCELAIN jewel-bright.
- IN THE DISHPAN, Javex cuts grease, kills odors, makes dishes gleam!
- CLEANS AND DEODORIZES DRAIN PIPES.
- WHITENING DRAINBOARDS and unpainted woodwork.
- KEEPS GARBAGE CANS sweet-smelling and sanitary.
- CLEANS AND SWEETENS REFRIGERATORS and ranges.
- TAKES STAINS FROM KITCHEN UTENSILS.
- SANITIZES AND DEODORIZES HOUSEHOLD PET QUARTERS.

Javex costs so little, goes such a long way and makes things so white! Bright, sweet and hospital clean!

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IT'S ALL PURE, EXTRA-SOAPY

You'll find a score of uses around the home for New Sunlight. It's better than ever, makes more suds faster. Get Sunlight today!