

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## EDUCATION WEEK — MARCH 4th - 10th, 1951

The week is education's great opportunity to win the understanding from every part of every community throughout the Province. Education Week focuses public attention on the school and its function. The school is a progressive institution in an ever-changing world. It awakens aspirations, develops the learning skills, nurtures an appreciation of the beauties and wonders of nature and science, teaches how our

After the first year, during which the — taught them to — their own corn by burying a dead fish in each hill, the first American — Day was held in the autumn of 1621. The — joined them in the celebration.

### CANBERRA

Within a circle of wooded hills, watered by three rivers, is Canberra, the capital of Australia. The people of Australia selected this site for their capital in 1909, after long debate. Like the capital of the United States in Washington, D. C. it is a city made to order.

In choosing the place where their capital was to be located, the Australians considered several things. They wanted this Commonwealth capital to be close to the state capitals, and they wanted communication with it to be good. They wanted a pleasant climate, and the shape of the ground had to be suitable for a city. The problems of water supply, drainage, soil, closeness of building materials and fuel supplies, and other things had to be considered.

The site finally chosen for the capital is in the southeastern part of Australia, about 80 miles from the coast. The site is 2,000 feet above sea level and the climate is mild. The average summer temperature is 67.5 degrees. The average winter temperature is 41.8 degrees.

The state of New South Wales gave an area of about 900 square miles at this site for the capital district, and 212,000 acres were brought from private owners.

In March 1913, ceremonies were held to mark the beginning of construction of the city. The capital was planned around a district along the Molonglo River. Streets radiated from various centres so that the town plan resembled several spider webs joined to each other. The Molonglo River was dammed to

### THE SALARY SITUATION

While teachers generally are receiving many more dollars in take-home pay than they did ten years ago, they have not actually improved their position in a decade when it comes to a matter of purchasing power.

Without allowing for any improvement in the position over 1939 but merely to maintain relatively the same purchasing power enjoyed a decade ago, the salaries would have to be increased as indicated in the following table:

Average Salary December 1939	Comparable Salary December 1950
\$1,000	\$1,710
\$1,200	\$2,052
\$1,500	\$2,565
\$2,000	\$3,420
\$2,500	\$4,275
\$3,000	\$5,130
\$3,500	\$5,985
\$4,000	\$6,840
\$4,500	\$7,695

—C. J. F. Newsletter.

### INSECT PESTS

Insect pests can be grouped according to the kind of harm they do. The chief groups are: 1. Crop pests. 2. Garden pests. 3. Insects which damage our forest and shade trees. 4. Orchard pests. 5. Insect pests in our buildings and in our stored products. 6. Insect carriers and carriers of disease.

No. 6. The housefly may bring disease germs to us on its feet. It eats many different kinds of food. In its search for food it may by chance gather typhoid germs on its feet and then leave them on clean food if it walks across it.

If there were no mosquitoes, there would be no malaria. Malaria, especially in the tropics, is a dangerous disease. It is caused by a small animal disease germ which must live part of its life in the body of a certain kind of

mosquito. When a mosquito carrying malaria germs bites a person, it leaves in the wound some of the germs, which may grow and cause malaria. Malaria is most common in swampy regions, because mosquitoes breed best there.

The tsetse fly carries sleeping sickness, much as mosquitoes carry malaria. If there were no tsetse fly, there would be no sleeping sickness.

Yellow fever is another disease which is carried from person to person by insects. It is also carried by a certain kind of mosquito. Many other human diseases are carried by insects. Insects may carry many diseases of wild and domesticated animals too. The insects which carry diseases are the most dangerous of all our insect enemies.

### INSECT FRIENDS

We have many insect friends which supply us with many useful materials.

The honeybee came from Asia, but now it is found far and wide over the world. Many of the honeybees are domesticated. They supply us with honey and beeswax. Honey was first discovered by the people of ancient times had.

One important use of beeswax is in the manufacture of comb foundations for domesticated bees to use in storing honey they make. Some beeswax is used in polishes and varnishes.

The silkworm. It is an Asiatic insect but it is raised in other parts of the world where the white mulberry tree can be grown successfully. Silk comes from the cocoon which the larva of the silk moth spins for itself.

Laquer and shellac are made from the secretions of the lac insect. This insect is a native of India. They belong to the great group of scale insects.

Carmine, another red pigment, comes from the cochineal insect of Mexico. Carmine is not used so much as it once was—other dyes more easily made in large amounts have taken its place, but foods and drugs are still coloured with it.

Insects such as carpenter ants, white grubs, salt flies and grass-

hoppers are used as food in many places.

Some insects furnish useful drugs. From the bodies of the blister beetles, for example, comes a substance called cantharidin. It is rubbed on the skin in certain diseases. It was discovered in 1914 that in cases of bone inflammation the larvae or maggots of certain flies help to heal bones.

The study of how these insects helped bones to heal led to the discovery of allantoin—which has proved to be very helpful in cases of bone inflammation.

Insects such as bees, moths, flies, and wasps are of enormous help in carrying pollen from flower to flower.

Insect plant-eaters help us get rid of weeds. If a certain kind of insect eats a plant we want, it is an enemy, if it feeds on weeds, it is a friend.

The town of Rodosto near Istanbul in Turkey is noted for its export of silkworms' eggs.

India's population is estimated at 347,800,000.

General Dwight Eisenhower of the United States was named by President Truman as commander-in-chief of at least one million men for the protection of Western Europe.

Mr. George Prudham, Edmonton, has been appointed Federal Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.

### THE PURITANS — FILL IN THE BLANKS

The Puritans were a group in —, who, though they were loyal to the — Church, wished to — in their own way. For this they were fined and otherwise —.

In 1628 a group of Puritans came to America and settled near the — settlement in —. The Puritans were hard working people who engaged in —, and —. They had very strict — views and forbade — or games of any kind, the wearing

### THE PILGRIM FATHERS

In England during the — part of the — century, there were three — groups, The Roman Catholics; those who belonged to the established church, the Church of England, and those Protestants who did not and were called —.

A group of Dissenters left England and went to — the only country in Europe at the time where freedom of — was allowed. Later these people became dissatisfied with the — way of life and decided to seek a new in —.

Two ships, the Speedwell and the — set out from England. The — proved unseaworthy but the — sailed to America, a voyage which lasted — months. The colonists landed on the shores of what is now —. Their leader was Miles Standish. A colony, which they named —, after the English port from which they had sailed, was begun.

The colonists worked hard and their colony —. Their chief work consisted of farming, — and — with the Indians.



She forgot to get his Shirrif's Marmalade

Since Canberra is about 80 miles inland, the city planners provided for two square miles at Jervis Bay on the Pacific Coast. This section was set aside for a federal port and naval college, to be connected with Canberra by rail.

Government. The district of Canberra is administered by a commission of three persons holding terms of three years each. This commission is controlled by the minister for home and territories in the Commonwealth government. The commission may make by-laws and ordinances for the good government of the territory. It controls the lands of the territory and has power to levy and collect taxes. The commission also has charge of domestic housing and of the development and administration of the territory.

### IRAQ

Plans are under way for harnessing the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers for flood control and irrigation.

Many centuries ago an excellent irrigation system watered the fertile valleys of Iraq. At that time the country was known as Mesopotamia which means "land between the rivers." It was the center of a fine civilization. The wheel, the building arch, and the idea of dividing the day into 24 hours all came from there.

But when the Mongol hordes invaded the country in the 13th century, the irrigation system was destroyed and for Iraq the hands of time stopped.

The 4 1/2 million Iraqi people — many of them Arabs—live much as their ancestors did, in tents or mud huts. The majority are farmers or wandering tribesmen who herd camels, sheep, and goats. Yet all Iraq needs in order to be a prosperous land is water. Its soil is fertile and produces grain, tobacco, and cotton, plus four-fifths of the world's dates. Its climate though extremely hot in summer and bitter cold in winter, is favorable for farming.

—W.A. King.

### VOLCANO ERUPTS

Several people were killed and many were injured in the wake of a mighty volcanic eruption which blasted out an entire side of Mount Lamington, New Guinea's "extinct" volcano.

Layers of volcanic ash hampered efforts of rescue workers to reach the scene. Ashes fifteen to one inch deep on the street of Port Moresby. The entire northern face of the mountain was blown away.

The mountain is in the heart of

### MARSHALL AID TO BRITAIN ENDS

On December 13, announcement was made in London and Washington that Marshall plan aid to Great Britain would be suspended on January 1, 1951, as a result of the improvement of Britain's dollar position in world trade.

Officials in Washington stressed that the United States would continue to give Britain money to repair her new armament program. The arms fund is distinct from the Marshall Plan.

### HISTORY

1. What conditions gave rise to the movement for a federal union of the provinces of British North America?

From the time of Lord Durham there had been advocates of the confederation of the provinces of British North America, but the obstacles seemed too great. One of the obstacles was distance. The railway age offered a solution for the problem, and also a further reason for confederation so that an intercolonial railway might be more easily financed. Confederation was a popular idea in many parts of the world, and the need for union for strength was forcibly brought home to Canadians by the danger of war with the United States. Civil war was raging there from 1861 to 1864, and the Trent affair and other incidents almost brought Britain and the United States to blows. At the close of the war Fenians in the United States did make raids into Canada and New Brunswick. The feeling caused the United States to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, and the British provinces felt that they must look to each other for trade as well as defence.

The Maritime Provinces were considering union among themselves. Canada had reached a state of political deadlock and Gall, McGee, Brown, MacDonald, Cartier and others turned to Confederation as a solution of the problem. They sought admission to the Maritime Conference at Charlottetown in 1864, and the movement culminated in the British North America Act of 1867.

2. State the chief reasons for the growth of the settlement in Western Canada during the time Sir Wilfrid Laurier was Premier of Canada.

He became Premier of Canada in 1896, and during his term in office a combination of circumstances brought a great influx of settlers to the West. Canada was brought vividly to the attention of the world by Laurier's leading part at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, by the Yukon gold rush, by the fine record of the Mounted Police during the rush, and by the services of Canadians in the Boer War. Both the C. P. R. and Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, seized the opportunity to advertise the advantages of Canada throughout Europe and the United States. The United States had filled up rapidly and many of its citizens, as well as the immigrants from Europe, eagerly took advantage of the cheap land of the Canadian prairies.

3. Chief developments in transportation in Canada between 1815-1867 were:

Existing roads were extended and by 1816 Montreal was connected with Kingston. The next year the road was completed to York. In 1826 a military highway, the "Kempt Road", joined Canada and the Maritimes and by 1827 there was a through road from Halifax to Amherstburg opposite Detroit.

This was also an age of canal building, the Lachine being opened in 1825, the Welland in 1829, and the Rideau in 1832. By 1830 vessels of nine feet draught could pass from Chicago to the sea and Canada was now able to use to full advantage the new invented steamship. As early as 1808, the steamboat Accommodation had been built at Montreal and there were now steamers on all the larger rivers and lakes ready to provide through service when the canals were completed.

The 1830's were the boom years in building railways. In 1849 the Canadian Government offered a guarantee to railways, the fulfilled its conditions and soon several were under construction, the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Portland, Maine, the Northern from Toronto to Georgian Bay, the Great Western from Niagara to Detroit, and many smaller lines. Greatest of all was the Grand Trunk which began building in 1852 and by 1860 stretched from Sarnia to Riviere du Loup. Thus by 1867 Canada had done much to overcome her slow beginning in railway building as well as to develop all other means of transportation.

### REVIEW TEST

In the blank space write the number, or the expression, which seems best for completing the statement.

1. A triangle which has two of its sides equal is called a—(1) scalene triangle; (2) isosceles; (3) equilateral; (4) right.

2. A trinomial is an algebraic expression which contains— (1) three exponents; (2) three terms; (3) no coefficient; (4) two roots.

3. Through a given point not on a given straight line the number of lines which can be parallel to that line is (1) two; (2) three; (3) one; (4) many.

4. A value which satisfies an equation is called (1) a root; (2) a factor; (3) the coefficient; (4) an identity.

5. A polygon in which the sum of the interior angles equals that of the exterior angles formed by extending the sides, in order, is (1) a triangle; (2) hexagon; (3) quadrilateral; (4) pentagon.

6. The numerical coefficient of an algebraic expression shows the number of equal (1) factors; (2) products; (3) roots; (4) addends.

7. If a triangle has three equal angles, an exterior angle is (1) equal to an interior angle; (2) twice an interior angle; (3) half of an interior angle; (4) one-third of an interior angle.

8. An equation which is true for any values whatsoever of the unknown is called (1) quadratic; (2) impossible; (3) radical; (4) an identity; (5) a perfect square.

9. The part of a theorem which states what is to be proved is sometimes called the (1) conclusion; (2) hypothesis; (3) demonstration; (4) proposition.

10. The parts into which an expression is divided by the signs plus and minus are called the (1) partial products; (2) roots; (3) terms; (4) quotients.

11. The sum of the angles around a point in a plane is equal to (1) 180 degrees; (2) two straight angles; (3) a pentagon; (4) hexagon.

### THE RUNNABLE STAG

Note the movement of the poem. The whole poem suggests the galloping of a hunt, but certain sections show excited preparation, increased movement as the hunt gets close on the stag, renewed movement, less certain of success as the stag breaks away again. Try to "spot" these changes. You may have to read several times to do so.

1. What time of the year was it? Early autumn; when the apples began to be golden skinned. 2. Who was Tinker's pup and bell-of-the-North? The chief hounds. Explain. 3. The pace grew hot, for the scent lay well, and a runnable stag goes right ahead. Answer. The hounds be-

### MATCH

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Linsed Oil.  | (a) Palm tree.   |
| 2. Turpentine.  | (b) Poppy plant. |
| 3. Opium.       | (c) Cinchona.    |
| 4. Quinine.     | (d) Pine tree.   |
| 5. Digitalis.   | (e) Flax plant.  |
| 6. Atropine.    | (f) Foxglove.    |
| 7. Rubber.      | (g) Belladonna.  |
| 8. Coconut Oil. | (h) Mold plants. |
| 9. Macaroni.    | (i) Manihot.     |
| 10. Penicillin. | (j) Wheat.       |

### FOXGLOVE

It is a hardy biennial 3 to 5 feet high, with a basal rosette of large, rather coarse leaves from which arises the unbranched, erect, leafy, flowering stems. Flowers numerous, nodding, narrowly bell-shaped, purple to white, more or less spotted in throat, in bold, one-sided, spike-like inflorescences. Native of Northern and Central Europe.

Uses: As a border plant, at the fringes of woodlands, in open woodland glades. Various preparations of Digitalis are used in

### MATCH

- |                                   |                              |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. General Eisenhower.            | 8. General Pershing.         |
| 2. 1914.                          | 9. Kaiser.                   |
| 3. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.    | 10. Woodrow Wilson.          |
| 4. Treaty of Versailles.          | 11. General Foch.            |
| 5. General Crerar.                | 12. Gen. Montgomery.         |
| 6. Hon. Vincent Massey.           | 13. Gen. George C. Marshall. |
| 7. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. | 14. League of Nations.       |

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**THE PROBLEM**—In the puzzle, four creatures are going after the POT OF GOLD—a hare, a tortoise, a bird and a fish. They're going to run for it; crawl for it, fly for it, and swim for it. What they don't know is that three of the paths are blocked, and only one is clear. Your job in solving the puzzle is to find out which path is open to the centre. You will simply have to trace it out for yourself and see. Then you'll know which creature can reach the gold.

**WHO WILL REACH THE POT OF GOLD**—Will it be the hare, the fish, the tortoise or the bird?

Each creature is stationed at one entrance to the maze. Every line in the sketch represents an insurmountable wall. One entrance, and one only, leads to the centre. Which creature can reach the POT OF GOLD? A little effort now can win you one of those handsome CASH PRIZES. But you should ACT NOW.

Solution Blank

I choose the HARE  FISH  TORTOISE  BIRD  to reach the POT OF GOLD. Without obligation, please send me complete details on how I may win one of those 100 CASH PRIZES as my share of the POT OF GOLD.

Mail solution to:  
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Dept.: AV1  
(Please print — Do not write)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_

**Extra MONEY FOR PROMPTNESS \* Enter NOW!**

— an organization to help nations of the world keep peace.  
— Emperor of Germany during World War I.  
— The date of the beginning of World War I.  
— Was the war-time Premier of Great Britain.  
— Prime Minister of Canada during World War II.  
— Was second in command to Gen. Eisenhower in World War I.  
— A treaty ending World War I.  
— Real founder of the League of Nations.  
— Commanded American armies in World War I.  
— American Chief-of-Staff during World War II.

— Was Supreme Commander of United Nations Forces on Western Front in World War II.  
— Commander-in-Chief of Allied armies in World War I.  
— Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain during World War II.  
— Commanded the Canadian forces on the Western Front in World War II.

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