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CANADA PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE PROBATE COURT

The 23rd day of March A. D. 1950 in Re Estate of S. NELSON BELL late of Milton in Queens County in the said Province, agent, deceased, testate.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queens County or any Constable or Herat person within said County GREETINGS:

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of George W. MacLeod of Charlottetown in Queens County aforesaid, retired, and Charles E. Carson of Charlottetown aforesaid, glazier, the executors of the above named Estate praying that a Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before the Judge present at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queens County in the said province, on Tuesday the 25th day of April next coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of H. Francis MacPhee, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner.

AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, at or near the Bank of Nova Scotia in Charlottetown and at or near the store of Vernon Gillespie in Milton aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

WITNESS His Honour Harold Leonard Palmer, Judge of the said Probate Court at Charlottetown in Queen's County, the day and year first above written.

By the Court
E. Margaret Andrew, Registrar.

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THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

EDUCATING FOR WORLD CITIZENSHIP

There are four cornerstones in the foundation of world peace. They are effective peace machinery, international treaties, international disarmament, and an intelligent and peace-minded public. It is the last factor that concerns educators for the boys and girls in our schools today will form the backbone of public opinion of the future. To guide the young minds, to formulate fine traits of character, to develop clear and logical habits of thinking and power of discrimination and evaluation, and to foster attitudes that will make for their development as well as a world society—these are the glorious tasks that have been allotted to educators. We might say that the cornerstone of public opinion and peace education supports the other three, for in the long run, the machinery of peace and international treaties will be ineffective unless supported by an intelligent and peace-minded public. It would seem that we as educators hold the fate of

our present civilization in our hands. Such responsibility is not only an honour and a privilege, but also a challenge. The development of world-minded attitudes and the fostering of international viewpoints cannot be accomplished in a definite period set aside for the purpose each week. It is impossible to designate a certain time for the teaching of courtesy, character building, or honesty; these must be important by-products of every class period and school activity. So it is with peace education—the development of tolerant and international viewpoints and a spirit of co-operation and peace. I am convinced that every subject can be taught from this angle and that every teacher can help in education for peace. There are times when peace education can be given special emphasis and taught directly. I refer to the assembly programme and the observance of special holidays. M.J.

Canada's representative to Russia is Charge d'Affaires John B. C. Watkins. The United Kingdom's representative to Canada is High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck. Canada's representative from Russia is Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. Mikhail V. Degiral. The Premier of Saskatchewan is Hon. T. C. Douglas, B.A., M.A. The United States Secretary of State is Dean Acheson.

Underline the word or expression in each group which has a similar meaning to the word in brackets.—clumsy, huge, small, ordinary. (Foster)—Swell up, deny, form, encourage. (Dire)—terrible, dreary, widespread, joyous. (Alluring)—wicked, beautiful, false, tempting. (Vogue)—fashion, variety, greeting, guess. (Sundry)—untidy, forgotten various, faded. (Compunction)—wish, conscience, death-rate, total. (Singular)—musical, dull, unusual, sacred. (Reprobate)—picture, volume.

USES OF "AS"

The word "as" has the following uses:

(1) Adverb of degree. It is "as" good as mine. The second as in this example is not an adverb, but a conjunction.

(2) Relative pronoun. (a) After the correlative "such" or "same". It is the same as I saw. I will give you such as I have. (b) When the antecedent is a sentence. He is ill as we know. (c) In the phrases "as to" and "as for". As I cannot say—I cannot say (anything) as (which) pertains to that. As for me I am not particular. These phrases are the result of contraction, and it is almost impossible to supply in some cases the necessary words. Perhaps "as for me"—"as is for me". But it is safe to consider that "as" in such cases is the subject of some verb formerly expressed, but now only implied. (d) After the correlative "as". He is as worthy a man as ever lived. This is, perhaps, the only instance

of a definite relative pronoun introducing an adverbial clause. (3) Subordinate conjunction, introducing an adverb clause. (a) Of time. I saw them as they were passing. (b) Of cause. As it was past the time, I let them go. (c) Of manner. He did as I told him. (d) Of comparison. They are not as idle as they were. (4) As, the subordinate conjunction, is often found in an elliptical sentence wherein, if the ellipsis is supplied, "as" will be found to introduce an adverb clause. (a) It is as good as mine (is good). (b) He looks as (he would look) if he were tired. (c) He put it off as long as (putting it off was) possible. (d) He as (he is) a teacher should be patient. (e) (Although they are as) poor as they are, my friends are honest. (f) You must act so as to gain approbation. (g) He met, as it were (as he would meet if he were) the lion in his den.

CURRENT EVENTS

Premier of Great Britain is Clement Attlee. President of the Council (Britain) is Herbert Morrison. Minister of Foreign Affairs is Ernest Bevin. Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Stafford Cripps. Minister of Defence—Emanuel Shinwell. Secretary of State for Scotland—Hector McNeill. Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Addison. Health—Aneurin Bevin. The President of France is Vincent Auriol. Prime Minister of France is Robert Schuman.

Three countries, Guatemala, Panama and Sweden, have joined UNESCO. It was announced last month, bringing the number of its member States to 54. Panama and Guatemala had already signed UNESCO's constitution at the organization's Constituent Assembly in 1945 and became members when they recently deposited their instruments of acceptance. Sweden joined UNESCO on January 23, when it signed the Constitution and deposited its instruments of acceptance. Dr. Darmasutawan, personal representative of the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States of Indonesia, has conveyed to the Director-General of UNESCO his Government's application for membership of the organization. Lake Success: The recognition

of Communist China as the Government of China and therefore the legal delegate to the U. N., has been a foremost problem. Britain and Russia favor the seating of Communist China's delegates, while the U. S. opposes this. Russia has refused to co-operate with any section where a Nationalist delegate participated. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, whose Nationalist Government is now installed on the island of Formosa, with its capital at Taipei, resumed the Presidency of the Nationalists, ousting Li Tsung-jen, who has been President for 13 months. The Labor Party retained its direction of the British Government after the British general election of February 23, by a six over-all majority only, and has come out on top in three tussles with the Conservatives thus far. President Auriol and Foreign Minister Schuman made a French State visit to London. The United States and Canada have agreed on a 50-year treaty regarding Niagara Falls. The old treaty, in effect until the new one was signed, was made in 1909. The new treaty covers an agreement on greater diversion of the Niagara River water for power purposes without spoiling the present beauty of the Falls. Henry Davies Hicks has been appointed Nova Scotia's first Minister of Education. The Canadian High Commissioner to Britain is Dana Wilgress. Canada's representative to the U. S. A. is Ambassador H. H. Wrong.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The Imperial Conference of 1926 laid down the principle that Great Britain and the Dominions are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic and external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. After a further conference to iron out some minor details, this definition of the position of Canada (and the other Dominions) within the Empire was made law by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

JEAN NICOLET

He was one of Champlain's young men. He had spent several winters among the Indians and was chosen in 1534 by Champlain to renew the search for the Western Sea. He followed Champlain's old route by the Ottawa River, Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay, and then Brule's route along the north shore to Sault Ste. Marie. There, however, he turned to the left into the Strait of Michillmackinac which

led him, the first of all white men, into Lake Michigan. Skirting its western shore, he entered Green Bay and followed the Fox River to its source. Indian accounts led him to believe that he was only three days' journey from the Western Sea, but evidently it was the Mississippi to which they referred. To Nicolet goes the credit of finding the gateway through which later men were to proceed to the exploration of the Mississippi.

ROYAL GOVERNMENT

(1) (a) (1) Royal Government was founded in New France because the Company of One Hundred Associates had proven a dismal failure. They did not carry out their promises to bring to New France artisans, labourers and colonists in the stipulated numbers. The Company was very active in making profit from fur-trading but in other respects showed little concern in establishing or developing a colony. At last disgusted with the Company's rule and due to solicitations from the chief officers and settlers in Canada, the French king revoked the charter of The One Hundred Associates and in its place founded Royal Government in 1663. (1) (a) (2) The officials of

Royal Government and their respective duties: (1) The Governor was head of the civil and military matters. He was chosen by the king and was usually of noble birth. (2) The Bishop controlled every detail of church and education. He was nominated by the French King and appointed by the Pope. (3) The Intendant controlled the administration of justice and regulated in detail the life of the colony. (4) The council consisted of Governor, Bishop and Intendant and (in 1703) of twelve inhabitants. It was an advisory body and none of the laws of the Governor or Intendant were legal until registered by it.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE

Seigniorial Tenure is the French Canadian system of holding land and is copied from the French system in use during the reign of Louis XIV. The Seigniories of New France varied from one to one thousand square miles. They were divided into ribbon-shaped farms and ran down to the shores of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu Rivers. The Seignior was granted his estate by the King or the Intendant. He was required to vow fealty and homage. Within forty days after taking possession of his estate he must send the King a map and census relating thereto. A new Seignior, who did not inherit his

seignior, had to pay a tax of one-fifth of the value of his estate to the King. The Crown reserved five rights in the seigniorly as follows: 1. The right to build roads; 2. The right to build forts; 3. The right to take timber for the royal navy; 4. The right to a royalty on all mines; 5. The right to reserve the use of the beaches for everyone in the colony. The habitant was given his farm by the Seignior. He vowed fealty and homage to the Seignior and paid his rent yearly on Michaelmas day in poultry, eggs or grain for his farm and for his frontage on the river. He must work for the

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Seignior three days a year without pay. He must take his grain to the Seignior's mill to be ground into flour and for this service the Seignior retained one-fourteenth of the flour as a fee. When a new habitant took possession, he paid

the Seignior a tax of one-twelfth of the value of the farm. Friendly relations existed between the Seignior and the habitant. Often the habitant prospered and became more wealthy than the Seignior.

COCONUT

Copra, the dried meat of the coconut has figured in the romance of world trade since the days of Magellan. The story of the coconut is the story of the economic progress of the Philippine Islands, to which it has contributed more than any other product, with the possible exception of hemp. Few plants, if any, are as serviceable to primitive man as is the coconut. The nut meat is eaten as food; the oil is useful in making edible fats and soaps, and is also used for illumination, the tree roots provide a dye, and the trunks, building material; the leaves are employed for thatching roofs; the midrib of the leaf is used for making baskets, brooms, and brushes, the fibre from the nut husk is woven into ropes and mats; and the nut shells, in addition to providing fuel, are shaped into cups, ladles, spoons, and other utensils. Under primitive conditions, the production of coconuts, copra, and coconut oil was confined to groves of wild palms. These uncultivated trees still constitute a considerable source of supply when the market price is sufficiently attractive to the natives. The coco palm, however, is now cultivated like any other staple agricultural product, and large plantations are to be found throughout the tropics. In domestic cultivation, it is customary to set out the trees in rows, about 30 feet apart, giving room for about 48 to the acre. Crops of abaca, or manila hemp, and other quickly growing plants, are usually grown between the rows. During the fifth or sixth year, the trees begin to bear, and after the seventh year the planter can reap an annual harvest of 15

or more nuts from each tree. The trees reach maturity at the age of ten years, when about 70 nuts per tree are collected annually. In rare instances, as many as 500 nuts have been harvested in one year from a single tree, and trees have been known to continue to produce after reaching an age of 180 years. The natives cut open the nuts with a machete. The broken nuts are then placed in the sun to dry. Sometimes the broken pieces are placed on drying racks under which coconut husks are burned to speed the drying process. The resulting smoke-coloured copra is called "smoke-dried" to distinguish it from that which has been sun dried. The fire-drying method is used in regions where excessive rain makes natural drying impossible. Mechanical driers are employed on some of the larger plantations, but the practice has not become prevalent. The natives have various ways of disposing of their crops. In some districts they sell their copra direct to the dealers at trading stations. Merchants in the small towns also require much of the local copra stocks, usually giving merchandise in exchange. The coconuts are frequently made into "rafts", and are floated down the rivers to market. Some years ago it was the practice to ship almost all of the copra overseas for crushing and conversion into coconut oil, but a few mills have been established in the Philippines, in India, and in the Dutch East Indies. These local mills have become important factors in the copra market, exerting a balancing influence on the market price of copra and oil.

THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF INSECTS

Probably only a minority of insects are distinctly detrimental to man. Yet these obnoxious forms are so prominent and well known that popular opinion is apt to condemn all insects thereby. The necessity of constant warfare is continually being stressed, and the cost of combating insects has become obvious in the tax rate itself. To cope with animals so numerous and active as insects calls for accurate knowledge of the habits and life histories of these six-footed rivals of man. As to their harmful activities, insects—

1. Destroy grain, vegetables, and fruit. 2. Injure shade trees (tussock gypsy, and leopard moths). 3. Convey many kinds of disease germs to animals and man (fleas, flies, mosquitoes). 4. Are agents in the transmission of plant diseases by carrying spores and infected material (hoppers and aphids). 5. Destroy buildings and wood (beetles, ants, white ants). 6. Annoy and injure man by bites and stings (wasps, mosquitoes, gnats). 7. Affect food (beetles, cockroaches). 8. Destroy clothing and fabrics (clothes moths, carpet beetles). 9. Are parasites on domestic animals and man (botflies, fleas, lice). On the other hand, we owe to insects many useful processes and products such as:

1. Pollination of flowers (bees, butterflies, moths, certain types of flies). 2. Furnishing of silk (silkworm cocoon). 3. Furnishing of honey and wax (bees). 4. Furnishing of shellac (lac insect). 5. Furnishing of red dye (cochineal insect). 6. Furnishing of material for ink (Gall insects). 7. Action as scavengers (maggots, beetles). 8. Killing of injurious insects (lady-bugs, ichneumon flies).

WASPS AND ICHNEUMON FLIES

Wasps, both solitary and social, and hornets are interesting to us, not only because of personal experiences we may have had with their stings, but because they are probably the original papermakers of the world. Their nests are made from a sort of pulp obtained from strips of wood chewed vigorously and mixed with secretions from the mouth. Probably no members of the Hymenoptera are more

valuable to us than the tiny ichneumon flies which manage to lay their eggs under the skin of living caterpillars and thus kill them. Hemiptera. The "half-winged" insects, as the words hemi and pteron imply, have sucking mouth parts, and incomplete metamorphosis. One or two forms are wingless. The insects belonging to the Hemiptera are the only in-

SPIDERS AND OTHER ARACHNIDS

Spiders are extremely valuable because of their destruction of insects.

Some kinds of spiders, called orb weavers, spin elaborate webs of tiny silken threads which are an engineering feat to behold. The web serves as a trap to capture flying insects. When a victim becomes entangled in the sticky threads of its web, the spider races out of its place of concealment along the margin and binds its prey securely in a case of threads spun around the victim as the spider turns it over and over. Other spiders do not spin webs but live as solitary individuals stalking their prey as they roam about.

The spider resembles an insect somewhat, but differs in several important respects. The legs are eight in number and the head and thorax are joined to form a cephalothorax as in the crustacea. A pair of greatly enlarged mandibles serve as poison fangs. The fangs are hollow and have small openings in the tip through which poison may be injected into the prey. On the tip of the abdomen of many spiders are several spinnerets, through which tiny strands of silk pass from the silk glands within the abdomen. Among the most famous spiders are the tarantula, or banana spider, the black widow, famous for its very poisonous bite, and the trap door spider of the western desert regions.

With spiders are grouped many other forms of related animal life. Scorpions, found in southern and south-western United States and in all tropical countries, are provided with a long, segmented abdomen terminating in a venomous "stinger". The sting of a scorpion, while very painful, is seldom fatal to man. The harvestman or "daddy long-legs" is one of the most useful of Arachnids since it feeds almost entirely on plant lice. They lead a strictly solitary existence, travelling through the fields in search of their prey. Mites and ticks are among the more notorious Arachnids, causing considerable damage to man and other animals. They live mostly as parasites on the surface of the bodies of chickens, dogs, cattle, man, and other hosts where they exist by sucking blood. Some forms carry diseases.

The keynote to success is to live nobly, to work attentively, and to think honestly. Good books are to the young mind what the warming sun and refreshing rain of spring are to the seeds which have lain dormant in the frosts of winter.

This Department is non-graded by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Billar MacPhee, 815 Palling St., Charlottetown.

- CLINTON SCHOOL
- Report of Clinton School for March.
- Grade X.—1, Shirley Woodside.
 - Grade IX.—1, Allan MacKay;
 - 2, Billy Cotton; 3, Robert Heaney;
 - Grade VIII.—1, Geraldine Woodside; 2, Gloria Heaney; 3, Carman Woodside.
 - Grade VI.—1, Wayne Woodside;
 - 2, Roger MacKay.
 - Grade V.—1, Jean MacKay.
 - Grade IV.—3, Harold Heaney; 2, Norma Whitehead.
 - Grade III. A.—1, Marjorie Perry;
 - 2, Fernie Woodside.
 - Grade II. B.—1, Valerie Woodside; 2, Arnel Taylor.
 - Grade I.—1, Jean Heaney, Donald MacKay.

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