

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## CANADIAN EDUCATION WEEK

(March 4th to 10th, 1951)

### THE SCHOOL

Our youth must go, at the end of their school-days, into a world that will be far more complex than it was in our grandparents' times, or even nowadays. The school must, therefore, teach much more than just the fundamental skills like reading, writing and arithmetic. These three are necessary, but alone they are not sufficient. The school prepares youth in every possible way for a full and satisfying life. The school develops: 1. A sense of values; 2. A spirit of team-play; 3. Acceptable personal habits; 4. Adequate general knowledge; 5. Intelligent choice of occupation; 6. Ability to do useful and satisfying work; 7. Intelligent use of leisure time; 8. Above all, the ability to think clearly; to express oneself clearly; to make one's own decisions.

The Prince Edward Island Education Week Committee:

Chairman—Miss Estelle Bowness, Summerside, Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation.

Dr. L. W. Shaw, Charlottetown, Canadian Education Association.

Mr. Bramwell Chandler, Charlottetown, Canadian Association For Adult Education.

Mr. H. E. Hyndman, Charlottetown, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. F. W. Hyndman, Charlottetown Chamber of Commerce.

Major T. E. MacNutt, Charlottetown, School Trustees.

Mr. Louis O'Connor, Clinton, Farmer's Federation of Agriculture.

Col. L. T. Lowther, Charlottetown, Canadian Legion.

Mrs. W. E. MacKinnon, Uigg, Women's Institute.

Mr. Paul Gallant, Souris, Federation of Fisheries.

Mr. Stewart Williams, Charlottetown, Publicity (Radio and Press).

Last year's Education Week Programme emphasized the dependence of the various groups on Education. This year the National Committee of the various groups for education. The problems of public education concern all of us, and it is time for all of us to do something about them. Plan openhouse, assemblies, exhibits, and other activities which interpret the work of the school. Early and systematic planning brings larger effort and greater results.

### COTTON

Cotton is one of the oldest textile fibres known to man. It was first in India, later in Egypt. After the discovery of the West Indies, cotton was produced in the New World which, by the beginning of the eighteenth century, became the main source of supply for Europe and England. A hundred years later the cultivation of cotton was begun in the U.S.A. This country leads the world in the production of cotton. Cotton is also grown in South America, Japan, China, India and Egypt.

Cotton is a vegetable fibre. In early Spring the cotton plant grows a pretty pink flower. When the flower dies, the seed or "ball" swells. Then in June or July it bursts open revealing soft white fibres. When the cotton has been picked all seeds must be removed from the fibres. This is done by a machine called a "cotton gin" which was invented in 1792 by an American, Eli Whitney.

Next the cotton goes to the mill to be made into yarn. For shipment, the bulky cotton fibres are pressed into bales. When the bales of cotton

arrive at the mill, they are opened and cleaned. This is done in the Picking Room. Because the cotton fibres have been pressed so tightly in their bales, they must be fluffed up again. This is done in special machines—huge steel boxes inside of which are large revolving beaters which beat the cotton against a grating. All dirt, leaves and other objects which should not be in the cotton are removed in this way for being heavier, they drop through the grating. Another machine packs the cotton fibres in soft sheets of wadding which are then wound onto rods like a roll of cloth.

Next the cotton fibres must be carded. This is done with a machine similar to the one which was used to straighten out wool fibres. Revolving cylinders covered with thousands of tiny wire needles comb and gently arrange the fibres into a continuous silver. This makes a continuous rope of cotton fibres. Finally, spinning gives us yarn. Cotton is one of the most plentiful of the textiles. Cotton fibres produce a strong yarn which wears well and can be made into both fine and heavy fabrics.

### MECHANICAL CLOCK

Little is actually known of the inventor of the mechanical clock but it is generally agreed that it originated in the monasteries as early as 850 A. D. As civilization advanced, the mechanical clock became quite firmly established as the accepted timepiece.

The most famous of the early clocks of which we have any knowledge was the clock of the German, Henry De Vick (or DeWicks) which he started to build in 1382 and completed eight years later. It was located in the tower in the palace of Charles V in Paris, now the Palace de Justice. This clock struck one bell on each hour.

In 1581 an Italian youth, who had been born in the same year as Shakespeare, saw a hanging lamp swinging in the cathedral at Pisa. He noticed that whether the swing was long or short, it was always com-

pleted in the same time.

This discovery of movements of the pendulum had been known to the Babylonians, but it had been forgotten, and it was not applied to the clock for nearly a hundred years after Galileo's discovery, probably by a Dutchman in 1656. About 1574 a Frenchman, Charles Cusin moved to Geneva Switzerland and soon founded a society of watchmakers there. The first American watchmaker was Eli Terry. When he had completed several, he would start out on horseback, carrying three or four, and peddle them from door to door. One of Terry's best workmen was a man named Seth Thomas, who bought Terry's factory soon after 1800. The third American clock-maker was Chauncey Jerome, who worked with both Terry and Thomas

### MAPS

By studying maps, we learn about the size and shape of the world, and the location of certain areas. We discover the manner in which people are distributed. We find out about the land, water, animal, and vegetable life. We reach conclusions about the factors influencing climate, and the effect of climate upon all living things. We learn about the natural resources, and the influence of these upon human lives.

There are many different kinds of maps. The first one with which we become familiar is the globe. This resembles the shape of the earth and the relative sizes and positions of the land and water masses. From this map you will be able to understand that the earth has two movements: it rotates on its axis once every twenty-four hours, and it makes one complete revolution about the sun once every year. We can learn about our climate and about our time zones and in addition the globe can teach us many other lessons by observing it closely.

Relief maps are not only used in school to help us understand our environment, but they are widely used by commercial and industrial organizations.

The political map shows boundary lines of countries and the political divisions within each country.

The political-physical map shows the country within which one lives, and at the same time, it reveals factors about one's environment.

The population map indicates the manner in which the people are distributed over the earth's surface. The product map shows the natural resources and industries of different areas.

The rainfall map is made by shading or otherwise marking the approximate amount of rainfall in various parts of the country. The temperature map by showing

longitude, altitude, latitude, winds, mountains and bodies of water reveals the relationship of all these to our daily work.

Soil and vegetation maps. By means of these, colleges, experimental farms etc. indicate the influence of soil and vegetation upon the farmer's agricultural methods and upon man's choice of other occupations.

The road maps. Upon these are outlines of the best roads and routes to follow.

Information concerning history, literature, cities, industries, scenic beauties and memorials are given upon these maps.

Outline maps. Outlines are given and we are asked to fill in the details.

The sand table map is a convenient way of showing the physical features of smaller areas.

The pictorial map is used to represent such things as activities, occupations, animal life, industries, and products.

The electric map is useful for showing more vividly transportation and communication lines, industries, and natural conditions.

The aeroplane has made possible another type of map, the polar map. Another map which is familiar to all of us is the wall map. Through maps also, we learn that people make their ways of living conform to their surroundings.

What a teacher is teaches more than the books he employs. Always do right; it will gratify some people and astonish the rest.

Let us never forget that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labour of man. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore are the founders of civilization. D. W.

Every fact that is learned becomes a key to other facts. Caution is the eldest child of wisdom. The cautious seldom err.

### NICKEL

The story of nickel is one of the very greatest importance for Canada, since a single district around Sudbury, Ontario, produces more than 90 per cent of the entire world's supply. At first the great

mines were developed only for their copper, and the nickel was regarded, not only as valueless, but as definitely troublesome since it is difficult to separate it from copper. Its very name, nickel,

which means "Old Nick", was given to it because of this fact. A Swedish scientist named Cronstedt spent five years experimenting with ores of this kind and came to the conclusion that kuppfernickel (the name that the miners had given it) contained a metal previously unknown to man. He called this new metal "nickel."

Nickel today is being mined in quantity in Canada, Cuba, Celebes, New Caledonia, Norway and Russia. Nickel deposits were developed in Norway after 1840. Nickel mines were opened up in the island of New Caledonia about 1877, and these remained the chief source of supply till the latter part of the nineteenth century.

### THE NECKLACE

The action of the story begins with the arrival of the invitation. From then on, fate plays an important, if sad, role in the life of Madame Loisel.

1. In what manner did Mme. Loisel meet her changed circumstances? With a determination to pay off her debt.

2. What is the attitude of the reader toward Mme. Loisel at the beginning of the story? At the end? The reader is likely to think of her as a silly woman, laying too much emphasis on trifles. Admiration and

In 1886 mining operations were begun near Sudbury. Over 95 per cent of the nickel produced from the Sudbury mines is exported to the United States, Great Britain and other industrial countries. The export of Canadian nickel is a substantial factor in helping Canada maintain a favourable balance of trade with other countries.

In the city of Sudbury and in the towns and villages located in the mining district in the Sudbury area, about 60,000 people are living today. Practically all these people get their living directly or indirectly from the Canadian nickel industry.

3. Which is the stronger character, Mme. Loisel or her husband? Mme. Loisel as she influences her husband against his better judgment.

Answer the following questions: 1. Why did M. Loisel wish to go to the ball? 2. Why did Mme. Loisel suggest borrowing jewelry? 3. How could the Loisels have found out that the necklace was expensive? 4. Why did Loisel suggest borrowing jewelry? 5. Write five words which describe M. Loisel. 6. Write five words which describe Mme. Loisel.

### HISTORY

1. State reasons for the growth of settlement in Western Canada during the premiership of Sir Wilfred Laurier. 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 Canadian Pacific Railway and Clifford Sifton, Minister of the In-

### THE ASHBURTON TREATY (1842)

It settled a long-standing dispute to the boundary line between the State of Maine and New Brunswick. Twelve thousand square miles was involved in the dispute. Lord Ashburton for England and Daniel Webster for An-

terior, 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 took advantage of the cheap land of the Canadian prairies.

### THE OREGON TREATY

In 1846, Britain and the United States made the Oregon Treaty agreeing that the boundary should continue along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the Pacific, but turn south through Portland Channel to leave all of Vancouver Island to Britain.

In the following groups select the best answer for each and a mark in front of it. 1. The American Colonies rebelled against England because: (a) They did not like George III. (b) They thought they were taxed unjustly. (c) They were ruled harshly by England. (d) They were determined to start a new nation. 2. The coming of the United Empire Loyalists was an event of great importance to Canada because:

erica formed a commission to settle the matter and after due investigation and consideration awarded five thousand square miles to Canada and the rest to United States.

cause: (a) They endured great hardships in making new homes. (b) They had been badly treated by the United States. (c) The majority of them were poor and destitute. (d) They became industrious and loyal citizens of Canada. 3. A Federal form of Government consists of: (a) A municipal government. (b) A single supreme government. (c) A number of independent governments. (d) A central government together with a number of lesser governments. 4. The Rebellion Losses Bill was intended to repay: (a) The rebels of 1837 for their losses. (b) The soldiers of 1812 for their losses. (c) The United Empire Loyalists for coming to Canada. (d) The loyal subjects of Lower Canada for their losses.

### FILL IN THE FOLLOWING BLANKS

1. All acts passed by the Canadian Parliament must be signed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on behalf of the \_\_\_\_\_ before it can become law. 2. The Province of Quebec has \_\_\_\_\_ representatives. Ontario has \_\_\_\_\_ representatives. Newfoundland has \_\_\_\_\_ representatives. 3. The members of the House of Commons elect one of their number to act as presiding officer and he is known as the \_\_\_\_\_. 4. A Federal election must be held at least every \_\_\_\_\_ years. 5. To vote at a Federal election a person must be a \_\_\_\_\_ subject, have resided in Canada at least \_\_\_\_\_, and in the riding at least \_\_\_\_\_, immediately preceding the day of election. 6. Senators are appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on the advice of the Government in power. 7. The Senate corresponds to the \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain. 8. In each province is a \_\_\_\_\_

10. The Act of Union was passed in \_\_\_\_\_. By it there was to be one government for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 11. The British North America Act became law on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_. 12. Canada's first Prime Minister was \_\_\_\_\_. 13. The Statute of \_\_\_\_\_ was passed in 1931 in \_\_\_\_\_. By it the King of England was to be known officially as the King of \_\_\_\_\_, the King of \_\_\_\_\_, the King of \_\_\_\_\_. Continued on page 15

**16¢**  
PLUS TAX OR TAXES

**ZIG-ZAG**  
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

CANADA'S  
FASTEST SELLING  
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

lected by the people, and a \_\_\_\_\_ appointed by the \_\_\_\_\_ on the advice of the party in power. 9. In the Federal Parliament a bill may be introduced by a member in either the \_\_\_\_\_ or the \_\_\_\_\_. It must be voted on and passed \_\_\_\_\_ times in each House. These are known as its \_\_\_\_\_. 10. The Act of Union was passed in \_\_\_\_\_. By it there was to be one government for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. 11. The British North America Act became law on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_. 12. Canada's first Prime Minister was \_\_\_\_\_. 13. The Statute of \_\_\_\_\_ was passed in 1931 in \_\_\_\_\_. By it the King of England was to be known officially as the King of \_\_\_\_\_, the King of \_\_\_\_\_, the King of \_\_\_\_\_. Continued on page 15

**NEW ELECTRONIC INVENTION HIDES DEAFNESS**

Revolutionary Discovery Transmits Even Whispers With Startling Clarity

CHICAGO (Special)—An amazing new electronic ear which hides deafness and transmits even whispers with startling clarity, has been revealed by a noted Chicago electronic scientist.

He disclosed that this miraculous new discovery has rendered obsolete old-style hearing aids almost overnight, and brings new hope to the 15 million persons in the United States who are hard of hearing.

He reported that this electronic ear enables the deaf to hear without any button showing in the ear and without dangling battery wires. To acquaint the hard of hearing readers of this paper with this new miracle electronic ear which hides deafness, full details are described in a fascinating booklet, "New Discoveries to Help the Deaf Hear." It will be sent free in a plain wrapper to anyone who requests it. Address: Electronic Research Director, 1450 West 19th Street, 642E Belmont Building, Chicago 8, Ill. A penny postcard will do.—Adv.

**loans**  
\$50 to \$1000

Borrow from Household Finance on your signature. No endorsers or bankable security needed. We specialize in prompt cash loans for any good purpose. 3 out of 4 prefer Household Finance for fast, friendly service. Phone or stop in today!

CANADA'S LARGEST AND OLDEST CONSUMER FINANCE ORGANIZATION

Phone, write or visit

**HOUSEHOLD FINANCE**

111-115 Grafton Street  
Room 2, Phillips Bldg. Phone 2992  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.  
Hours 9 to 5 by appointment  
Loans made to residents of nearby towns  
SERVING THE PUBLIC SINCE 1878

**WESTWOOD TURKEYS**

Reserve Yours For Christmas

F. A. S. JONES  
Phone 2188

**POULTRY**

Buying Daily Live and Dressed Chicken and Fowl. Please Deliver to ROYAL PACKING PLANT No. 2 on Longworth Avenue. We have crates there also if you need them for shipping.

**RAW FURS**

We are buying all kinds of Raw Furs as usual.

**THE ROYAL PACKING CO., LTD.**  
119 GRAFTON ST. CHARLOTTETOWN

**Nickel keeps our milk pure...**

Keeping milk pure begins in the dairy barns. Many parts of milking machines, cream separators and other equipment are made of Nickel alloys for cleanliness and resistance to corrosion.

The pipes through which milk is pumped from one place to another in the modern dairy are made of Inconel, an alloy containing a high percentage of Nickel.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.

**IN EVERY LIFE**

**Canadian Nickel**

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO