

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

THE GOOD TURN

An American business man, W. D. Boyce, was the means through whom Scouting came to America. It is significant that Mr. Boyce's interest was occasioned by an actual experience which he had in London typifying the basic "Daily Good Turn" principle of Scouting.

While seeking a certain location in the congested part of London, a lad noticing his bewilderment, saluted and asked if he might be of service. Mr. Boyce accepted his offer and upon reaching his destination offered the boy some money. The boy courteously refused the offer by saluting and saying: "A Scout accepts no reward for a courtesy or good turn."

Mr. Boyce inquired as to what he meant, and the boy, expressing astonishment that everyone did not know of Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts, asked permission to take him to the headquarters of the English Boy Scouts Association. This resulted in Mr. Boyce bringing with him a trunk load of literature to America and taking steps for the subsequent incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America.

Thus through a good turn performed by a faithful English Boy Scout, all the benefits of a great movement for boys was passed on to the United States of America. What power lies in the faithful performance of little duties! The daily good turn is the essence of Scouting. It may be the smallest and most ordinary act conceivable—picking up a banana peel, putting ashes on an icy street, or showing a stranger the way. It may save life or relieve suffering. It may consist in public service. The deed must be something extra and must be conscientiously performed or the good turn loses its educative habit-forming value.

A boy may wear all the Scout uniforms ever made—and yet never be a real Boy Scout. To be a real Boy Scout means the doing of a good turn every day.

Great battles are really won before they are actually fought. To control our passions, we must govern our habits and keep watch over ourselves in the small details of everyday life.

"To each is given a bag of tools. And each must fashion, ere life is flown, A shapely mass, and a bag of rules, A stumbling block or a stepping stone."

CURRENT EVENTS

Canada ranks seventh among the nations of the world in the magnitude of its manufacturing output and is third as a trading nation.

The cost-of-living index on February 1 stood at 190.8.

The Government of Canada has been battling an outbreak of head and mouth disease in Saskatchewan. To protect non-infected farm animals, the government placed an embargo on all imports of livestock. It set up an inter-provincial inspection system. It ordered all infected animals destroyed, and quarantined the area where they were found.

The new Premier of Egypt is Naguib el Hilaly.

The United Nations and Communist delegates at Panmunjom have still not been able to reach any settlement. Three problems are noted:

1. Communists reject the Allied proposals that war prisoners have the right to choose whether they wish to return to Communist territory;
2. U.N. delegates refuse to accept Russia as a member of the six-nation supervisory committee; and,
3. U.N. representatives ask the Communists to account for an additional number of captured troops, mostly American.

Stefansson Island, a newly discovered island within the Arctic Circle has been named in honour of Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

It is at the top of a peninsula forming the northeast section of Victoria Island, putting into Melville Sound. It is 1000 miles from the North Pole.

Dr. Stefansson was born in 1879 at Arnes, Manitoba, of Scandinavian ancestry. He was one of the leaders of the Anglo-American expedition to the Arctic, 1905-12, and commanded the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18.

Secretary General of Nato is Lord Ismay.

DEFINITIONS (Bases of Proof)

Every proof in geometry rests upon certain fundamental agreements or assumptions, which may be called the bases of proof. For example, suppose that we wish to prove that a certain triangle is isosceles. It would not be possible to prove the triangle isosceles by showing that two of its sides are equal unless we had agreed at the start that an isosceles triangle is one which has two equal sides.

Certain definitions are very important as bases of proof, and naturally they must be in harmony with the principles that we agree to observe.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN MUSIC APPRECIATION (Contributed) REVIEW EXERCISE

1. Five properties of a parallelogram are: exclusive of the definition are: 2. Two properties of the line joining the mid-points of two sides of a triangle are: 3. Four sets of conditions which make two triangles congruent are: 4. If the altitudes of a quadrilateral are equal, it is a: 5. If an altitude, a median and the bisector of an angle of a triangle are the same line, what kind of a triangle? 6. If the sum of two angles of a triangle equals the third angle, the third angle is: 7. An angle which equals its supplement the angle equals: 8. Reaching a conclusion by observing a number of particular instances is called reasoning by: 9. What is a lullaby? A song sung to put a child to sleep. 10. What is a round? A song in which different groups take up words successively. 11. Give an example of a round. "Good Night Ladies". 12. What are carols? Christmas songs. "Good King Wenceslas". 13. Give an example of a cowboy song. "Home On the Range". 14. Name one English "folk" song. "Early One Morning". 15. Name one Scottish folk song. "Loch Lomond". 16. What is an example of a love song? "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes". 17. What is an Australian folk song? "Waltzing Matilda". 18. Give an example of a Welsh folk song. "All Through the Night". 19. What is an example of an Irish folk song? "Danny Boy". 20. What is a familiar French-Canadian folk song? "Alouette". 21. What is an example of a dancing song? "Greensleeves".
1. What is a chanty? A sailor song. 2. Give an example of a chanty. "Haul away Joe". 3. What

EARLY EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION UPON INDUSTRY

1. The use of machinery threw many hand-workers out of employment, much of the work of tending machines could be done by women and boys, a fact which kept men out of work and tended to lower wages. Workers tried to check this situation by smashing machinery.

2. The growth of the factory system; factories sprang up rapidly, even old barns were used.

3. Coal-mining developed rapidly; around the Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire coal-fields were grouped the woollen, engineering, and steel industries and lace and hosiery towns in the Lancashire coalfield. The cotton trade and chemical industries. Towns sprang up, the North and West became most thickly populated, active and prosperous districts; the population nearly doubled itself.

4. As the steam-engines became plentiful the mills became larger; thousands of work-people were employed; the output of cotton increased a hundred-fold. In the early 19th century the export of cotton was the greatest in the kingdom. In forty years the production of iron increased tenfold.

5. England took the lead among the industrial nations of the world aided by her immense resources of coal and iron and by the protection of shipping afforded by the navy. Her discovery of steam-power and her use of it placed her in a short time, fifty years ahead of other European nations. Her wealth increased immensely; for a half-century she became the workshop of the world.

TELL WHERE YOU WOULD SEE THE FOLLOWING

The Golden Gate; Great Salt Lake; oyster canneries; the Empire State Building; The Singing Tower; Citrus fruit groves; the Painted Desert; Geysers; Crocoites; The road that went to sea; Hale telescope, codfish drying in the sun;

the Grand Canyon; salmon canneries; Glacier National Park; turpentine pines; the world's tallest Obelisk; Angel Falls, dairy farms; the Grand Canyon; Douglas fir trees; the Taj Mahal; Selkirk; the Kiwi; and the Condor.

USES OF BUTI

The word 'buti' has the following uses:

- (1) Preposition (= except); e.g. "All but one"; "The last but one".
- (2) Subordinate conjunction (= except that, or unless, or if not). "There is no flock, however watched and tended, but one dead lamb is there."
- (3) Co-ordinate adverbial conjunction; all but he had fled.
- (4) Negative relative pronoun (= that not); e.g. "There is not one but knows it."

In such a sentence 'buti' may be taken in three ways.

1. Negative Relative (= that not), introducing an adjective clause.
2. Preposition (= except) governing a noun clause.
3. Subordinate conjunction (= unless), introducing an adverbial clause of condition.
4. V. Adverb of degree (= only); "He is but a child."

SHEEP AND WEEDS

Sheep are the greatest enemies of weeds among farm animals. It would scarcely be right to say that of good grass, but there is no doubt that if weeds are in a field where sheep are pasturing, they will vary their diet by adding the weeds to their menu.

After harvest, if sheep are put in a suitable field, they will crop most of the weeds along the fences and so prevent their spreading into a field. A small flock of sheep on most farms will pay their way in cleaning up weeds, and will add to the farmer's income as well.

CARBOHYDRATES

The term carbohydrates as applied to food for animals is used to designate principally the starch, sugar and cellulose in these foods. Pure carbohydrates consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

Carbohydrates are exceedingly important elements in the world's food supply and may be said to be essential to the maintenance of life. They are practically all of vegetable origin.

It is common knowledge that animal life is sustained by inhaling air, retaining the oxygen and exhaling carbon dioxide, while plant life inhales the carbon dioxide, retaining the carbon and exhaling the oxygen. Thus one form of life purifies the air for the other. Plants breathe through their leaves and when they take in the carbon dioxide the chlorophyll in the leaves, under the influence of sunlight, has the power to split the carbon dioxide, the carbon is retained and it is combined with the water in the leaves,

thus promoting plant growth. Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen (H₂O) and these combined with the carbon, form carbohydrates. We thus find a liberal supply of carbohydrates in plant food for animals. Carbohydrates in the form of cellulose, or fibre, is not digestible, but it furnishes bulk or roughage in the food.

SCIENCE (Fill in the blanks)

1. The names of four domestic mammals are: 1. _____; 2. _____; 3. _____; 4. _____.
2. We get the following meats from what animals: 1. Venison _____; 2. Veal _____; 3. Mutton _____; 4. Beef _____; 5. Pork _____.
3. The names of four domestic birds are: _____; _____; _____; _____.
4. Two domestic birds that cannot swim are: _____; Two that can swim are: _____; _____.
5. The names of three useful fur-bearing mammals are: _____; _____; _____.
6. Four ways mammals help us are: _____; _____; _____; _____.
7. Name three mammals and two birds that are protected by game laws.
8. Name five animals that provide us with leather.
9. Name three ways to help birds.
10. Name two animals that store food.
11. Two animals that hibernate are: _____; _____.
12. An animal that makes a cocoon is the _____.
13. Give five uses of leather.
14. Two ways in which wild birds help us are: _____; _____.
15. Four ways that the birds help the farmers are: _____; _____; _____; _____.

JAVA

Island, Dutch East Indies; volcanic mts.; run from end to end of the island; many active volcanoes, some peaks reaching 12,000 feet; in N. are fertile alluvial plains; rivs. short and commercially unimportant; climate unhealthy in low-lying districts; hot and damp; but heat tempered by regular sea breeze; average temps. in lower parts is 78° F.; rainfall about 75 in. Mts. covered with trees to 10,000 ft.; forests produce teak, coconuts, palms, bamboos, spice trees; cultivated products include rice, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, rubber; minerals include petroleum, coal, salt, sulphur; exports, chiefly to Holland, include sugar, rubber, coffee, tea, tobacco, cinchona, tin; trade mainly carried by Arabs and Chinese, the native inhabitants being engaged chiefly in agriculture; manufacture of coarse cloth, mats, and soap. Cap. Batavia. Area, 50,811 square miles; population over 41,000,000. It is one of the most densely-populated islands in the world.

COCOS ISLANDS

A group of twenty-three atolls, Indian Ocean, 581 m. w. of Java; under British protection since 1857; politically part of Singapore; copra, coconuts.

These islands have come into the news again. They belong to a family named Clunies-Ross, many members of which have lived in Australia. But the islands have always been regarded as British territory under the control of the English Colonial Office and administered by the Government of Singapore. Now, however, they have been handed over to Australian control so that the Australian Government may develop them as an air base. They will be useful, both as a stopping place on the way to South Africa and as a base for the Royal Australian Air Force.

DR. MAX THEILER

Dr. Theiler of the Rockefeller Foundation's Health Organization was awarded the Nobel Prize in physiology and medicine in 1951. He received this honor for his discoveries concerning yellow fever and how to fight it.

The Canadian dollar traded in New York in March at its highest peak since the late 1930's. It is of greater value than the American dollar—100.375 U. S. cents on March 12.

LEPANTO

Read the introduction carefully then read the selection making use of all notes given and a dictionary wherever absolutely necessary. As you read, note the story and try to let the rhythm of the selection sing through your senses. Re-read aloud if possible, for the sake of the movement, rhythm and sound of the words.

See if you can feel the happy elation of the first stanza. In the second we first hear the distant roll of drums rumbling, then about line four or five we begin to hear the sound of an army in the distance approaching; by line twelve the army is up to us with all its clash and clangor and as the verse closes its full clamor is all around.

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4. Contest period is from April 15, 1952 to June 14, 1952. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, June 14th and in the hands of the Contest Board by June 21st.
5. Winners will be announced in the leading newspapers as soon as possible after the close of the Contest.
6. Contest is open to any person, of any age, who lives in Canada, except White Rose dealers and their employees (and their families), and employees (and their families) of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, and of organizations cooperating with Canadian Oil during the contest.
7. Entries must be made in the contestant's own name. No entries will be returned. Entries, contents and ideas therein, become the property of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited.
8. Final selection of entries will be made by a board comprising the following outstanding citizens: Rodney S. Kennedy, Past President of the Canadian Authors' Association; J. P. Hogue, Director, Canadian Daily Newspapers Association; Miss Madeleine Leveson, Feature Writer and Editor. Decisions of the judges will be final.

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