

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

PARAGRAPHING

To stress the principle of unity in a paragraph after the children have grasped the idea of what a paragraph is, the following might be suggestive:

Select from some standard work a paragraph in which unity is conspicuous. Compose a sentence that has nothing whatever to do with the subject of the paragraph, the more absurd the better, and read the paragraph aloud to the class with the extraneous sentence somewhere in it. In the reading, do not call attention to the discordant point by any inflection of the voice. Having finished, the question "What sentence has nothing to do with the rest and, therefore, spoiled the paragraph?" should be met with immediate response from the whole class. Through discussion, derive the idea that in a paragraph there should be one central thought and that everything said in the paragraph should definitely relate to this central thought.

Pupils in Grades VI and VII should be able to divide a simple story into paragraphs. Ex. A Picnic (1) Preparation; (2) Trip; (3) Fun at the picnic; (4) Conclusion.

With older pupils the quality of a good opening sentence in a paragraph may be impressed on their minds by having them study the contrast between sentences such as "My heart sank as I neared the school and realized that the last bell had rung." And this one, "One day I was late for school." They will readily see that the first is much more forcible than the second. Pupils in the senior grades may be given guides for the writing of a paragraph, and encouraged to check their work before submitting it.

Guides for writing paragraphs—

1. A good paragraph has one main idea.
2. Each sentence helps to develop the main idea of the paragraph.
3. The opening sentence challenges the reader's attention.
4. The sentences vary in length, form and arrangement.
5. They contain vivid words.
6. The closing sentence finishes the thought of the story by adding a comment, a surprise, or a natural conclusion.

SPINNING THE WHEEL

Material: Two pieces of paste-board. Cut one piece with a diameter of eighteen inches. Draw radii, and on each write a figure with a heavy crayon. The other piece of cardboard should be square and about one foot wider than the first. Fasten the two pieces together in such a way that the circle will spin freely. Paste a figure in the upper right-hand corner of the square.

Teacher: Divide the class into two groups. Keep the score on the blackboard.

Children: A child from group 1 spins the circle. When it stops, the figure on the nearest radius must be added to the number on the square. If he answers correctly, his group scores 1. If he fails, his side receives a zero. The first player from group 2 then spins the wheel. The group having the higher score wins the game.

Underline the word or expression

TIME ZONES

Every place in the world really has its own local time, which is different by minutes or hours from that of every place east and west of it. But when railways and telegraphs come it is convenient for a country to have a uniform system of time throughout all territory, and thus throughout England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Spain, Greenwich time is observed.

Not only so, but different countries that have constant dealings with one another find it extremely inconvenient to have differences of time that involve an odd number of minutes and seconds, and the chief countries have, therefore, agreed to form time zones, in each of which there shall be a standard time based on Greenwich, and varying from it only by hours and half hours, and not by odd fractions. The whole earth is divided into twenty-four equal zones of fifteen degrees each, corresponding with the twenty-four hours of the day, and at sea these are rigidly observed by ships. But on land the boundaries of the zones are irregular so as to include certain areas closely connected for commercial purposes. For example, a city is never divided even if it is on the line. Some countries such as Canada, the United States and Brazil, are so large from east to west that they are divided into several time belts.

The convenience of this system of standard time zones is clear when we compare countries that have adopted it with those that have not. Thus Peru with some time is exactly five hours slow of Greenwich, while its neighbour Ecuador, with the same longitude, is 5 hours 14 minutes 6.7 seconds slow of Greenwich.

The first man who tried to make the idea work was a distinguished Canadian engineer, Sir Sandford Fleming. In 1879 he published a proposal to divide the earth into time zones. The railway men of Canada and the United States ac-

NAMES OF PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

Winnipeg ("Murky water"). Capital of Manitoba, Canada, and Confluence of R. Assiniboine and Red River; seat of provincial parliament. In 1871 it had a population of 241, and was one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Co. known as Fort Garry; now a centre of rail and river trade; chief grain market in world; fur auctions; great grain elevators and flour mills; machinery, confectionery, meat products; workshops of Canadian Pacific Rly. Population 250,000. Winnipeg is Canada's fourth largest city.

St. Boniface, city Manitoba, Canada, on Red R., opposite Winnipeg, of which it is a suburb. French-speaking; one of the oldest settlements in Manitoba. Population, 25,000.

Red River. Rises in Minnesota. U. S. A.; flows north between Minnesota and N. Dakota into Manitoba (Canada) and enters Lake Winnipeg; basin formerly a great lake, now a rich region length c. 700m.

Lake Winnipeg. Manitoba; drained by Nelson River into Hudson Bay. Area, 8,555 sq. m.

Grand Forks, city N. Dakota, U. S. A.; on Red River; in wheat district; sugar beet; flour mills.

The commander of the food relief in the Red River Valley is Brig. R. E. A. Morton.

Rimouski, port, Quebec, Canada, on a bank of Gulf of St. Lawrence, 180 m. N. E. of Quebec; port of call for ocean mails.

Hon. James Chalker, Minister of Health for Newfoundland.

EPILOGUE TO ASOLANDO

In the third stanza he recalls his own vigorous and determined life which was always one of hope and belief, that all things work for good.

Note the Philosophy. "Never dreamed, the right was wasted, wrong would triumph," Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better!"

The last stanza asks us to work hard to greet the unknown future with a cheer, bid him come on, that we may fight him, putting all the strength of our bodies into the fight.

It also asks us to carry on our work and struggle right up to death, for in death we will be the same as in life. He asks his readers to cheer him on when he is dead for he will be working just the same when dead as he was when alive.

THE SIEGES OF QUEBEC

Quebec has been besieged five times but only taken twice. 1. In 1629, the English under Kirke took the fortress from Champlain. 2. In 1690 Frontenac drove back Phips the leader of the expedition from Boston. 3. In 1759, the English, under Wolfe gained possession of the stronghold by the defeat of Montcalm in the battle of the Plains of Abraham. 4. In 1760 the French under de Levis, made an unsuccessful attempt to retake it from General Murray. 5. In 1775, Montgomery was repulsed by Governor Carleton.

READING TEST

I. The stars appear to be all on the inside of a huge celestial sphere. They are really at varying and very great distances from us. A special unit of length is used by the astronomers to measure these vast distances. It is called the "light year" and is the distance light travels in one year. If you know that light travels 186,000 miles in one second, can you figure how great a distance a "light year" is?

1. Light travels 186,000 miles a minute, second, hour, day.

2. Stars are really quite small, cold, large, near.

3. Copy two words in the above paragraph meaning the surface of the heavens.

4. The main thought of this paragraph is: (a) A "light year"; (b) Units of length; (c) How light travels; (d) How star distance is measured.

Pascal, a famous scientist, stated that a mercurial barometer might measure less at the top of the mountain than in a valley. He filled an inverted tube with mercury carried it to the top of a mountain, and proved his statement to be correct. The rarefied air exerted less pressure and so could not hold up as heavy a column of liquid.

1. Pascal was a famous French barometer, scientist, mercury. 2. As the altitude decreases, the air becomes more rarefied, denser, liquid, solid. 3. Copy one word in the above paragraph meaning less dense. 4. The main thought of this is: (a) A mercurial barometer; (b) Pascal's experiment; (c) Rarefied air; (d) A famous scientist.

Struggle not for rewards and recognition but for personal and genuine worth. Work is done well only when done with a will. Spirit and enterprise are mainsprings of success.

Underline the words that make the statements most nearly true.

1. When Canada came under British rule there were (a) 1000, (b) 10,000, (c) 100,000 French Canadians in the country.

2. The first group of British to enter Canada after the conquest were largely made up of (a) soldiers, (b) farmers, (c) merchants, (d) workmen.

These English settlers probably numbered about (a) 100, (b) 600, (c) 1000, (d) 1500 persons.

4. The American Revolution proved of benefit to Canada because (1) it gave her another kind of government, (2) it gave Canada an English-speaking population, (3) it extended her boundaries, (4) it separated her from the American colonies.

(5) These settlers from the American colonies came to Canada because (a) they wanted cheaper farm-land, (b) they preferred the Canadian climate, (c) they did not sympathize with the Ameri-

can revolt, (d) they had no where else to go.

6. In their own country these Loyalists had been for some years (a) completely forgotten, (b) left severely alone, (c) bitterly persecuted, (d) permitted to live in peace.

7. The Loyalists who came to Canada probably numbered as many as (a) 1000 (b) 10,000, (c) 50,000, (d) 100,000 persons.

8. Most of them settled in what is now (a) Manitoba, (b) Ontario, (c) Quebec, (d) the Maritime Provinces.

9. The English governor of New York who saw to their transportation from the city was (a) Carleton, (b) Haldimand, (c) Tilley, (d) Simcoe.

10. The American Revolution was ended in 1783 by the Treaty of (a) Ghent, (b) Versailles, (c) Utrecht, (d) Paris.

11. It was (a) long time, (b) before, (c) during, (d) long after, the year that "the full tide of immigration to Canada set in."

12. Two Canadian Provinces that owed their origin to the coming of the Loyalists were (a) Ontario, (b) P. E. I., (c) N. B., (d) Manitoba.

13. The American Revolution laid the foundations of (a) one, (b) two, (c) three, (d) four English speaking nations on the American continent.

The Code of Good Citizenship. 1. Do I try to follow the rules of health? 2. Do I obey the safety regulations? 3. Do I do my best on every task I attempt? 4. Do I start and finish my tasks without waiting to be told? 5. Am I always willing to help others when help is needed? 6. Do I courteously accept help when I need it myself? 7. Am I careful of my clothes, money and belongings? 8. Do I use but not abuse public property? 9. Am I a good sport at all times? 10. Do I always respect the rights of others? 11. Do I try to be a good friend? 12. Do I respect the wishes and opinions of others? 13. Do I use my spare time in doing something worth while? 14. Do I show respect to the memory of great men and women who have helped to make the world what it is today? 15. Do I try to do something every day to make the world a better place in which to live.

CORMS

crowded to the ground by the central growth, roots will appear on these branches at the nodes when moisture conditions are right. A branch rooted in this manner is a natural layer and is of common occurrence in the gooseberry, dogwood, high bush cranberry, grape and many other plants. As soon as a root is established the branch may be severed, the new plant continuing growth independently.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Billar MacPadden, 513 Felling St. Charlottetown.

Less Coffee, More Tea Sold

OTTAWA, May 26 —(CP)—Tea and coffee appear to be battling for supremacy in the kitchen cupboard. But tea appears to be gaining in popularity.

The Bureau of Statistics reported today that in the first three months of the year Canada's roasted coffee output totalled 14,215,342 pounds, the lowest quarterly production in two years. This was 2,977,818 pounds below the corresponding period last year. Output of blended and packaged tea rose to 10,062,702 pounds from 9,122,021 in the first quarter of

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Forces Unification Bill Hits Snag

OTTAWA, May 27 —(CP)—Armed forces unification founded Friday in a navy rebellion against an army and air force proposal to allow reduction in rank as a penalty for misconduct. A navy spokesman said the fleet wants no part of this "entirely new departure."

The Commons defence committee, discussing a bill to consolidate

defence legislation in one act, came across this first sign of a breach in the unification of the laws of the three forces to create one code of discipline for the first time. It finally postponed judgment.

The clause proposed to have one law for the army and air force, another for the navy. The first two could reduce an officer's rank as a punishment for misconduct unless he was the equivalent of a Lieutenant-Colonel or higher. There was no such provision in the navy.

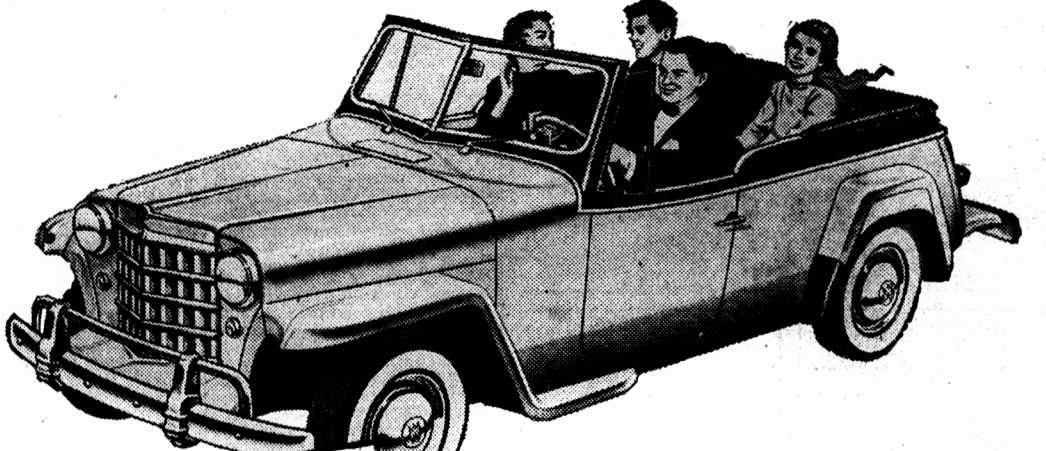
New Zealand Apples Reach Montreal

MONTREAL, May 27—(CP)—The freighter Port Alma today began discharging a cargo of 30,000 cases of apples, brought 10,000 miles from Wellington, N. Z., on a voyage that took almost a month and a half.

FOOD PROTECTION

Proper refrigeration of food, particularly leftovers, is an important barrier to food poisoning.

As thrilling as it's thrifty!



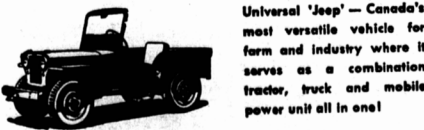
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