

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

THE SCHOOL A SOCIAL CENTRE

The school is the leading educational force in the community. It may easily become the leading cultural force also. The organization of the school is the most perfect of all local organizations. The school has the goodwill of all. It is non-partisan and non-sectarian. It is easy to step from the work of the school out into outside work. The teachers are skillful in the art of organizing for cultural work and more successful in imparting instruction. Their attainments in general scholarship and their varied accomplishments enable the school to lead in almost every phase of cultural work. In doing this outside work they realize that it is giving them a better prestige in the school itself, which is always a very strong incentive. It would seem unnatural, therefore, if the teachers should not in a measure assume leadership in

many outside lines of social culture. They may assist the churches, the women's and men's clubs, and other organizations in planning and carrying forward work that means everything to the members of these orders, and taken together, work that means everything to community life. To lend inspiration to this form of service for adults is second only to that of putting life into the schools and promoting the welfare of the children.

What a teacher teaches more than the books he employs. He great in that as you have been in thought. Clarity is a direct and immediate gain. The habit of viewing things cheerfully and of thinking about life hopefully may be cultivated like any other habit. In waters where you least think it there will be fish.

FRANCOIS APPERT

Although literature contains at least one previous reference to the preservation of food by the application of heat to food in a sealed container (Smallanzani, 1765), Appert is generally credited with the discovery of the process by virtue of his work between 1795 and 1810. In 1795, the French Government offered a reward for a method of preserving food for the Army and Navy. The problem of insuring adequate and proper food supplies for the army and navy as well as the civilian population had become acute. Diseases now definitely known to be due to malnutrition were rampant among the French armed forces. The reward was claimed in 1804 by Francois Appert, who may be called the father of the canning industry. Though he had never heard of bacteria, and thought that the air itself caused decay, his method was absolutely correct. The method was introduced into England in 1810, and in 1819, William Underwood started a little factory in Boston, which is now the second oldest canning factory in the world. Appert published the first treatise on canning in 1810. He had no technical training or experience.

although from his writings it is evident that he was a capable experimenter and close observer. In his work Appert used wide-mouth glass bottles which he filled with the food, carefully corked and heated in boiling water. His early text described canning procedure for more than 50 foods. Appert recognized the necessity of utter cleanliness and sanitation in his operations. Today we know that cleanliness is necessary to reduce the load of spoilage organisms in the food which the heat process must destroy. He also recognized the necessity of careful sealing; today we know that unless a perfect seal is applied to the container, infection of the food by spoilage organisms in the air will occur. Appert died in 1841 at the age of 91. Commercial canning is simply food preservation method in which carefully selected and prepared food contained in a permanently sealed container is subjected to a high temperature for a definite period of time, and then cooled. Scurvy and pellagra, dread diseases caused by lack of certain vitamins, are almost unknown wherever canned fruits and vegetables are enjoyed.

QUOI DIRE ET COMMENT LE DIRE En Anglais, Français

1. Which is the way to...? Quel est le chemin pour aller à...?
2. Is it far from here? Est-ce loin d'ici?
3. Are we on the right road to...? Sommes-nous dans la bonne route pour aller à...?
4. Show me the way. Montrez-moi le chemin.
5. How many miles? Combien de milles?
6. Where is the first gas station? Ou est le premier poste de gazoline?
7. I want... gallons of gas, please. Je veux... gallons de gazoline, s'il vous plaît.
8. I also want one quart of oil. Je veux une pinte d'huile aussi.
9. I want one pint of oil. Je veux un chopine d'huile.
10. Check the oil, please. Vérifiez l'huile, s'il vous plaît.
11. Can you give me a road map of the province? Pouvez-vous me donner une carte routière de la province?

12. This is all, thank you. C'est tout, merci.
13. Good by! Au revoir!
14. Where is the post office? Ou est le bureau de poste?
15. Where is the bank? Ou est la banque?
16. Where is the phone? Ou est le téléphone?
17. I don't understand. Je ne comprends pas.
18. Will you cash this cheque for me? Voulez-vous me changer ce cheque?
19. Where can I mail this letter? Ou pourrais-je mettre cette lettre à la poste?
20. Can you show me to a good restaurant? Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un bon restaurant?
21. Can you recommend me a boarding house? Pouvez-vous me recommander une pension?

HOW, WHY and WHEN — (Contributed)

1. As any type of speech easy for persons who stammer? Yes. Almost all stammerers can sing without trouble — and most of them can talk when angry.
2. What instrument did Toscanini play before he became an orchestra conductor? The cello.
3. Why can a person usually see farther at night than in the daytime? Because at night you can see the stars — and the stars are many billions of miles farther away than the sun, which is usually the most distant thing you can see in daytime.
4. How many words are there in the Declaration of Independence? One thousand, three hundred and twenty-one.
5. How does the coral plant protect itself against being eaten up by fish and other marine animals? The little coral animals, or polyps, have powerful stinging organs. They are poisonous to most fish, who therefore give them a wide berth.

Only the parrot-fish seem to be immune to this poison.
6. What three words in the English language contain three sets of double letters? Three are: "Committee", "oppressiveness" and "whippoorwill". And there's a fourth, "bookkeeper" in which the sets of double letters are all side by side.
Rewrite the following sentences in the best form.
1. Homer is still an interesting book.
2. This is a legal holiday, so all the banks are closed.
3. You have put so much sugar in my tea that it spoiled.
4. The boy who had failed was disgusted with his own poor showing so he began blaming others for his mistake.
5. He made four ringers in the first game, then in the second game he made five.
6. I only see one light flashing the signal.

WEST GERMANY

2. Living Standards: The average yearly income per person in Germany is about \$500; in the U.S.A. and in Canada it is approximately \$1,500. The German income though low, surpasses that of many other lands. Some Germans, of course, live much better than others. The well-to-do people are able to buy fine

foods, automobiles, expensive home furnishings, and other luxuries. The majority of Germans, however, have little more than the necessities of life. To gain an idea of the average German worker's living standard, take the typical case of a family of four in a small, 2-room apartment. The father, a miner, earns \$85

a month. Family food costs \$40 a month; rent and other household expenses amount to \$16; clothing \$10. There remains \$19 for education, carfare to and from work, and taxes. Most Germans get enough food, but they have little variety in their diet. The average person, each week, eats 4 loaves of bread, 2½ pounds of potatoes, one pound of meat, 3 quarts of milk, 3 eggs, and 3 ounces of butter. There is not nearly the variety of vegetables and fruits in West Germany that we enjoy in North America.

Everything considered, however, living conditions in that land have been rapidly improving, and are much better than they are in East Germany.

3. Government: With the support of the western Allies, West Germany set up the Federal Republic in September, 1949. It has a democratic constitution and a freely elected parliament.

Konrad Adenauer, as Chancellor, is executive head of government. He has worked with the western Allies. Adenauer's chief opponent is Kurt Schumacher, a Socialist. Schumacher is anti-Communist, but he contends that the German people would be better off if the government and labour unions, rather than private individuals, operated the large industries. The Socialist leader also argues that the Adenauer administration

is "too eager" to have German military forces co-operate with the western Allies. He is reported to oppose such co-operation until the Allies remove all their troops from Germany's soil. In addition, it is said, he would seek U.S. promises of continued financial aid for West Germany in return for German military co-operation. If Schumacher and his party should gain power, it probably would be harder for the Allies to deal with it than the present government. The German Socialists believe in free elections, however, and they support the existing democratic political system.

A growing threat to West German democracy is the revival of political parties with programs like those of Germany's former Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler. One of these is the Reich Social Party, headed by Otto Remer, a former major general who served Hitler. He is sometimes called Letzer (meaning leader) instead of Fuehrer (also meaning leader) which was Hitler's title.

Remer is winning followers among discontented young people, former Nazis, and ex-soldiers who had not adjusted themselves to peacetime living. He is strongly anti-American, and bitterly attacks the Allies for keeping occupation troops in that country. The main reason the Allies continue to keep their troops there, of course, is to prevent Fascist or Communist parties from seizing power. (To Be Continued)

CURRENT EVENTS

The Right Hon. Vincent Massey has become Canada's first Canadian Governor-General. The Governor-General now exercises five main parliamentary functions — all on cabinet advice. They are: 1. Opening and proroguing sessions of parliament. 2. Dissolving parliament. 3. Appointing senators. 4. Giving Royal assent to legislation. 5. Recommending financial measures to the House of Commons. In addition, he has the power to give assent to honors and awards.

The waters of the Danube spend most of their time in or near countries under Russian control. The construction of the Canso causeway which will link Cape Breton Island with the mainland of Nova Scotia is due to begin early in 1952.

The population of Canada is 14,009,429. The population of P.E.I. is 98,429. The population of Newfoundland is 361,416.

All provinces of Canada made gains in population since 1941 with the exception of Saskatchewan. Charlottetown was chosen Canadian "Woman of the Year."

The Pacific Ocean is 14,048 feet deep. The Atlantic Ocean is 12,890 feet deep. The Indian Ocean is 13,002 feet deep and the Arctic is 3,953 feet deep. Viscount Alexander, former Governor-General of Canada left to take up his new post as Defense Minister in Churchill's Cabinet. The Premier of France is Antoine Pinay.

MANGANESE

Manganese was known from ancient times although it was not used in any practical manner. The first use of manganese was in glass making where it was used to bleach glass to a crystalline clearness. Larger amounts were used to produce violet, red and dark brown coloured glass in early times. The color of the amethyst is due to small quantities of iron and manganese which it contains. Today, by far the largest amount of manganese is used in making steel and all steel contains small amounts of it. In small per-

centages it is used to deoxidize the steel thus aiding in producing a clean metal. In amounts over four parts in 1000 it definitely affects the properties as a result of heat treatment. In amounts of 11 to 12 per cent it makes an extremely abrasion-resisting steel much used for wearing parts of machinery. It is so hard that after it is cast, it cannot be cut and must be ground. Because it is so hard that it cannot be drilled or cut, it is much used for burglarproof safes, steam shovel buckets and various types of crushing machinery.

ENGLAND MY ENGLAND

The first stanza of the poem furnishes a pretty complete model for all the rest, and the variations are worked out with poetic spirit and skill. This applies especially, of course, to the first four and the last two lines of each stanza.

The expression of love for, and devotion to, England is deep and impassioned. The central thought, that England is the special instrument of Divine Providence, appeals to a sentiment which has been growing in force since the time of Elizabeth, and which is the source of a good deal of national pride. Austere. Removed from all that is mean or trivial; full of the vision of destiny. As come forward. As volunteer for service against fearful odds — one to ten. Take and break us. A sublime expression of willing sacrifice. Life is good, and joy runs high, etc. The lines have in them the joy of triumph over death because of the glory of the sacrifice. Teeming destinies. Represents England as mistress of the world's

future and leader of the onward march of the ages. You could know nor dread nor ease. Even though the powers of evil were arrayed against her, she would neither fear nor hesitate to encounter them. Fierce old Sea's delight. The ocean itself is represented as rejoicing in a power as mighty and far-reaching as its own, yielding a willing submission to such mighty power. The ancient sword. The sword of the Lord and of Gideon. Note how the opening personification of England concentrates and intensifies the emotion. William Ernest Henley (1849-1903), English critic and poet, was born at Gloucester, England. He was an intimate friend of R.L. Stevenson, and collaborated with him in the production of a series of plays. Henley edited several serials, two or three anthologies of lyrics, and an edition of Burns. His poetry is vigorous and vivid in expression, rapid in movement, and shows a fondness for odd words and curious locations.

MATCH

(a) Eucalyptus. (b) Tree ferns. (c) Acacias. (d) Kangaroos. (e) Platypus. (f) Koala. (g) Dingoes. (h) Cockatoos. (i) Lyre birds. (j) Bower-birds. (k) Emus, rheas, ostriches, cassowaries. (l) Boomerangs. (m) Black fellows.

1. Teddy bears, that eat leaves and never drink. 2. Trees, two to three hundred feet high. Medicine is made from them. 3. Animals that carry their young in pouches. 4. Trees that turn their leaves sideways so that the sun will not dry them out. 5. Wild dogs. 6. Animals that have fur, lay eggs, eat earthworms and have a bill like a duck. 7. Birds like parrots. 8. Like house ferns, only as big as trees. 9. Birds who build a playhouse. 10. Birds that cannot fly, but run very fast. They have beautiful tail plumes. 11. The natives of Australia. 12. Curved wooden sticks that return to the thrower when thrown at an enemy or animal. 13. Birds with beautiful tails that look like old-fashioned harps.

THE PEASANT'S REVOLT (Contributed)

So many people died in the plague, and so many of those who died were labourers that help became scarce. The common people asked for more money and would not work unless they got it. The landowners had the right to force them to work, but found it a difficult assignment. The peasants were often cheated by being forced into serfdom. Perhaps a man had been bound to service but over a period of years had struggled and saved a little here and there towards buying his freedom. Then he could have that hateful brass collar filed off his neck. Sometimes a serf escaped too, and the owner would not be able to trace him. After the black death, land owners often took freemen by force and said that they had escaped and must return to service. The peasants under Wat Tyler made several demands all of which were granted by the young king, Richard II. Unfortunately he did not have all the authority and many of the peasant leaders were later punished. Yet the terms of the revolt did have an effect and one by one became law. Guilds were formed to protect

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the skilled artisan from lower prices and ill treatment. The members were united, helped one another and only revealed the secrets of their trades to the apprentices.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Five uses of rivers to us are _____ by _____.
- Animals which are trained to help man are called _____.
- The elephant is used as a beast of burden in _____; the llama is used in _____ and the camel in _____.
- Three things modern automobiles have which the early ones did not have are _____, _____ and _____.
- The basket boat used by the Early Britons was a _____.
- Boats used by the Romans on which they used both oars and sails were called _____.
- _____ built the first successful steamship.
- The _____ brothers flew the first successful balloon in the year _____.
- The passengers in this balloon were _____.
- The first successful aeroplane was flown in the year _____ by _____.
- This aeroplane was called the _____.
- The word communication means _____.
- Five ancient means of sending messages were _____.
- The first message sent over the telegraph was _____.
- _____ invented the telegraph in the year _____.
- Telegraph messages sent across the ocean are called _____.
- The telephone was invented in the year _____ by _____.
- The first telephone message was _____.
- _____ invented the radio in the year _____.
- Hieroglyphics were in _____.
- Early books were in rolls called _____.
- _____ was the first English printer.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- Mexico's national sport is _____.
- A wide-brimmed hat worn by the men _____.
- A celebration in Mexico _____.
- A substance used in making chewing gum _____.
- A thin cake made of corn and used as bread _____.
- A long-eared animal used to carry loads _____.
- A sweet flesh fruit that tastes something like turpentine _____.
- A Mexican garden _____.
- A stone bowl used for grinding corn _____.
- A Mexican labourer _____.
- A lace shawl worn over the head by many Mexican women _____.
- A blanket with a slit in the centre, worn by many people _____.
- A wealthy Mexican's ranch home _____.
- A Mexican coin worth about twenty-two cents _____.
- A Mexican bull - fighter _____.
- Sun dried bricks used in building _____.
- A Mexican hairless dog _____.
- Word list: Metate, peso, peon, serape, sombrero, patio, mantilla, Chihuahua, adobe, matador, mango, chicle, burro, fiesta, bull-fighting, tortilla, and hacienda.

POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN WRITING LETTERS

- Be neat and accurate. Watch your spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.
- Don't begin a word at the end of a line except at the end of a syllable.
- Indent the first words in every paragraph and leave suitable margins.
- Fold your letter neatly before putting it into an envelope.
- Put yourself in the reader's place and keep his interests in mind as you write.
- The writing of a good letter requires time and effort.
- Your letters express your personality; try to make them interesting and entertaining.
- Search for the study letters that have been written by good letter-writers.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 813 Felling St., Charlottetown.

Toronto Girl To Become Minister

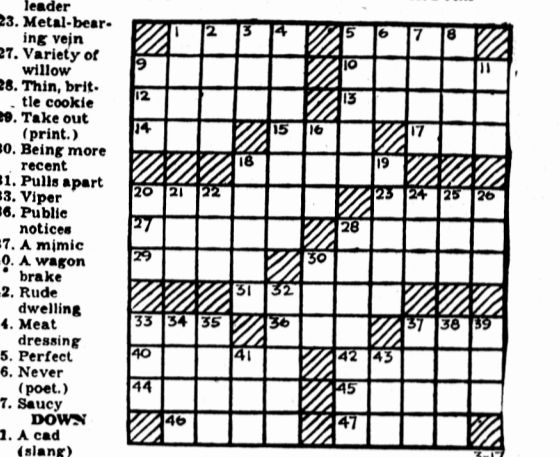
TORONTO, March 15 — (CP)—Marguerite Cosens may never be caught wearing a clerical collar, but nevertheless the 26-year-old Toronto girl plans to become the United Church's 29th woman minister. The daughter of Rev. C.W.D. Cosens of Wesley United Church Miss Cosens will enter Emmanuel College this fall. She will be sponsored by Toronto West Presbytery. Miss Cosens said in an interview

that she is definitely opposed to women wearing clerical collar because "a woman's clothing is not suited to it." She herself will wear a navy blue dress with a white collar "not black—it's too solemn." Last summer Miss Cosens worked on a western mission field where she was stationed at Monarch, Sask. Her only means of transportation was by bicycle and she said she pedalled more than 500 miles. She found, she "liked preaching very much."

IVY JR. RED CROSS Present were twelve members present at a meeting of the Ivy

DAILY CROSSWORD

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | Monday's Answer |
| 1. Kind of fastening | 2. Showily imitative of art | 25. Girl's nickname |
| 5. Danger | 3. Transgress | 37. A firm |
| 9. Public lodging place | 4. Plantation owner | 38. Fuel |
| 12. Sicilian volcano (L.) | 5. A tallman | 39. Old measure of length |
| 13. Ago (archaic) | 6. Record of a ship's voyage | 41. One-spot card |
| 14. Travel back and forth | 7. Kind of bomb | 43. Poem |
| 15. Likewise not | 8. Sandy hill (Eng.) | |
| 17. Encountered | 9. Invalid's food | |
| 18. Mark | 11. Permit | |
| 20. German religious leader | 16. Rowing implement | |
| 23. Metal-bearing vein | 18. Piece of paper | |
| 27. Variety of willow | | |
| 28. Thin, brittle cookie | | |
| 29. Take out (print.) | | |
| 30. Being more recent | | |
| 31. Pulls apart | | |
| 33. Viper | | |
| 36. Public notices | | |
| 37. A mimic | | |
| 40. A wagon brake | | |
| 42. Rude dwelling | | |
| 44. Meat dressing | | |
| 45. Perfect (poet.) | | |
| 46. Never (poet.) | | |
| 47. Saucy (slang) | | |



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR
LONGBELLOW
One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.
A Cryptogram Quotation
KXFK LODK VD XOH, DIVE LVT TM.
HSMBMT. FX: DIOMBT. NXFK LODK
VD EFB'H TVMH BVK?—GIVNBOBL
Saturday's Cryptogram: TO SHOW THE WORLD THAT NOW AND THEN GREAT MINISTERS ARE MORTAL MEN—DRYDEN.

Junior Red Cross held on Friday afternoon at Whim Road School. In the absence of the president, Lona MacDonald, the meeting was presided over by Mary K. Munro. The secretary, Edith MacDonald, read the minutes of the previous meeting and roll call was answered by jokes which caused much merriment. A few demonstrations which were left over from the last meeting were given and auctioned off. It was decided that at the next meeting roll call would be answered by a "memory gem." The newsletter received from Charlottetown was read. The committees appointed until the next meeting were as follows:

Health—Betty MacBeth and Kenny MacDonald; Sick—Lona MacDonald and John Clarey; water—Vernon Nicholson and Lyma Nicholson; Tidiness—Mary K. Munro and Donnie Munro; Program—Jean Ann Munro and Brian MacBeth; Traffic cops—Vernon Nicholson and Bob Stuart (reappointed). A penny sale was given by Beverly Ann Moore and the lucky ticket was held by Betty MacBeth who will conduct the next sale. Mary K. Munro, who was in charge of the program gave several interesting contests which concluded the meeting.

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