THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

CANADIAN EDUCATION WEEK 1951

The initial planning for Education Week, March 4th to 10th, is well under way.

Education Week is just a period of special emphasis on matters that concern us all in fifty-two weeks every year. Use it—

—to awaken a greater interest in the needs of education across Canada today,

—to develop a better understanding of the aims and the procedures for achieving those aims,

—to bring about an appreciation of the changes that have taken place since we were children at school,

—to provide opportunities for constructive criticism and intelligent evaluation of the many aspects of modern education.

—to promote studies that will lead to appropriate action on such current problems as educational finance, recruitment, training and retention of good teachers, living and working conditions of pupils and teachers, curricula, etc.,

—to have all citizens become imbued with the idea that Education is not confined to the schools but is a continuing process of great national concern, beginning at birth and continuing to the grave.

C. T. F. Newsletter.

SILENT READING (Primary)

1. Sheep have long thick wool. Their wool is made into clothing. Their flesh is used for food. Their skin is used for leather. They feed mostly on grass.

1. Sheep are (a) useful, (b) big, (c) pretty, (d) harmful.

II. They feed on (a) weeds, (b) grass, (c) flesh, (d) leather.

2. We find many tulips in the gardens of Holland. There are big fields of red tulips, and fields of yellow and white ones. I like the red ones best of all. There are many other kinds of flowers.

I. The gardens are (a) small, (b) dry, (c) ugly, (d) beautiful.

II. The tulips I like best are (a) green, (b) red, (c) yellow, (d) white.

3. Two little mice ran into the pantry. What a noise they made as they scampered over the floor.

I. The mice were (a) foolish, (b) sly, (c) wise, (d) afraid.

II. The cat was (a) big, (b) heavy, (c) little, (d) old.

MRS. DID AND MRS. DONE

Mrs. Did and Mrs. Done are two ladies who live in the city. Mrs. Done has several children and their names are Have, Has, Had, Are, Was, Is, and Were. Mrs. Done loves her children very much, and she would not think of going out for a walk without taking one of them with her. You never see Mrs. Done alone. She always has one of her children with her. Sometimes she takes two of them.

Mrs. Did, on the other hand, is a very lonesome and unfriendly person. She has no family, and when she goes out for a walk she goes alone.

These words, did and done, are words which we use everyday when speaking to our friends. Let us remember this little story that we have learned about Mrs. Did and Mrs. Done, and let us not forget that done must always have another word along with it. Remember that we say has done, have done, had done, is done, was done, were done, are done.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Premier of P. E. I. is Hon. J. Walter Jones.

The Premier of Nova Scotia is Hon. A. L. Macdonald.

The Premier of New Brunswick is Hon. J. D. MacNair.

The Premier of Quebec is Hon. M. Duplessis.

The Premier of Ontario is Hon. L. Frost.

The Premier of Manitoba is Hon. D. L. Campbell.

The Premier of Saskatchewan is Hon. T. C. Douglas.

The Premier of Alberta is Hon. E. C. Manning.

The Premier of British Columbia is Hon. B. I. Johnson.

The Premier of Newfoundland is Hon. J. R. Smallwood.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan is Liaquat Ali Khan.

President of the Republic of South Korea is Syngman Rhee.

The Premier of Indonesia is Mohammed Natsir.

Canada's new Minister of Labor is Hon. Milton Gregg.

Indonesia became the 60th member of the United Nations.

The Republic of Indonesia came into being only last December when the Dutch ended their 350-year rule of the islands.

DR. BUNCHE

Dr. R. J. Bunche of the United States is to receive the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, in December, for his work in getting Jews and Arabs to end their fighting over the partition of Palestine. He is the eleventh American to win the famous prize which is awarded annually. He is reported to be the first Negro to be awarded a Nobel prize in any field.

Nasrollah Entezam, of Iran, was elected President of the U. N. Fifth General Assembly.

Place where President Truman of the U. S. A. met with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, head of U. N. forces in Korea to discuss U. S. Asia policy, was Wake Island.

Socialization: Subordinating the individual person or business through state ownership with the ideal that the interests of the community can best be served in that way.

General George C. Marshall has been appointed U. S. Defense Secretary.

Walter S. Gifford is to be U. S. Ambassador to Britain.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY

The pulp and paper industry, with its 113 mills scattered across the country, is of great benefit to all Canadians.

First: It makes or helps to make a large group of products necessary in our everyday life. Paper alone has thousands of uses, to say nothing of rayon, cellophane, plastics, explosives, and other things made from wood pulp by allied industries.

Second: The industry provides jobs for about 250,000 people. When you consider the workers' families, this means that about a half a million people in Canada depend upon the pulp and paper industry for a living.

Third: It helps many other Canadian industries by buying their products. It buys millions of dollars worth of pulpwood from farmers and small operators and other millions worth of potatoes, flour, butter, cheese. It is the greatest single buyer of electric power. It is a large buyer of chemicals, rags and waste paper. And it is a great benefit to truckers, railway companies and shipping concerns which carry pulp and paper products. It also supplies rayon, cellophane and other manufacturers with the raw product, pulp.

Fourth: By selling much of its output to foreign countries it makes it possible for us to get things in return from those countries. Nearly one quarter of all things we get abroad are in exchange for Canadian forest products.

Of all the peacetime domestic manufacturing industries, pulp and paper stands first in employment; first in total wages paid; first in export values; first in the total value of production and first in capital invested. It provides more than half the newsprint production of the world.

MATCH

Match the words in the following paragraph with the sentences below:

1. alveoli; 2, algae; 3, calorie; 4, assimilate; 5, diastase; 6, fibrinogen; 7, germicide; 8, heliotropism; 9, lipase; 10, nymph; 11, pericardium; 12, stolon; 13, tentacles; 14, ungulates; 15, metabolism.

(a) the membrane surrounding the heart; (b) a branch or runner from which new plants may develop; (c) flexible appendages which may aid such animals as Hydra and the Octopus in foodgetting, in locomotion, or in various ways as sense organs; (d) hoofed mammals; (e) the immature form of an insect that undergoes an incomplete metamorphosis; (f) the processes related to building up and breaking down the living parts of plants and animals; (g) the small air sacs (bag-like structures) in the lungs; (h) the group which includes the simplest green plants; (i) to change digested food into living protoplasm; (j) the amount of heat used in raising the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade; (k) an enzyme which exists in germinating seeds and which changes starch into sugar; (l) the material within the blood which when exposed to air forms the thread-like fibres of the clot; (m) a substance that kills germs, as tincture of iodine; (n) the tendency of green plants to grow toward the sun; (o) the enzyme that digests fats.

FUNCTIONS OF A LEAF

The important function of the leaves are: (1) food-making by photosynthesis; (2) transpiration; (3) respiration. Certain leaves may be adapted to performing special functions such as those of (4) protection (spines, thorns, and bud scales); (5) food storage; (6) water storage; (7) attaching the plant (by tendrils) to a support; (8) even in some cases capturing insects, which serve as an addition to the food supply obtained by photosynthesis.

1. The evaporation of water from green leaves is called——.

2. Evergreen leaves in general transpire less moisture than the leaves of deciduous trees because

HISTORY

In the Seigniorial system adopted in New France, what obligations were required of (1) the seigneurs, (2) the habitants?

The Seigneur received his land from the king to whom he had to take an oath of fealty and homage. He gave the king a stipulated military service as required. When the seigneuries changed hands except by direct succession he paid the king a fixed proportion of its price or value. He must provide and maintain a flour-mill for its habitants. The seigneur must people his lands with settlers or they would revert to the crown.

The Habitant was given his farm by the seigneur 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 seigneur three days a year without pay. He must take his grain to the seigneur's mill to be ground into flour and for this service the seigneur retained one-fourteenth of the flour as a fee. When a new habitant took possession, he paid the seigneur a tax of one-twelfth of the value of the farm. Very friendly relations existed between them. This system was beneficial for a new colony because there was protection and help for all against enemies, cold and hunger.

The seigniorial system was modelled on the feudal system of Europe. Seigniors took the place of Lords and habitants the place of vassals. There were mutual obligations and duties between king and seigniors, also between seigniors and habitants

Three important periods of immigration into British North America have been 1783-1812; 1825-1850; 1897-1914.

From what countries principally did the immigrants come to British North America during the periods mentioned above?

During the period 1783-1812 people came to our shores to settle and build up their fortunes from France, Mennonites from Pennsylvania, Scottish Highlanders, but most came from the British Isles and the United States

The United Empire Loyalists settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, along the St. Lawrence River. The great majority of the Loyalists, about thirty-five thousand settled in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec and Montreal and in Ontario.

The Mennonites settled in Ontario. The Highlanders settled in the Maritime Provinces, in Manitoba and in Glengarry

During the period 1825-1850 several settlements were made in Canada.

In 1825 a colony from Ireland was founded near Peterborough in Ontario. In 1847 thousands of Irish peasants formed colonies in Montreal and in various places in Ontario.

Immigrants from England settled everywhere in Canada in this period but chiefly in Upper and Lower Canada. The Talbot settlements in the western part of Upper Canada and the settlements made by the Canada Company in Huron County were composed chiefly of English immigrants.

During the period 1897-1914 many thousands of immigrants flowed into Canada from Great Britain, the United States and continental Europe. This rapid increase in settlers was due to propaganda on the part of the Canadian government, which sent out a small army of immigration agents.

Most of these immigrants poured into the Canadian West. Between 1896 and 1914 there came into Canada more than two and one-half million people.

These three waves of immigration had an enormous influence on the expansion of the wealth, resources and population of Canada.

New provinces were created in the west; new towns sprang up on the prairies.

Most of the immigrants became homesteaders and wheat was produced in immense quantities, as well as large numbers of cattle. Expansion took place in Northern Ontario and in Northern Quebec, where mines and farms were developed and yielded great wealth. Manufacturers became prosperous too.

Canada between these years 1783-1914 became a great nation with immense resources, wealth and economic power.

Words are good, but they are not the best. The best is not to be explained by words; the spirit in which we act is the great matter. Character consists in little acts honorably performed. Criticism should be kindly and helpful. Nothing helps on the hard road of life like encouragement The wisest man may always learn from the humblest. Never anchor because the wind is against you. Be happy and impart happiness

THE COFFEE PLANT

The coffee plant is really a shrub, which grows from six to twenty feet high, depending upon the species of the plant and the country in which it grows. It has long evergreen leaves which grow in pairs opposite each other.

The flowers grow in clusters against the branch where the stems of the leaves grow from it. These blossoms are white, with five petals and long greenish tinged stamens and pistils. In climates where there is plenty of rain the plants blossom several times a year and often have blossoms, green berries and ripe berries at the same time. But in dry climates, there is only one blossoming season.

In about seven or eight months the "berry" develops. This is green at first, then turns red and, when ripe, is a reddish black. The outside hull contains a sweet gelatinous pulp which covers two oval beans; these beans are rounded on the outside, with the flat sides together. They have several outside coverings which are removed before roasting. The yield of a tree is from one to twelve pounds a year, varying with the climate. In some countries the year's yield will average 200 pounds an acre. Brazil has a record patch that yields seventeen pounds a tree. The best berries are selected for seed for new trees. Sometimes they are planted in their permanent location on the plantation, sometimes in a shaded nursery. When the seedlings are about one foot high, they are transplanted into permanent quarters. The tree blossoms and yields its first crop within three years, but does not reach full bearing until the sixth year.

The coffee plant grows wild in tropical Africa, its native home, and has been cultivated in many tropical regions both in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres Just as there are many different varieties of apples, so there are many different varieties of coffee, though those grown for commercial purposes are few. The one most commonly grown and the original species native to Abyssinia and Arabia is "Coffee Arabica." When the "Arabica" seed is planted in different soils, altitudes and climates, it takes on different characteristics. This is why coffee grown in Brazil, Columbia, Venezuela, Mexico, the British East Indies, etc., differ from one another in both appearance and flavour.

The Pan-American countries have become the greatest coffee producing country in the world; Brazil is the largest coffee producing country in the world, producing over half of the world's supply.

TURKEYS

The turkey is one of the few domesticated birds of American origin. Five species of wild turkeys formerly ranged over the greater part of Mexico, southern and eastern United States and the southern part of Ontario. It is believed that the North American Indians were raising turkeys in domestication when Columbus discovered America in 1492. Explorers returning to Spain took turkeys with them and, in a comparatively short time their descendants spread throughout Europe. It is likely that English speaking settlers brought turkeys to America that had descended from those taken to Spain and that the crossing of these with native species resulted in the development of the varieties of turkeys that are in existence today.

Varieties of Turkeys

(a) Bronze. The Bronze is the largest variety and is most popular in Canada and the United States. The standard weights are 36 pounds for adult males and 20 pounds for adult hens. The name of this variety well describes the colour which predominates in the surface plumage, viz., a rich copperish bronze.

(b) White Holland. The variety is pure white in colour with pinkish white shanks and toes. The beard, a tassel-like growth of hair on the upper part of the breast is black. The standard weights are 33 pounds for males and 18 lbs. for females.

(c) Bourbon Red. The body plumage of the Bourbon Red variety is a dark brownish-red while primary and secondary wing-feathers and the main tail feathers are white.

(d) Narragansett. The general colour pattern of this variety is somewhat like the Bronze but is more of a metallic black edged with light steel grey which makes the birds appear lighter in colour than the Bronze variety.

(e) Black. The surface plumage of this variety is black with a greenish lustre in all sections.

(f) Slate. The surface plumage of the Slate turkey is a clear light slate colour.

(g) Nittany. This variety was developed from the eastern wild turkey at the Pennsylvania State College.

(h) Small White. This variety is small in size and white in plumage colour.

(i) Royal Palm. This is a small sized variety which originated in Florida. In colour it is black and white with the latter predominating in the surface plumage.

A SCHOOL'S OBJECTIVES

According to a survey conducted in a city of less than 10,000 located in an agricultural area, 270 adult citizens rated these three as the most important things for boys and girls to get out of their education at school: 1. Ability to make a living. 2 Learning to meet life's problems, and 3, social adjustment.

Another survey invited comments of citizens through newspapers. From 5,000 to 6,000 usable returns secured, it was noted that more than 90 per cent of those responding considered these things very important for schools to do:

1. Teach pupils the tools of learning.
2. Train for good citizenship.
3. Help to develop good character and sound moral principles.
4. Create good health habits, and
5. Help develop a higher standard of living and more effective use of resources.

PARAGRAPH STORY

Observe the following directions whenever you write a composition Before—select a subject out of your own experience which you are sure can be handled interestingly in a single short paragraph. Think the subject over and settle upon the point of your paragraph. Think out in advance a good beginning sentence that will lead straight to the heart of the story, instead of wasting half the paragraph "getting ready to get ready."

Think out an ending sentence that will clinch the point of the story. Write a title that will sum up the whole thing. After—When the first rough draft has been put on paper, correct and improve the paragraph by reading it out loud to yourself several times, paying attention separately to such matters as these: A first time to inspect and improve the paragraph as a whole: good title; prompt beginning; snappy ending; no unnecessary detail but enough to give it interest; better choice of words. A second time to make sure that every sentence begins with a capital and ends with a proper mark, and that every word is spelled correctly, particularly those words which have proved your downfall many times before. A third time to improve the sentence structure; to note when a long sentence may be broken into shorter ones with advantage, or when a series of very short sentences, giving a choppy effect, may be made into slightly longer sentences, connected by some other words than and, or, but, or other worked connectives.

Give one word which has the meaning of each phrase which follows:

1. A man whose wife is dead ——. 2. A man who writes an account of the life of another person ——. 3. Certain to cause death ——. 4. Lying flat on the ground ——. 5. A book containing a record of happenings day by day ——. 6. The end of a railway system ——. 7. Clapping after a good performance ——. 8. To go on board ship ——. 9 One who takes a share in a criminal act. ——. 10. To sleep during the whole winter ——.

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Imaginary lines running from pole to pole are ——.

2. The latitude of a point is its distance from the —— measured in ——.

3. The greatest possible number of degrees of north latitude is ——.

4. The lengths of a degree of longitude at the equator is about —— miles.

5. Lines of latitude are called ——.

6. The width of the temperate zone is —— degrees.

7. The width of the torrid zone is —— degrees.

8. The width of the frigid zone is —— degrees.

9. When a place is said to be 75 degrees east or west longitude, it means that it is east or west of ——.

10. When a place is said to be in 30 degrees north latitude or south latitude, it means that it is north or south of ——.

11. The prime meridian passes through ——.

12. A zone in which the sun shines continuously for 24 hours during part of the year is called ——.

13. The longest river in the world is ——.

14. The great oyster bed of the United States is ——.

15. The location of the greatest phosphate beds in the world ——.

Crime is not a mental but a social disease, a failure of the individual to fit into any group and the result of many things which have gone on for a very long time; in short, the problem of juvenile delinquency is only part of the vast human and social problem, the roots of which go deep into the past and are embedded in the present much more deeply than can be explained away by reference to the cinema, the dance hall, which provide escapes from unsatisfactory home conditions or emotional disturbances far more often than they aggravate them.

S. E. J.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Fellig St., Charlottetown.

Receives News Of Sister's Death

Miss Mary MacDougall of Canoe Cove received the sad news on Saturday morning last of the death of her oldest sister Catherine, Mrs. Charles Murphy, who passed away on Friday, Nov. 3rd at 4 P. M. at the home of her daughter Mrs. Philip Lemire, with whom she resided since the death of her husband less than two years ago. Another sister, Sarah, Mrs. Louis Rix predeceased her a year ago. Her body was taken to Berlin, N. H. for burial where she resided for over fifty years.

She leaves to mourn her passing two daughters, namely, Mrs. Phillip Limire and Mrs. Donald Hagget. Two sisters and one brother also survive, namely Mrs. Peter MacFadyen, Millinocket, Maine, Neil in Moncton, N. B. and Mary of Canoe Cove.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8 — (AP) —Two United States Navy destroyers collided early today 400 miles off Wilmington, N.C., killing four men. Three others were injured, two of them critically.

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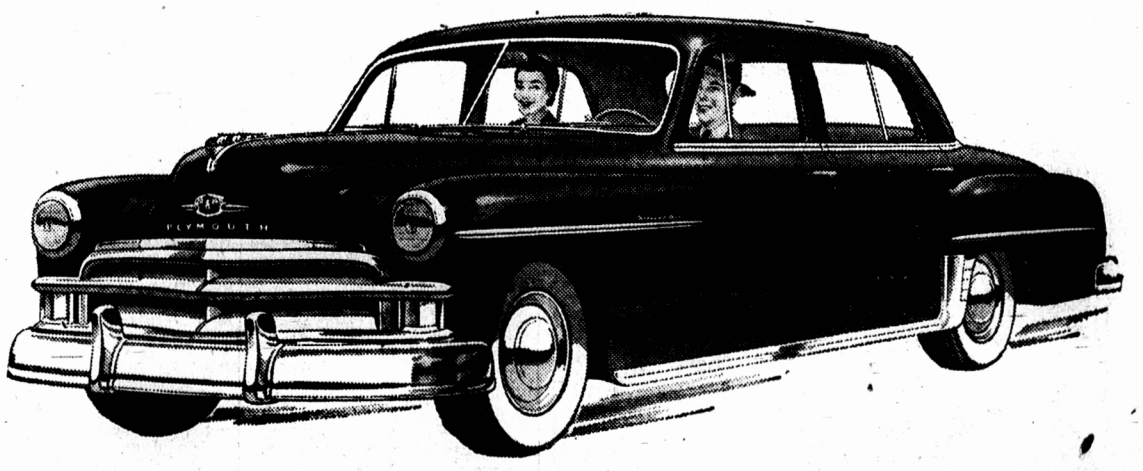

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