

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND

The poem may be summarized as follows: Your ancestors have left you a heritage of glory; you are called upon to emulate their deeds. These historic memories will inspire you in your task. Britain looks with proud confidence to you alone as her defence. England will not be unmindful of you when your task is done.

Braved the battle and the breeze, The flag is used for the night of which it is emblematic.

A thousand years, Alfred the Great is popularly supposed to have founded the fleet toward the close of the ninth century; as this poem was completed in 1800, the fleet had existed for nearly a thousand years.

To match another foe. In the year of the poem, the Armed Neutrality League had been formed, consisting of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia, with the Czar Paul at its head. The Battle of the Baltic and the assassination of the Czar put an end to its existence.

Where Blake and Mighty Nelson fell. The line stood originally "Where Blake, the boast of freedom, fell." Nelson was also already made famous by his destruction of the French fleet in the Bay of Aboukir on August 1st, 1798. It was not till five years after the publication of the poem that he fell in the Battle of Trafalgar. Blake created Admiral in 1649. Duke Prince Rupert's fleet from the Irish coast and blockaded it in the mouth of the Tagus. In 1652, he defeated the Dutch Admiral Ruyter in the English Channel; in 1655, he bombarded Algiers and destroyed its fleet of pirates, and conquered Jamaica. In 1657, he sank the Span-

## HEALTH WEEK

The Canadian Teachers' Federation is pleased to endorse and support the annual National Health Week which will be held February 4th to 10th.

National Health Week has so caught the attention and interest of Canadians that it is now the most important annual health education event in the nation. From a small beginning in 1944, when it was attempted on an experimental basis in a few Ontario centers, it has grown into a truly national event, it being doubtful if many Canadians missed hearing or reading about some phase of health during the 1950 observance.

Such events as National Health

Week help emphasize that "The First Wealth is Health." The Health League of Canada, which sponsors the "Week," suggests that teachers can help the 1951 observance as follows:—by obtaining health education material—posters, pamphlets, etc.—from their provincial health departments; by organizing on district, school or class levels health essay and poster contests;—by arranging for the showing of special health films obtainable from National Film Society branches;—through special talks by local health authorities, at regular or special school assemblies. C. T. F. Newsletter.



"So Mellow..."

SO MILD... SO THROAT-EASY!

Buckingham combines three fine tobaccos in one cigarette. It's this combination of three fine tobaccos that makes a Buckingham so mild, so throat easy, so mellow.

SMOKE Buckingham THE MELLOW CIGARETTE!

## PERSPEX

'Perspex', acrylic resin, is one of the most versatile and attractive of the new synthetic materials which the British chemical industry has yet produced. Since I. C. I. chemists discovered it in 1932, this crystalline plastic has found hundreds of uses as varied as the transparent parts of aircraft, electric light fittings, chemical plants, and corrugated sheets for roof lighting. 'Perspex' is made from acetone, of which one method of manufacture is based on molasses, a by-product of sugar manufacture. The first step in making it is to produce a

## QUIZ (Canada)

1. Who was the Canadian who invented the use of standard time zones?
2. Who leads the party seated on the Speaker's right in the present House of Commons?
3. Who was Canada's first Prime Minister?
4. In what year did the Statute of Westminster become effective?
5. When was our present system of decimal currency introduced?
6. Who was the first explorer to sail the North-West Passage?
7. Watson Sellar does what job for Canadians?
8. What is the length of the Canada-U. S. boundary?
9. What, and where, are the Tornjats?
10. What is Canada's largest retail business?
11. What countries are Canada's nearest neighbours?
12. What is Canada's longest river?
13. What province has the largest coal deposits?
14. What is Canada's written constitution?

## ALGEBRA

1. A ship requires 40 tons of coal per day. How long will it last?
2. The perimeter of a square is 2a inches. What is its area?
3. Eggs are x cents per dozen; how many do you get for \$1.00? If the price goes up 1 cent per dozen, how many do you get for \$1.00?
4. If x per cent of a candle is burned, what percentage of it is left?
5. If sugar is bought at a cents per lb. and sold at a profit of 2 per cent, what would one receive for 12 pounds?
6. The thickness of a sheet of paper is 1-x of an inch. How many sheets will a pile of paper, y in. high, contain?
7. A block of stone is x feet long, y feet wide and z feet high. What is the area of its surface?
8. A field is 2x yards long and y yards wide; find the area of a

## METEORS AND METEORITES

Some suspect them of being fragments of broken-up comets which come hurtling into the atmosphere of the earth. There they come in contact with the gases and are set on fire by friction. That is true of some of the most regular and spectacular of the showers of meteoric stones which visit the earth year after year at the same time. We have to picture the comet's fairly compact assemblage of stones as having been broken up, and the stones as having been strung out farther and farther along the great ellipse on which the comet used to travel. The first conglomeration of the stones may still keep fairly well together, but the others may stretch out for millions of miles. When the earth, on its path round the sun, crosses one of these old cometary paths, a shower of meteors always occurs. If the earth should chance to run into the thickest part of the swarm, where once the nucleus was, there is a great shower. This is what happens with the most famous of the showers, the Leonids, as well as with those which are called the Bielids, because they are the dispersed fragments of Biela's Comet. With these two the shower, or swarm, does not happen every year, because the stones have not been strung out very far; though we may mention that the swarm of the Leonids takes three years to pass a given point.

Besides these regular sharpshooters of the heavens there are thousands of others—free-lances, which belong to no regular regiment. The number of meteors which a close watcher may see on a clear night varies from six or seven on some nights to ten times that number on others. But our eye can see a starry stone that shoots only if it enters the air a couple of hundred miles or so away.

If all that came in every day could be counted, the daily shower would run into millions. Some are so small that they could never be seen at all; they are mere dust, that never reach the earth's surface, but are burned to powder in the rush of their fiery passage, may be the size of small bricks. The "Shooting Stars" that are burned up are called meteors and when we sweep out the dust of a room we may be sure that some of it was once part of a meteor.

Sometimes a greater mass comes almost unscathed to earth, in spite of having had a speed of eighty miles an hour when it first reached the earth's envelope of gas, and having passed into ever increasing speed through the last hundred miles of its flight. There are fine collections in London, New York and Washington. It is not correct to call them shooting stars or meteorites as we often do; they are really called aerolites or siderolites, which are masses of stone, only, or limestone and silica; or aerolites, which are nearly pure iron and nickel.

The strangest thing about these stones from the skies is that many minerals known on earth have been found in smaller or greater number in some of them.

One of the largest meteoric stones known, weighing about fifty tons, is at Bacubirito, in Mexico. Another large one was brought from Greenland by Commander Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole. It weighs over thirty-six tons. The largest meteorites known fell in South Africa and Siberia. A very interesting one weighing fifteen and a half tons, was found near Willamette, Oregon, in 1902. T. B. O. K.

## PREFIXES

Arrange the pupils in rows. Place prefixes on the chalk board, one in front of each row of pupils. Allow the pupils a few minutes to think of words beginning with the prefixes they are to use. When the teacher calls "Run!" the first player in each row hurries to the board and writes a word. He hands the chalk to the next player in his row who must write another word. The words in any column must begin with the same prefix. The game continues until the teacher calls "Stop!" The words are then examined in each column to see whether or not any are unsuitable or incorrectly spelled. The row which has the largest number of satisfactory words wins.

## SULPHUR

Sulphur is a nonmetallic element that is found either in a native state or combined. It is brittle, lemon-yellow crystalline solid.

Italy is not rich in minerals. However, the country is one of the world's foremost producers of sulphur; this useful mineral is found chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily.

Sulphur beds in Texas and Louisiana, although discovered in 1865, were at first useless because they could not be mined. In 1902 Hermann Frasch invented a process by which he was able to recover sulphur from depths up to 900 feet, by sinking three pipes which were placed one inside the other. Very hot water was forced down the outermost pipe to melt the sulphur, and compressed air was forced through the innermost. This caused the sulphur to be forced up through the middle pipe and flow out into boxes where it solidified.

Sulphur deposits are caused by certain bacteria which eat a compound of sulphur and hydrogen known as hydrogen sulphide. The waste products of the bacteria are water and sulphur.

Volcanic sulphur is formed from the action on each other of hydrogen sulphide and sulphur dioxide, which pour out of the crater of the volcano. Sulphur forms many compounds, particularly with metals.

Sulphur dioxide, a compound of sulphur and oxygen, is used for bleaching paper, wool, silk, straw,

and such fruits as cherries and raisins. Sulphur burning produces sulphur dioxide, which destroys bacteria. Therefore, sulphur is made into candies used to disinfect sick-rooms.

Rubber is hardened with sulphur or its compounds. Saltpeter and charcoal are mixed with it to make gunpowder. Spraying fluids, used to destroy insects and fungus growths on trees and vines, contain sulphur. It is also used in making dyes and drugs.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid is based on sulphur, deposits of which are comparatively rare. The process which might prove capable of augmenting sulphur supplies is a biological one. At the center of the process are the micro-organisms known as sulphate-reducing bacteria which reduce sulphates to sulphides. In a number of lakes in Africa this process goes on naturally, the final product being a deposit of sulphur at the bottom of the lake. Scientists of the Chemical Research Laboratory have been studying some Libyan lakes from this point of view.

One typical lake which was examined recently, was covered to a depth of 6 inches with finely divided sulphur. The lake was milky blue in colour, but with a broad band of red round its border. The red colour was due to a carpet of gelatinous material which lay on the bed of the lake in shallow water. It was red on the top and black and green

underneath. A well-washed sample was examined and found to consist mainly of pink cells. This is probably a species of organism which produce sulphur from the sulphide in the presence of light and deposits it inside the cell. The green colour was produced by other organisms which rapidly oxidise sulphide to sulphur and deposit it outside the cell and they are probably the chief

## INDO-CHINA

The French colonial territory of Indo-China is strategically important, because it is the main highway into south east Asia. It consists of three states, Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. There is no trouble in Cambodia\* or Laos and they are making progress in self-government. In Viet Nam there is a strong Nationalist movement which is divided, one part is under the control of the Communist, Ho Chi Minh, and the other part is under Bao Dai.

The French were setting up self-governing institutions rapidly and transferring authority to the Indo-Chinese. The objective was a completely independent state associated with France in the same way that India and Pakistan were associated with the United Kingdom.

Since France adopted its present policy and Bao Dai returned to the

## LEGUMES

Legumes are plants that are equipped with bacteria clusters on the roots that enable them to extract nitrogen from the soil air. Alfalfa, peas, beans, clover, and the vetches are Legumes.

Value of growing legumes: (1) They have many leaves and are good for fodder; (2) their seeds are rich in food material; (3) they

## MANCHURIA

Manchuria. It is a little larger in area than the Province of Ontario, with a population of 40 million people. It is the richest mining and industrial area of China. Its mines yield coal, iron ore, bauxite, copper, gold, lead, and zinc. The southern and eastern part of Manchuria is dotted with dams, power plants, iron and steel mills, machine-tool shops and textile mills.

Manchuria is also important to China as a food-producing region. Except for the industrial section in the east, it is a land of farms and forests. About eight-tenths of the people of Manchuria till the soil.

While Manchuria is part of China, Russia has a great deal of control over the region. Thousands of Soviet officials are in Manchuria,

## HISTORY

Sydenham was appointed governor-general of Canada in 1839 to carry out some of the recommendations made by Lord Durham, in his famous report. His first task was to obtain the consent of the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada to their union into one province. In Lower Canada he had no

much more than that of Lower Canada, should be assumed by the united provinces. Their consent having been obtained, the Act of Union was passed in 1840.

The other half of Sydenham's work was to set the machinery of government into operation. He followed Durham's recommendation by inaugurating a system of municipal government, but did not wholly adopt his proposal of responsible government. He made a considerable step in this direction when he chose his executive council from the elected assembly, thus making it responsible to the people. He did not, however, accept the idea of a cabinet responsible as a unit, and he himself prepared and directed the legislative programme. Thus he acted as his own prime minister and his system of partial cabinet

## MATCH

Match the Manufactures with the correct locations.

- 1 Swansea, 2 Sheffield, 3 Birmingham, 4 London, 5 Clyde River, 6 Glasgow, 7 Belfast, 8 Cheshire, 9 Staffordshire, 10 Lancashire, 11 Paisley, 12 Bristol, 13 Stoke, 14 Liverpool, 15 Keswick, 16 Dundee, 17 London, 18 Northampton, 19 Nottingham, 20 Leeds and Bradford, 21 Northern Ireland, 22 Lewis, Harris, 23 Manchester.

Boots and shoes; Steel industry center; Jams; Ship-building; Cars, machinery; Tweeds; Center of the pottery industry; Linen manufacture; Tin-plating, galvanized iron; Thread manufacture; Tobacco and

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

SOME discussion followed regarding donation of prizes to school children at the end of term. Definite plans will be decided upon next month.

Our next meeting will be held at the home of the president, Mrs. MacLean, on Thursday, February 1. Roll call is to be answered by an exchange of valentines.

Following the programme which consisted of a quiz, the meeting adjourned. A delicious lunch was served by hostess, assisted by committee in charge. Afterwards a social hour was enjoyed by all present.

DETROIT, Jan. 27 (AP) — Four more Detroit Tiger baseball players signed their 1951 contracts today, bringing the total to 14. The latest to agree to undisclosed salary terms were outfielder Pat Mullin, catcher Aaron Robinson and Frank House and pitcher Paul Calvert.

BOSTON, Jan. 27 (AP) — Boston Braves said tonight they have received the signed 1951 contract of righthander pitcher Dave Cole of Williamsport, Md., who had an 0-1 record after being brought up late last season. Cole won six and lost five games last season for Milwaukee of the American Association.

# THE STORY OF Princess Margaret

The sets the style in clothes

Britain's fashion-wise young Princess has started many a new fashion vogue. Her determined nature finds expression in clothes, hats and accessories that are smart, new and different! For an intimate story of the Royal wardrobe — and the likes and dislikes of a Royal princess, who knows what she wants and misses nothing — read The Standard this week!

**Other Features:**

- WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN BUYING A HOME.** Planning to buy or build? Read two short articles giving latest facts and figures on housing.
- IS YOUR HUSBAND A LIFE INSURANCE SALESMAN?** Learn how he lines up prospects and satisfied clients to get his share of a fifteen billion-dollar business.
- HOW TO LOOK SMART IN MID-WINTER.** It's too early for spring clothes. Kote African gives smart ideas for refurbishing your wardrobe.
- BOOK OF THE WEEK.** "The Pink House", by one of America's favourite writers, tells of its strange, fascinating people — of hate, frustration — mystery!

**ROBERT TAYLOR** plays Roman Warrior converted to Christianity by slave girl, Deborah Kerr, in fabulous film epic QUO VADIS, now being produced in Italy. For details of huge cast on location and lavish stage settings of pagan Rome — see The Standard Magazine.

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