

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

## THE LAZERTE REPORT (continued) By J. A. S. Williams

### Recruitment and Selection

1. The business-industrial-professional group passes judgment as follows on the teaching profession:

(a) Salaries are too low.

(b) Teachers should have more thorough training, and

(c) There should be more careful selection of those to be recruited.

Teachers-in-training see in teaching certain advantages. It is a social service, interesting because one works with young people and because the job calls for initiative. They think that the chief disadvantages are that salaries are too low, living and working conditions are often too unattractive, and the general public fails to recognize the worth of the teachers' services.

These advantages and disadvantages may be reflected in the ease or difficulty of teacher recruitment.

2. Fifty-three decimal eight per cent of high school students and 26.7 per cent of teacher-trainees who were questioned had been given a personality or an aptitude test. Most of these were given in grades XI and XII.

3. The majority of teachers-in-service selected teaching because:

(a) They believed themselves suited to this type of social service, and

(b) They liked to work with children.

There are, however, in this group of teachers, many (15 per cent) who selected teaching because of low entrance requirements or because they intended to use teaching only as a stepping-stone to some other vocation.

4. Success in teaching, if such success is measured by marks assigned in practice teaching, is probable and can be foretold if a student rates high on the A-Test of personality, has had gainful employment before coming to the teacher-training institution and has had social experience as leader of various groups. Success in teaching is, in one study reported, rather proportional to average standing in matriculation examinations.

5. Both the business-industrial-professional and the teachers-in-service groups favor an increase in the number of scholarships to aid students with university and teacher-training programs.

6. The opinion of a large group of teachers, corroborated by the student veterans' statement, is that:

(a) Training programs should be revised. The content should be made more vital. There should be less theory and more practical application of whatever theory is presented. Training should include help with student guidance.

(b) Practice-teaching is valuable experience. There should be

more of it. It should be made yet more helpful to the students.

(c) There should be more demonstration of good teaching practice by members of the teacher training staffs.

(d) Trainees should be selected. From the information given by teacher-trainees it is apparent that two-thirds of their number are not learning to use modern, scientific apparatus and aids.

### In-Service Training

8. The evidence suggests that many teachers do little general reading. On the average, one group questioned read 2.1 books per year; the other group, 750 pages of about three books. Of educational journal literature the second group (N: 520) read on the average about 750 pages.

9. Staff school meetings are held quite regularly as are also teacher-association meetings. There are many more of these than there are teachers' institutes or meetings with supervisors, inspectors and superintendents of schools.

### Standards in the Teaching Profession

1. The chief causes of failure in teaching as given by 589 experienced teachers are personality defects, lack of drive, poor organizing ability or insufficient academic or professional training.

2. The middle 50 per cent of the business-industrial-professional group says that elementary grade teachers should have completed either Grade XII or one year of university beyond grade XII and that high school teachers should have completed three or four years of university beyond senior matriculation. 50 per cent of the teachers are satisfied with two years of university as the educational requirements for high school teachers.

3. The opinion (median) of the experienced teachers is that kindergarten and primary teachers should have one year of professional training; others, two years.

4. 17 per cent of Canada's teachers have had some university education; 27 per cent a grade XII education; 30 per cent graduated from grade XI; 15 per cent have grade X standing or less.

5. In 62 United States cities reporting, 66 per cent of the teachers have had four years of college training. In certain entire states from 50 per cent to 70 per cent of all teachers of all grades hold university degrees.

6. There were reported for Canada 10,860 persons in charge of classrooms who hold no certificates, have completed only short programs of teacher-training or entered the teacher-training institution after completing grade X of the high school.

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S QUIZ

1. stag; 2. dog; 3. cat; 4. hare; 5. marten; 6. donkey; 7. monkey; 8. seal; 9. ewe; 10. beaver; 11.

sheep; 12. camel; 13. sow; 14. horse; 15. puma; 16. skunk; 17. pony; 18. weasel; 19. tiger; 20. mouse.

### PLANT SCIENCE

Every animal is in some way dependent upon plants every moment of its life.

Everywhere man and other animals use plants directly as food, or eat other animals that feed on plants.

Directly or indirectly all animals are dependent upon plants as the source of food. During the growth of the animal a part of its food is transformed by physiological processes into the substances of which the body is composed. A larger part of it is oxidized within the tissues of the animal, and energy is liberated. As a result of this liberated energy the temperature of the body of the animal is often maintained above that of its surroundings, and the animal is also able to move about and to do other kinds of work.

Through the burning of such plants derivatives as wood, coal, petroleum and gas in furnaces or engines man secures light, heat, electricity, and mechanical energy which he has been able to modify in immediate environment to supplement his own ability to move about, and transport materials and supplies wherever they are needed. These two products of green plants—food substances and chemically bound energy, are indispensable to all living organisms.

Certain substances, derived from plants, which are essential to the health of all animals are the vitamins and mineral elements bound in organic compounds.

Other plant products have become indispensable. From plants we obtain the materials of which our houses are built, finished and furnished. Much of our clothing is made from plant fibers. Paper and rubber made from plant products have increased our means of transportation and communication.

Many of our beverages and some of our important medicines contain plant derivatives.

Certain of our larger plants are used to beautify our homes, to decorate the landscape. We use trees to protect us from intense heat. Forested areas have become the centres of many forms of sport and recreation. Plants not only hold the soil against erosion by wind and water, but they improve its texture and composition, and microscopic plants contribute to its fertility. But the relation of plants to animals is not wholly beneficial. Weeds, for example, may decrease the yield of crops and increase the labor of cultivating them. Many plants contain toxic and irritating substances that cause suffering and, in the worst of human beings and other animals. Certain microscopic plants may invade the tissues of the animal body and lead to disease and death. Others cause diseases and destruction of the larger plants, and still others grow on commercial food products in shipment and storage and lessen their value or destroy them. The value of plant science to society has been increasingly appreciated as knowledge of plants has advanced.

### QUIZ

1. What is meant by soil being in good tilth? 2. What is wrong with plants suffering from chlorosis? 3. What is humus? 4. When is the word blossom more commonly used than flower or bloom? 5. Do house plants do better in porous or non-porous pots? 6. Are toads helpful or harmful in a garden? 7. What is the largest of flowering plants? 8. What is a viable seed? 9. What have the four o'clock, evening star, and moonvine in common? 10. What is an actinorm leaf? 11. What

is the largest member of the grass family? 12. When should peonies be planted? 13. How should tulip bulbs be stored? 14. To what family does the vanilla plant belong? 15. What are the three most common plant poisonings? 16. What is a decortiating tree? 17. What is citron? 18. What is the sweetest of the citrus fruits? 19. What have the pitcher plant and the venus fly-trap in common? 20. What is the fleur-de-lis called in America?

### THE UNITED NATIONS

1. What was the United Nations set up to do? How does it do its work? What is its structure? 2. What are the defects of the organization? 3. Why should we support the U. N.?

The Charter of the U. N. was completed July 26, 1945, at San Francisco, it defines the rules of international conduct which must be observed if the peoples of the world are to achieve peace and security. It aims to prevent rather

than settle international disputes. Structure—

1. The General Assembly. The general meeting of all the 50 member states.

2. The Security Council. There are eleven members including 5 permanent seats. It is charged with the primary responsibility of maintenance of international peace and security. A measure to pass the council must receive the support of at least seven members includ-

### ing all five of the permanent council.

3. The Economic and Social Council. This is subdivided to look after specific problems.

4. In addition there are 12 specialized agencies including International Civil Aviation, Int. Labour Organization, Int. Bank and etc.

Defects:—

By use of the veto the wishes of the majority of the members may be cancelled, that is the assembly lacks the power to enforce its own decisions.

It maintains no sizable army for the purpose of forcing members to observe international rules, or to enforce peace.

It lacks unity among its nations.

### WOLFE'S VICTORY AND DEATH

1. What three fortunate conditions aided Wolfe? (a) The tide ebbed at 2 A.M. (b) A fresh wind blew down the river. (c) A convoy of provisions was being sent down the river on the ebb tide that night.

2. Did Montcalm feel that some disaster was about to happen to Quebec? Yes. Parkman tells us that "Montcalm passed a troubled night—he was in great agitation, and took no rest all night."

3. What similarity do you note in the death scenes of Wolfe and Marmion? Marmion's last thoughts were for the success of the army and so were Wolfe's.

4. Milton wrote, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." What seems to be Wolfe's opinion on this question? What does Parkman believe? Can you account for Wolfe's opinion, and for Parkman's?

Wolfe agreed with Milton. "I would rather have written those lines than take Quebec."

Parkman did not agree with this. "None were there to tell him that the hero is greater than the poet." Parkman due to physical defects could not take an active part in the stirring physical events of war. Wolfe could not write poetry. We are all rather inclined to admire those who can do the things we cannot do. A Milton, a statesman, writer and soldier. He feels that the victories of peace and war are equally renowned. He saw life from

### both the soldier's and the poet's viewpoint.

During the first two years of the Seven Years' War Britain suffered many defeats, and it was feared that she might lose. But she was saved by a new leader, William Pitt, "The Great Commoner."

During this war both sides had great leaders in Canada. The Marquis de Montcalm was the French General. Montcalm was successful for three years in defeating the British armies in America.

James Wolfe, the British General, had Irish parents. He first made himself known by helping to capture the strong French fortress of Louisbourg. His objective was to capture Quebec. The story is told that he noticed how the women at the river banks washed their clothes there, but hung them at the top of the cliffs to dry. This fact led him to believe that there must be a trail up the steep cliffs, which he stopped him on the summit. One night his men, with muffled oars, crossed the river and stole up the difficult path. The next morning 2,000 British soldiers were lined up in a field known as the Plains of Abraham. In the battle which followed both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed but Quebec was captured by the British.

By the treaty of Paris the French surrendered all of Canada to Britain, except for two small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

### GEOMETRY

After each number write (a), (b), (c) or (d) to show how you think the statements below should be completed: 1. If two circles are equal, they (a) are congruent; (b) have a common centre; (c) intersect in not more than two points; (d) have one and only one point in common. 2. Two circles which have the same centre are said to be (a) equal; (b) concentric; (c) tangent internally; (d) on the line of centers. 3. A straight line which divides a circle into two equal arcs

(a) is perpendicular to the diameter; (b) passes through the center of the circle; (c) forms two major segments; (d) bisects each arc. 4. If three chords of a circle are equal, they (a) form an inscribed equilateral triangle; (b) pass through the center of the circle; (c) determine three equal arcs; (d) are all parallel. 5. A major arc of a circle is (a) less than a semicircle; (b) half the circumference; (c) greater than a semi-circle; (d) less than the diameter.

### WHEELS AND LEVERS

A. Wheels make work easy.

1. Wheels have curved or rounded perimeters.

(a) All objects having the quality of roundness can roll and may be classified on the basis of different kinds of roundness: spherical, cylindrical, and circular or disk-shaped.

(b) Objects having the quality of roundness are easier to move than objects with flat surfaces.

2. Wheels must have axles in order to make work easy.

(a) Some wheels turn on fixed axles.

(b) Some wheels and their axles turn together.

3. Wheels are operated by various kinds of force muscle, motor, wind, and moving water.

4. Wheels are used in various ways.

(a) Wheels are used to reduce the force required in the moving of loads from place to place.

(b) Wheels are used to transfer force to other parts of machines by means of axles, belts, or cogs.

B. Levers make work easy.

1. Levers reduce the force needed to lift objects.

2. The position of the fulcrum affects the amount of force needed to lift an object and the distance it can be lifted.

(a) The nearer the fulcrum is to the weight, and the farther it is from the force, the less force is needed to lift the weight.

(b) The nearer the fulcrum is to the force, and the farther it is from the weight, the higher the weight can be lifted.

Elizabeth Fry (1780-1845) was a Quaker who spent her time help-

ing prisoners. By her great gift of public speaking she gradually won the interest of her fellow countrymen. She made many changes at Newgate Prison; she persuaded the Governor to let her have a separate room for the children for whom she there provided the care; she made friends of the desperate women characters, made them clean out their rooms and showed them how to make clothes; read to them from the New Testament. By speaking, writing pamphlets, and influencing friends she so stirred public opinion that parliament was forced to recognize the need for reform.

Sir Robert Peel was persuaded to pass an act, in 1825, which ordered that prisons be kept clean, and prisoners be supplied with food and clothing and at the same time inspectors were appointed to enforce the act. It wasn't much but it was a beginning. When Peel became Home Secretary he followed up the act by John Howard and Elizabeth Fry by trying to reform the criminal laws. Between 1823 and 1827 he had 250 of these old savage laws repealed. Stocks, whipping posts, etc. were abolished; the number of crimes punishable by death was reduced to about one dozen, and the terms of imprisonment for other crimes were shortened. At the same time he organized the London Police Force to replace the old feeble night-watchmen. "Soot" "bobbies" nicknamed after Sir Robert, became familiar figures throughout the country. As a result of this crime gradually decreased.

### USING COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Most collective nouns have both singular and plural forms. Thus, we have these pairs of nouns: army-armies, class-classes, jury-juries, etc.

We must take care in using singular collective nouns as subjects.

It is correct to say, The council is meeting in the library, because we think of the council as one group. The word council is singular and takes a singular verb.

It is correct to say, The council are going to their homes for dinner, because we think of the council not as one group but as several individual persons each going to his own home. The noun council in this sentence is plural and takes a verb in the plural.

In the United States and Canada, there are good writers using plural verbs, and other good writers using singular verbs, with these "nouns of multitude." One rule there is, however, which all observe, that such a noun must not be used with both singular and plural verbs in the same sentence.

In Great Britain, all collective nouns having to do with political affairs are treated as plural.

### TRUE OR FALSE

1. Insects have six legs. 2. Plants need sunlight to live. 3. Nectar is found in pods. 4. Cocoons are made by spiders. 5. The hummingbird can fly only straight ahead. 6. We eat the seeds of peas and beans. 7. Some seeds are hitch-hikers. 8. Snakes are reptiles. 9. Snow buntings are insect eaters. 10. Frost

causes the leaves to fall. 11. The seeds of the evergreens are formed in cones. 12. Snakes sleep in mud in ponds in the wintertime. 13. Aphids are a pest. 14. Narcissus can be grown in water. 15. By examining a tree branch you can tell how much it grew in one year.

### HOMONYM CONTEST

Underline the correct word in each parenthesis.

1. Are you studying (plane, plain) geometry? 2. The carpenter sent for a new (plain, plane). 3. The (plain, plane) was in (plain, plane) view when it crashed. 4. Can you name the (capitals, capitols) of all

the provinces of Canada? 5. Do you know the (capital, capitol) letters? 6. Have you ever visited the (Capitol, Capital) in Washington? 7. How much (capital, capitol) did you invest? 8. Every state has a (capitol, capital) located in its (capital, capitol) city. 9. I soured (coun-

## Help Kidneys If Back Aches

If you suffer from Backache, Costive Bowels, Loss of Energy, Bladder Weakness, Burning or Itching Pains, Leg Aches, or Rheumatic Pains, due to Kidney and Bladder trouble, you should try Cystex. Within 15 minutes Cystex usually starts helping. The kidneys clean out excess acids and irritating wastes which may be the real cause of your trouble. And Cystex may quickly help you gain pep and energy—make you feel younger. Unless Cystex quickly brings you satisfactory help from the pains and distress of Kidney and Bladder troubles, simply return the empty package as you give your money back. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose, so don't suffer another day without asking your druggist for Cystex.

... (c) counsel) from my legal (council, counselor) before appearing before the city (council, council). 10. He tried to (canvas, canvass) the town to sell (canvas, canvass),

### CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA

CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA (1) The climate of Australia is uniform and during the summer (December to February) is nearly vertical sun beats down on all but eastern highlands. The hottest part is near the north-west coast because it is nearer to the equator. The winds—The south-east trades are dry winds. The west coast rainfall however, is not as heavy as the rainfall on the north coast because the monsoons bring an exceedingly heavy rainfall to the north coast. The southern coast is warm and dry. It is very warm in summer and is exceedingly dry. On the east coast there is abundant rainfall because the south-east trade winds are forced to give up their moisture because of the mountains. The interior is very dry and hot because the winds have been robbed of their moisture along the coast and the interior is too far removed to be affected by the winds. In winter the climate is much cooler although the northern part is still warm. The people have selected the south-east and south-west section for their homes because these areas have a moderate rainfall and, a moderate climate.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to: Millar MacFadden, 8 1/2 Fellowship, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## National Essay Contest Winners

TORONTO, May 16—Thirteen-year-old Kay V. Marshall, a student at Central Collegiate, Mount J.W. Saker, has been declared the writer of the best essay from all Canada on the subject "Our Navy and Seaborne Trade in our Day and Tomorrow." The contest was announced today. The contest was open to boys and girls of ten to 16 years and was conducted by the Navy League in cooperation with The Royal Canadian Navy.

Miss Marshall won first prize in the junior section, 10 to 13 years, in Saskatchewan, and her essay was one of 18 that were adjudicated by Dr. E.J. Peck, University of Toronto, Arthur R. Ford, Free Press, London, and Rear Admiral F.L. Houghton, R.C.N. Ottawa, to determine the one best essay from among the senior and junior provincial winners.

In addition to winning a Gold Medal and wrist watch for herself and a framed picture of H.M.C.S. "Magnificent" for her school, Miss Marshall now wins the grand prize, the Navy League's Diamond Medal. She and E.R. Ballard, principal of Central Collegiate, as her escort, will also be invited to join the senior provincial first-prize winners in their visit to a naval establishment as guests of the Navy and Navy League. Equipped with a "Navy Day" program, Miss Marshall's trip includes a stopover in a Canadian warship.

It was noted by Navy League officials that the initial announcement of the essay contest last October, was from Miss Marshall, Robert Burns, attending D'Arcy McGee High School in Montreal came second in the national contest. The remaining contestants were named in the following order: John Hubicki, Toronto; Myrna J. Robar, Little Lacombe, N.B.; Elizabeth A. Beatey, West Saint John, N.B.; Jacqueline Pelcman, Ottawa; William J. Law, Winnipeg; Bruce M. Miles, High River, Alta.; Louise McNamee, Winnipeg; Nellie Healey, Eston, Sask.; Lawrence M. Dornan, Thorby, Alta.; Barbara M. Meisner, Blandford, N.S.; Katherine MacLean, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Robert T. Bowles, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Gerard P.J. Dussault, Mission City, B.C.; Audrey Anderson, New Westminster, B.C.; Lee Brian Madden, Montreal.

88TH ATLANTIC CROSSING (Reuters) — Sydney Jarvis, representative of a Worcester wire firm of needle makers, arrived today on the liner Empress of Canada. It was his 88th Atlantic crossing from Canada since 1919. He hopes to complete his century this year.

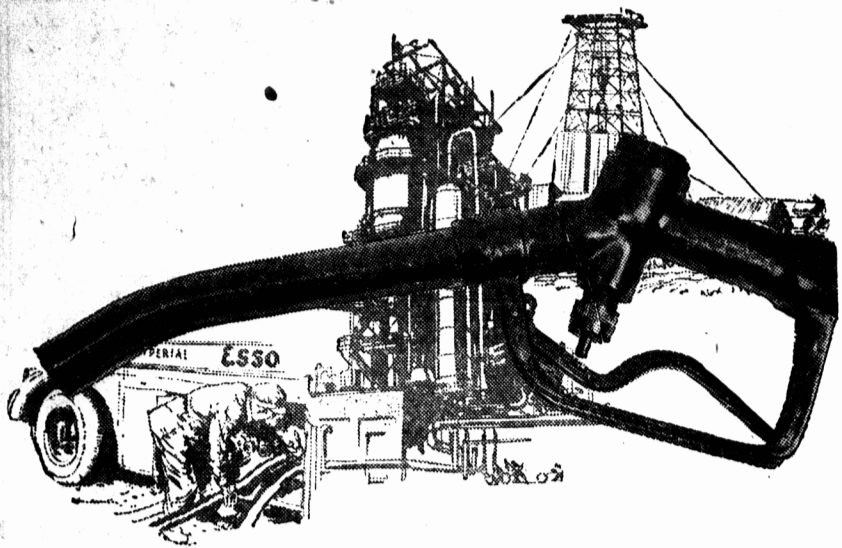
To call home their cattle at night herdsmen in the Swiss Alps sing of play on an alpenhorn.

LIVERPOOL, England, May 13 — (Reuters) — Sydney Jarvis, representative of a Worcester wire firm of needle makers, arrived today on the liner Empress of Canada. It was his 88th Atlantic crossing from Canada since 1919. He hopes to complete his century this year.

To call home their cattle at night herdsmen in the Swiss Alps sing of play on an alpenhorn.

### for BITES

Insect, snake, or animal... the best treatment is... 30 seconds, heals and cleans... Draws out the poison!



## There's a big investment behind the gas for every car

Finding oil and bringing it to you—in the kind of products you need, and at low prices—is a big job and takes a lot of money. Behind that dependable supply are thousands of Canadians engaged in finding, producing, transporting, refining and marketing—working with tools that cost hundreds of millions. But the investment in those tools is your guarantee of adequate supply and minimum price.

**FIRST**, the oil must be found. This means expensive equipment and the risking of money in patient search. A single deep test drilling rig is worth half a million dollars and one unsuccessful well in the Alberta foothills has cost more than a million. Then when oil fields are found, they must be developed; just to drill and equip one well in the Leduc field costs about \$100,000.

**SECOND**, crude oil must be transported to a refinery. Tank cars, pipe lines and ocean and lake tankers are the vehicles. A large pipe line may cost \$100,000 a mile; Imperial's largest tanker, just put into service, cost more than \$5 millions.

**THIRD**, the crude oil must be refined into hundreds of useful products. Large and complex refining units are the workman's equipment here. To meet your increasing needs for more and better products Imperial since the war has added refining capacity to process an extra 31,000 barrels per day. The cost was more than \$30 millions.

**FOURTH**, the products must be marketed—this means they must be made available to you when and where you need them. The tools of the marketer are such things as service stations, truck fleets, coastal ships, barges, oil drums and tanks. This equipment, too, adds up to millions.

Canadians are using twice as much oil as in 1939. To help meet your increasing needs Imperial has sought and found new fields, built ships and pipe lines, erected new refinery units, installed new marketing equipment. It costs more than twice as much to do these things as before the war.

The money we needed to do these things came from borrowing, from the sale of investments and from earnings put back into the business after paying dividends.

This money is helping to provide the tools to bring you all the oil you need—at the lowest possible price.

Bringing you oil is a big job—and a costly one.

## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

If you're interested in facts...

The price of a gallon of gasoline today is about the same as the price of a gallon of distilled water.

For years before the war the wholesale price of gasoline dropped almost steadily and although it has been caught in the general upswing of costs it has not increased nearly as much as other commodities.

Since 1939 the general wholesale price index has more than doubled but the petroleum products price index has advanced by less than two-thirds.

On its 1948 operations Imperial earned a profit equivalent to less than one cent a gallon for each gallon of products sold.

## OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE

