

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

EDUCATION WEEK, MARCH 1-7, 1953

The purpose of Education Week is to encourage Canadians to examine their educational system, discuss it and help in its development. Criticism by parents, ratepayers and teachers, provided it is sincere and based upon accurate information, can make a very valuable contribution to our schools, our teaching methods and the effectiveness of education in today's changing world.

In these times of high taxes for defense and social security, and a steadily climbing cost of living, it is easy to fall into the dangerous state of taking education for granted.

Education Week is a time for every citizen to clarify his own thinking on the real purpose of education—to focus the spotlight on all its aspects and to strengthen this bulwark of our democracy. Your interest, your ideas, your active participation are vital to

the improvement of education in Canada. The home, the church, the farm, industry and commerce, management, and labour, all have responsibilities in this continuing process.

Education Week enjoys the support of organizations representing a broad cross-section of Canadian interests. This is democracy in action—working together for the good of all.

Do you give the child a view of distant horizons, of hills to climb? And something worth while just beyond? Can you tell him something new? And show the interest that makes him feel you care? Will you bring your subject close? And to it patiently guide him if he falters, Won't you lead but never drive? Nor taunt, nor set up barriers!

CURRENT EVENTS

The Premier of France is René Mayer.

The new British Ambassador to the U. S. is Sir Roger Makins.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia is Allister Fraser.

The United Nations Commander

in the Far East is Gen. Mark Clark.

The new U. S. Ambassador to Britain is Winthrop Aldrich.

The new Secretary of State for U. S. is John Foster Dulles.

The Premier of B. C. is W. A. C. Bennett.

SUEZ

Egypt, although independent, has had treaties with Britain by which the latter was permitted to protect the Suez Canal by military installations in the Canal Zone. Egypt and England have had many trying days recently since Egypt's nationalists did away

with the treaties and told the British to get out of the Canal Zone. Lately, however, since Mohammed Naguib took charge of Egypt's government, the Egyptians and British have come closer to negotiating their differences.

FRENCH MOROCCO

Since Libya has become an independent kingdom, many North Africans look at it with envy. One of them is the Sultan of Morocco, who has almost no power. His country is divided into parts, the smaller one is ruled by Spain, and the larger by France.

Now, the Sultan would rule like a dictator. Most Moroccans are very poor and only a few can read. They will be better off if the French took after them until they are able to govern themselves. The same thing is true of Tunisia and the other parts of French Africa. But the Sultan does not agree. He wants his country to be independent.

SUMMARY OF REVIEW TERMS FOR GOOD USAGE

1. Antecedent. The antecedent of a pronoun is the noun or pronoun to which the pronoun refers.
2. Appositive. A noun or an expression used as a noun may be added to a noun or pronoun to explain its meaning. Such a word or expression is called an appositive.
3. Contraction. Contraction is the process of shortening words by dropping out one or more letters, usually vowels.
4. Co-ordination. Two ideas or grammatical constructions are said to be co-ordinate when they are

- equal in kind or rank. Thus two principal clauses or two subordinate clauses are said to be co-ordinate clauses; but a principal clause and a subordinate clause are not co-ordinate to each other, because they are not of equal rank. Co-ordinating conjunctions connect co-ordinate words, phrases, or clauses.
5. Direct Quotation. A direct quotation repeats the exact words of a speaker or writer.
6. Indirect quotation. An indirect quotation repeats the thought of a speaker or writer, not his exact words.

EXPLAIN

To burn one's boat. That is to cut off all hope of retreat. To show the white feather. Act in a cowardly manner. Two wrongs will not make one right. Wrong cannot be righted by further wrong doing. As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined. Early training determines character. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If a person who lives in a glass house should throw stones at some person with whom he disagrees, he is liable to have stones thrown in

return, and thus have his house smashed over his head. The proverb is a piece of worldly wisdom and means simply that before you do an injury to a person, be very certain that that person cannot injure you even more in return. Beauty is but skin-deep. Beauty, without fineness of character, is of little use. A dog in the manger. A selfish person; one who refuses to allow others to enjoy things which he is not using himself.

MATCH (Music)

1. Asbestos; 2. Agraffe; 3. Alphabet; 4. Accent; 5. Accented; 6. Afters; 7. Barbara; 8. Aris; 9. Alt; 10. Biscuits; 11. Biscuits; 12. Bagatelle; 13. Brindisi; 14. Brett; 15. Bassoon; 16. Canna; 17. Capons; 18. Cuda; 19. Chevalier; 20. Cantus; 21. Gola; 22. Monotonous; 23. Chime; 24. Course; 25. Division; 26. Mama.

(a) Emphasis on a tone, a chord, a beat; (b) To strike two keys successively with the same finger; (c) Leader of a chorus; (d) A small pin to check the vibration of a piano string; (e) The seven letters in music; (f) An old Spanish dance; (g) A song; a melodic composition for a solo voice with instrumental accompaniment; (h) To breathe audibly; (i) Having a resemblance in sounds; (j) A Spanish dance; (k) A trifle; (l) The bass voice of the woodwind; (m) A duet; (n) Broad, slow; (o) A drinking song; (p) A reed or pipe; (q) A melody; (r) A Spanish dance; (s) The tail of a note; (t) Bridge; (u) A set of bells tuned to a scale; (v) A group of strings sounding in unison; (w) A long note divided into short notes; (x) The throat; (y) In drum music, the right hand; (z) Lacking variety.

THE SHIPS OF SAINT JOHN

Explain: (a) "Gently now this gentlest country, the old habitude takes on." The poet is referring to winter. The snow comes down gently. The country covered with snow is referred to as "the old habitude". (b) "Once in your wide arms you held me." "Till the man-child was a man—sea roving clan." The country held him in her wide arms until he became a man, then he escaped in imagination to far distant places, Canada or the Maritime Provinces is the home of the young sea-roving clan, just as England and Norse Countries are the home of the old sea-roving clan.

(c) "Now far alien countries call me." Now that he is a man, far distant foreign countries call to him whenever he sees the ships of grey Saint John putting out to sea. (d) "Loyalists my father builded, This—well being be." Saint John was founded by the United Empire Loyalists who left the United States after the revolution giving up fine homes to carve new ones in a virgin country, because their patriotism towards Britain would not let them live under another flag. (e) "When the breadth of scarlet burnings." Puts the wreath of maple on... of grey Saint John." The mercantile flag of Britain is a small Union Jack on a field of red. Canadian ships generally carry a wreath of maple and the scarlet coat of arms on the red (scarlet) field. When Carmen sees a ship leaving Saint John for an alien country he must, in imagination slip his moorings and sail out with it.

(f) "Peerless-hearted port of heroes Be a word... once more unfurled." Carmen prays that the ideals which animated the builders of Saint John may be a torch to other parts of the world until the whole world may learn to live under the principles of freedom which the loyalists brought to this country. How does the story of "The Ships of Saint John" fit with the facts of Bliss Carmen's life? Carmen did not sail with the ships of Saint John, but in his imagination he roved the whole world. What does it tell us of the spirit of the poet? It shows that the poet was filled with the spirit of adventure and loyalty to his native country. He sees all the beauties of nature and appreciates them, but he is filled with a longing for adventure and must have it even if only in imagination. Notice the way in which the temptation of the ships crossing the bar leads the poet to thinking on the time when he himself and his friends will cross the final bar of life and sail out into the unknown.

THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING

Though some of the Humanists wasted much time feebly imitating the style of the great authors, genuine enthusiasm for classic literature spread throughout Europe.

The Revival of Learning was more than the recovery of ancient manuscripts; it was the discovery

of the old world. It gave men a knowledge of the great achievements of the past and bridged the gap between their own time and that of classic civilization. Having caught up with the past, they were now ready to progress more rapidly in scholarship, in literature, philosophy, and history.

THE GREAT PYRAMID

This most impressive of the pyramid tombs is a vast structure covering thirteen acres. Its bases are 755 feet long, and originally it rose to a height of nearly 500 feet. It is a solid mass of masonry consisting of 2,300,000 limestone blocks, each weighing, on an

average, two and a half tons. How the Egyptians were able to move these huge stones across the desert sands and place them in position puzzled many later generations, but the Great Pyramid is proof that they had become great engineers, as well as builders.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Note in the following examples the correct use of the subjunctive mood in its two most common forms:

(a) The subjunctive mood is used to express a wish. I wish that the earlier action be (not is) rescinded. Oh, that I were (not was) a boy again! I really wish

I were (not was) a fairy. (b) The subjunctive mood is used to express a condition highly improbable or actually contrary to fact. If you were (not was) a girl, what would you do? If I were (not was) you, I should study more.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED

Allude, Elude. Allude means to refer to something. Elude means to evade or to escape from.

Allusion, Illusion and Delusion. Allusion means a reference. Illusion means a deceptive appearance. Delusion means mistaken idea.

Both, Each. Both means two objects considered together. Each means one of two or more objects considered separately.

Council, Counsel, Consul. Council means an official body. Counsel means advice or a legal adviser. Consul is a governmental representative.

Creditable, Credible. Credible means believable. Creditable means deserving of praise.

Disinterested, Uninterested. Disinterested means unbiased or impartial. Uninterested means not interested.

Formally, Formerly. Formally means in a formal manner. Formerly means previously.

Healthy, Healthful. Healthy means in a state of health. Healthful means giving or producing health.

Liable, Likely. Liable implies openness or exposure to something disadvantageous. Likely means probable.

Respectfully, Respectively. Respectfully means with respect. Respectively is used in referring to each of two or more persons or things in the order already named.

Scholar, Student, Pupil. Scholar means a learned person. Student usually in college. A pupil is a child in the grades or an older person studying in close association with his teacher.

SIEGES OF QUEBEC

Quebec has been besieged five times but only taken twice.

1. In 1629, the English under Kirke took the fortress from Champlain.

2. In 1690, Frontenac drove back Phips, the leader of the expedition from Boston.

3. In 1759, the British, under Wolfe, gained possession of the

stronghold by the defeat of Montcalm in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

4. In 1760 the French under de Levis made an unsuccessful attempt to retake it from General Murray.

In 1775 Montgomery was repulsed by Governor Carleton.

THE CHARTISTS

In 1838 appeared the Chartists who demanded the passing of a series of reforms which they called the People's Charter. They demanded the following:

1. Vote by ballot.
2. Annual parliaments.
3. The right of every man to vote.
4. Equal electoral districts.
5. That members of parliament be paid.
6. The abolition

of property qualification for members of parliament. The agitation continued until 1848 when a large number marched to Westminster to present their petition and found that they were much less popular than they thought. However all of the above demands have since been granted.

THE EARTHWORM (The Commonest Annelid)

The earthworm is abundant almost everywhere the soil is moist, loose and rich in organic matter. Its body is long, slender, and cylindrical-shaped.

The earthworm moves by stretching out the anterior, or head, end and then drawing the rest of the body forward. This movement is accomplished by two sets of muscles. One set (circular muscles) runs around the body, and the other (longitudinal muscles) runs lengthwise. If you can imagine two sets of rubber bands in such positions, you will understand the arrangement of the muscles. When the circular muscles in the anterior part contract, the head end is stretched forward. Then the muscles running lengthwise shorten, with the result that the rest of the body is pulled forward.

To keep the anterior part of the body from being pulled back, the worm has a number of bristles (setae) which point backward and act like braces to hold it in position.

With the exception of the earthworm, the annelids are of little economic importance. The earthworm, however, eats decaying vegetable matter and also enriches the soil for agriculture with its casts. Charles Darwin, a noted English biologist, estimated that the earthworm in an acre of ground would in 20 years transfer to the top of the ground a layer of rich soil three inches deep. The numerous burrows made by worms, moreover, admit air to the soil. The air contains oxygen, which is needed by plant roots.

FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNITY

A person's immunity to diseases varies from time to time for a number of reasons. For example, his immunity is certain to be less (1) if he is very tired because of either physical or mental work; (2) if he has become chilled from exposure; (3) if he has been living where there have been overcrowding, filth, and poor ventilation; (4) if he has not enough of the right kinds of food, containing sufficient supplies of energy, building materials, and especially vitamins; and (5) if he is weakened from a recent attack of some disease.

You can therefore increase your immunity through healthful living. You should keep regular hours and have plenty of sleep, fresh air, sunshine, rest and play. Even after one has become ill, it is possible in a number of the diseases to assist the body to overcome the attack by inoculating it with a serum containing quantities of antitoxin. These serums are usually obtained from the blood of young horses, cows, goats, or other animals which have been given mild attacks of the disease.

LEATHER QUIZ

1. Who was America's first tanner?
2. Who were America's first shoemakers?
3. Name eight land animals whose skin is used for leather?
4. Name five sea animals whose skin is used for leather?
5. What are the two principal methods of tanning?
6. Name several leather items used in your homes.
7. Name five sources of tanning materials.
8. What was the longest shoe in history?
9. What uses did leather serve in ancient times?
10. Who is called the father of American shoemaking?
11. What kind of leather did the American Indians make?
12. What sciences are involved in the tanning process?
13. What gives pigskin its unusual texture?
14. Which takes longer, chrome or vegetable tanning?
15. Name six leather articles used in popular sport.

price of an article is called the smaller number is called the —. 12. To change a decimal to a per cent move the decimal point — places to the — and place the per cent sign after the number. 13. When we find a certain per cent of a given quantity, the answer is a —. 14. The answer in a division problem is called —. 15. To divide a number by one hundred, move the decimal point — places to the —. 16. An instrument used in measuring temperature is called the —. 17. To find the number of tons in a move — the length in feet by the width and divide the result by — if the hay is well settled or by — for new hay, and you have the number of tons in the move. 18. A — number is a whole number and a fraction together. 19. When we subtract a smaller number

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In a subtraction problem the smaller number is called the —.
2. The answer to a multiplication problem is called the —.
3. In a fraction the number above the line is called the —.
4. An angle of 360 degrees is called a — angle.
5. The word "of" between a fraction and a number means that you are to —.
6. To divide a number by a fraction — the divisor and multiply.
7. Whenever the divisor is less than one, the quotient is larger than the —.
8. When one decimal number is divided by another, the number of decimal places in the quotient equals the number of decimal places in the dividend — the number of decimal places in the divisor.
9. To change a fraction to a decimal, annex zeros to the — and divide by —.
10. Per cent means —.
11. The amount deducted from the regular

price of an article is called the smaller number is called the —. 12. To change a decimal to a per cent move the decimal point — places to the — and place the per cent sign after the number. 13. When we find a certain per cent of a given quantity, the answer is a —. 14. The answer in a division problem is called —. 15. To divide a number by one hundred, move the decimal point — places to the —. 16. An instrument used in measuring temperature is called the —. 17. To find the number of tons in a move — the length in feet by the width and divide the result by — if the hay is well settled or by — for new hay, and you have the number of tons in the move. 18. A — number is a whole number and a fraction together. 19. When we subtract a smaller number

from a larger number, the larger number is called the —. 20. In a fraction the number written below the line is called —. 21. A number is called the —. 20. In proper fraction is one whose numerator is — than its denominator.

MATCH

1. Sampans; 2. Latex; 3. Copra; 4. Saeter; 5. Belgium; 6. Shanghai; 7. Florida; 8. California; 9. Washington; 10. Oregon and Idaho; 11. Central America and West Indies; 12. Shat-el-Arab; 13. Nurnberg; 14. Portugal; 15. Wlclizka; 16. Stoke-upon-Trent; 17. Abbotsford; 18. Cardiff; 19. Carrara; 20. France; 21. Cornwall; 22. New Zealand; 23. Hammerfest; 24. Swansea; 25. Brindisi; 26. Agra.

(a) The dried meat of the coconut from which coconut oil is extracted; (b) 90% of United States grapes are raised there; (c) Another name for a houseboat; (d) Gateway to Yangtze Valley and is also the second largest city in Asia; (e) The milky sap of a rubber tree; (f) United States supply of bananas comes from this

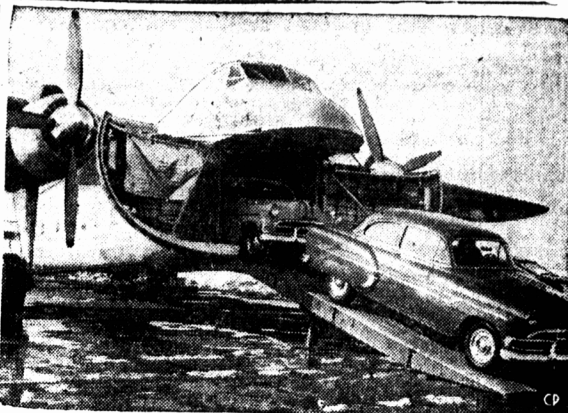
CONSERVATION

Conservation in the broadest sense implies neither waste of product nor waste of the forces and conditions which make high production possible. These forces are the environment under which the crop is grown and the inherent hereditary possibilities within the seed or seed material.

CORNWALL - YORK POINT W.I.

The regular monthly meeting of Cornwall - York Point Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Heber Horne on January 5. The meeting opened with the singing of "O Canada."

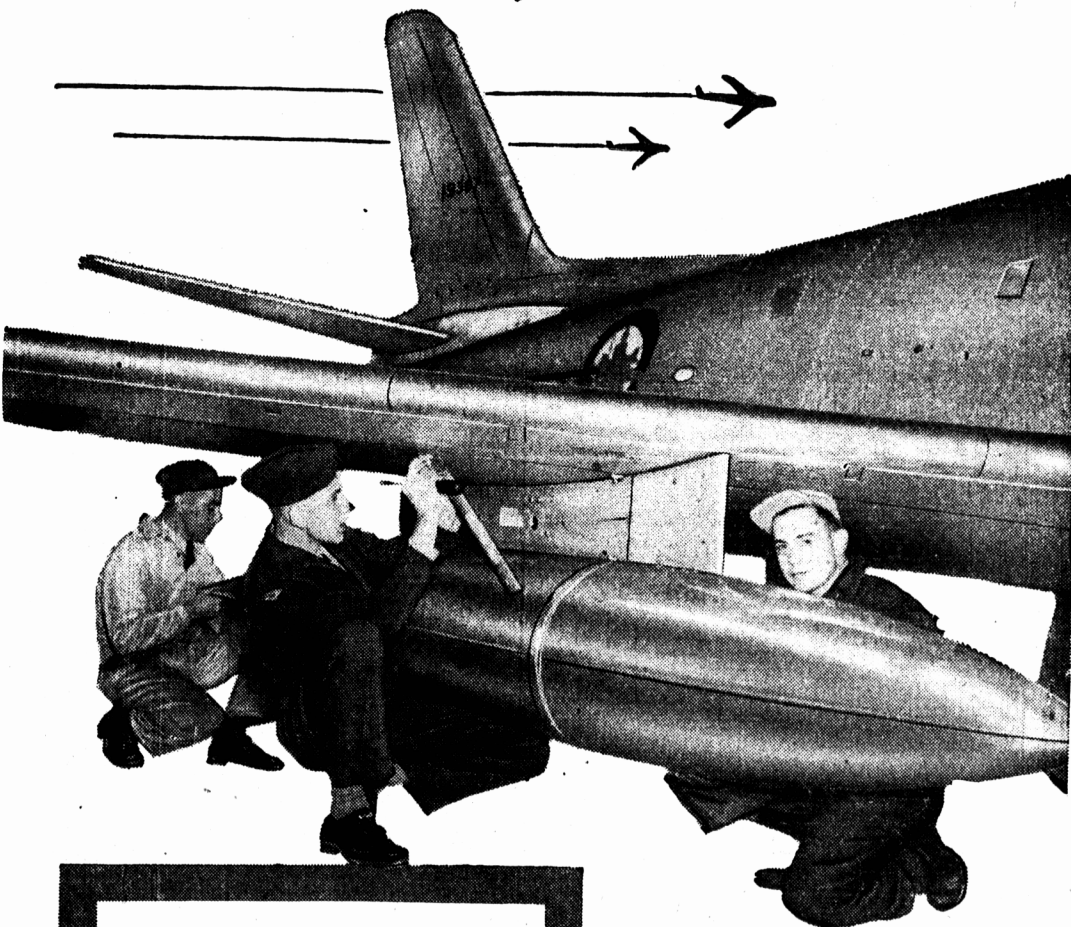
Mr. Paul Cudmore gave a very interesting talk on First Aid, after which films were shown dealing with the same subject. On completion of Mr. Cudmore's talk, the regular meeting continued, with the Creed in union. Roll call was answered by 20



AUTOMOBILE AIRLIFT — Transport of automobiles by airplane makes transport history as a huge Bristol Freighter takes two cars aboard at Malton, Ont. Owned by Associated Airways, Ltd., Edmonton, and manufactured by Bristol Aeroplane Company, the plane is the first in Canada to ferry full-sized passenger vehicles by air. The cars are destined for Vegreville, Alta. — (CP Photo).

members, each member answering with a New Year's resolution. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed. Correspondence was read and discussed. A letter was read from the adopted Institute in "Botany Bay", and it was decided to pack a box for this institute. Mrs. Aubrey MacPhail and Mrs. Reg MacEwen were appointed to pack and send it. It was decided that each member would give 25c to be used for general funds. Reports of the various committees were given. Mrs. Reg MacEwen invited members to her home for the next meeting, roll call to be answered by donating an article of food for the adopted Institute. Collection for the evening amounted to \$1.96. The meeting closed with "The Queen", after which refreshments were served by the hostess, assisted by York Point ladies.

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