

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

INTEREST IN CHILDREN

A genuine interest in the lives of children is quite as essential as scholarship. The teacher should find her greatest delight in seeing the children improve in spirit and in character. The spirit of helpfulness which such an interest brings is one of the characteristics of the superior teacher. It causes her to be ever on the alert to detect the child's needs and to supply them.

The teacher is the dominant factor in our system of education. The success of the school is not conditioned upon the school-house, the equipment, the pre-

ises, the location, the age in which we live, the course of study, but it is dependent upon the teacher. If the teacher is right, in due time, all these other things will be added.

The teacher who is equipped with character, health, scholarship, commonsense, lovable personality, enthusiasm, adaptability, self-control, patience, tact, and interest in the work and in the boys and girls will bring any school to the highest standard of efficiency and thus make it "the pride of the community."

HENRY KELSEY

He was a young apprentice clerk of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was the first white man to see the prairies of the Canadian West. Leaving York Factory in June, 1890, with a party of Plains Indians, he travelled upstream to Lake Winnipeg and apparently as far west as the centre of the present province of Saskatchewan. He spent two winters with the Indians, and

returned to Hudson Bay in 1892. Kelsey left a journal, in which he relates how he saw the bison on the Canadian plains.

Kelsey rose steadily in the Company's service, and had many adventures by land and sea. In 1878, he was promoted to the highest position in the Company's service in Rupert's Land—Governor at York Factory.

HERE ARE SIX CHARACTERS WHOSE ASSOCIATION WITH MORPHEUS IS NOTORIOUS. WHO ARE THEY?

1. So potent was the poison he drank at an outdoor bowling party that he slept for twenty years.

2. Except when he was eating, this fat boy was always sleeping, much to the disgust of Mr. Wardle, the stout gentleman who employed him.

3. To help her avoid a bigamous marriage with her cousin, a friar gave this thirteen-year-old bride a sleeping draught that would counterfeit death for 42 hours.

4. In her fifteenth year this princess pricked her finger on a spindle and, as prophesied by an angry fairy, fell asleep for 100 years.

5. This guest at a tea party stayed awake long enough to begin telling a story but fell asleep again before it ended.

6. Because she interfered in her father's business, this goddess was changed into a mortal and condemned to sleep on a mountain top within a ring of fire.

SCIENCE QUIZ

1. What physical law explains jet propulsion?
2. Name the two radio-active elements discovered during research on the atomic bomb.
3. Why could we not hear the V-2 bomb as it approached?
4. What is the direct-positive process in photography?
5. What are the meanings of Fido and Pluto as used in reports of war operations?
6. Can X-ray images be photographed with a lens?

7. What is meant by the term Fac-Simile in the field of communication?
8. How is the sound of an electric organ produced?
When you use an adverb such as only, almost, nearly, scarcely, place it so that it clearly belongs with the word you intend it to modify.
The meaning of a sentence can be changed entirely by changing the position of the word only.

FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNITY

A person's immunity to disease 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 had

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.

BUILDING UP IMMUNITY

Germs, when attacking the body, throw poisons, called toxins into the blood stream. All the living cells manufacture protecting substances (antibodies). These are of several kinds. They include (1) antitoxins, which render the toxins harmless, and (2) certain substances other than antitoxins which enable the body to resist disease. Certain of these substances (agglutinins) cause the invading bacteria to gather together in masses. As a result, their harmful action is prevented or at least greatly diminished. The body manufactures one of these substances as a means of defense against typhoid. (3) Still other substances (the opsonins) act upon bacteria in such a way that the white corpuscles capture the bacteria in far greater numbers than if these substances were not present in the blood.

NATURAL IMMUNITY

There are several kinds of natural immunity: (1) Immunity is related to a particular species. For example, man is naturally immune to many diseases of animals. (2) Immunity is related to race. Thus the Chinese have a natural immunity to scarlet fever. This immunity is very much weaker than that possessed by other races of men. The white race has a much greater natural immunity to smallpox than the American Indian. (3) Immunity is related to families. Thus the members of certain families have a much greater natural immunity to certain diseases than the members of other families. (4) Immunity is related to the individual. Thus one member of a

family may readily contract mumps, scarlet fever, or other diseases, while other members of the same family may nurse the sufferer without contracting the disease. (5) Immunity is related to age. There are certain diseases, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles, which are seldom contracted by adults. (6) Immunity is related to one's health. Thus, if a person is in good health, he may be exposed to a disease—for example, the common cold—many times without contracting it. If, however, he is poor in health, he may contract the disease at once when exposed to it.

HERODOTUS (484-425) B.C.

Cicero called Herodotus, who was the world's first historian, the "Father of History." The facts related by Herodotus in his history are not always correct, but he presents a fascinating picture of Greece and the Near East at the time of the Greco-Persian wars.

Herodotus understood both the Greeks and the Persians, for he was born at Halicarnassus, a Greek city in Persian territory. About 47 his uncle was put to death for plotting against the ruler of Halicarnassus, and Herodotus went into exile. He travelled throughout the Persian Empire as far as Babylon. He went to Thrace and Scythia and visited Egypt. When Halicarnassus fell to the Athenian Empire, Herodotus again became a citizen and about 47 went to live in Athens. Three years later he joined the colony which Pericles sent out to Thurii in southern Italy. He

lived there until he died. His history shows a love and admiration for Athens. At the same time it shows a just appreciation of the greatness of Persia. Of the nine books included in the history, the first six tell of the development of the free cities of Greece and the rise of Persia. The last three deal with Xerxes' invasion of Greece. Everywhere Herodotus traveled he asked questions. In this way he learned the customs and beliefs of the people who made up the Persian Empire. He wrote these beliefs down fairly and often humorously in his history. He explained that he wrote only what he had heard and left the reader free to believe as much or as little as he chose. Herodotus is the chief authority for the stories of Themistocles and the battle of Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea.

BRAZIL

Brazil is the second largest country in the Western Hemisphere and the fourth largest in the world, ranking after the Soviet Union, China and Canada. It is about the size of the United States plus another Texas. Brazil occupies almost half the continent of South America. It borders ten countries—all the South American nations except Ecuador and Chile.

About 50 million people live in Brazil. Half are either descendants of the original Portuguese settlers or immigrants from Italy, Spain, and Germany. One-third are mixtures of various races. The rest are Negroes and Indians.

About one-half of Brazil is covered with forests which yield timber, wax, nuts, rubber, and materials for making dyes and drugs.

There are large deposits of manganese, bauxite, salt, iron, and low-grade coal, and some oil, gold, diamonds, silver, tungsten, uranium, chrome ore, graphite, and titanium. Much of Brazil's mineral wealth has yet to be tapped.

About two-thirds of the people are farmers, but only four per cent of the land is used for growing crops. The rest is grazing land, forests, or jungles and deserts. Brazil is the world's leading producer of coffee and cocoa beans and ranks second in cotton, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, and other crops.

LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519)

He was born on the outskirts of Florence, Italy, in 1452 and was destined to become one of her greatest contributors to the history of art and to the progress of the human mind. Wonderfully endowed with genius as a painter, sculptor, architect, musician, scientist, mathematician, engineer and man of letters, he is the one perfect example of the universal mind. Not that it was unusual for a Renaissance artist to be talented in more than one field, but to be able to do so many things as well as this courtly Florentine was a marvel even to his own age.

At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a careful and meticulous artist, Andrea del Verrocchio. In the studio of this master, he learned the rudiments of his profession; the preparation of a panel for painting; the working up of a model for sculpture—in fact, the planning and execution of all the things an artist of that day was supposed to understand. It was the habit of careful planning that made the influence of the older man so important in Leonardo's development.

At the age of 30 he entered the service of the Duke of Milan and remained with him as court artist for sixteen years. It was in this atmosphere that his "myriad-minded" genius began to develop with the many tasks he performed for his patron; buildings, canals, fortifications, entertainments, sculpture and painting.

For a few years he wandered in the services of the famous soldier, Cesare Borgia, for whom he constructed war machines and made military maps.

From 1503 to 1508 Da Vinci came back to his native Florence, where he engaged in competition with young Michelangelo. The most famous of his works of this period is the "Mona Lisa", perhaps the most famous portrait in existence.

In 1508 he left the city of his birth never to return. His last few years are a record of wandering back and forth across Italy that ended with his voluntary exile in France at the court of this great art patron, Francis I, where he died in 1519.

He also studied such natural sciences as anatomy and botany; made experiments with water wings, flying machines and other things; and generally proved himself the most advanced scientific mind of that age.

Admired and encouraged by the Duke and his wife, Leonardo produced most of his famous paintings at this time, although with the many interests and duties that crowded his life, we are not surprised to find that these did not total more than a handful.

Perhaps the most beautiful thing that Leonardo has left us from this period of his life is the elaborate drawing known as Madonna, St. Anne and Child where his softness and carefully modulated light reach their greatest heights.

DRAW A LINE UNDER THE WORD WHOSE MEANING IS MOST NEARLY LIKE THE MEANING OF THE WORD WHICH IS IN BRACKETS:

- (Ambiguous) — true, doubtful, foolish, suitable.
- (Foliage) — trees, leaves, weeds, grass.
- (Mediator) — agent, clerk, peacemaker, quarrel.
- (Precocious) — happy, intelligent, early-maturing, quarrelsome.
- (Commodity) — product, occurrence, article of trade, industry.
- (Impetuous) — angry, impulsive, cruel, lazy.
- (Miraculous) — wonderful, narrow, crafty, sudden.
- (Alfactory) — sight, smell, taste, touch.
- (Turbulent) — large, small, prosperous, riotous.
- (Candid) — cunning, frank, shrewd, sweet.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ACT (1791)

1. The old province was divided into two—Upper Canada, with a population wholly English, and Lower Canada, with a population mainly French.

2. The Government of each province was to consist of a governor, appointed by and representing the King, and a legislature. This body was to consist of two parts—a legislative council, the members of which were appointed by the Governor for life, and a legislative assembly, elected by the people for a term of four years.

3. To each parliament was given the power of fixing the laws for its province, and thus the vexed question of French law or English law was settled. In Upper Canada English law was at once established, while no change was made in Lower Canada. Thus the English from this province were far from satisfied. They feared that they would have little influence in the Assembly when separated from their kinsfolk in Upper Canada.

Criticism:—
The keynote of the Constitu-

The Neighbors By George Clark



"Four years learning to be a secretary but most of my time is spent running down here for coffee."

tional Act was separation- and representative but not responsible government. There was a missing link between the assembly and the Legislative Council; Cabinet responsibility was rendered impossible through the existence of an appointed executive council independent of all except the Governor.

The Act of 1791 gave legislative powers to the two provinces, but withheld responsible government, and the only remedy of the people, in consequence, when their grievances grew acute, was the refusal which they exercised, when driven to desperation, to grant supplies. Furthermore, since the Council in Lower Canada was composed chiefly of English members, the racial problem was still to be fought, while in Upper Canada a clique of office-holders, commonly known as the Family Compact, by gaining the support of the Governor, were enabled to control practically the entire work of administration.

The members of the Executive were appointed by the Governor-General from a select band of friends and associates. From among their friends also they chose judges, magistrates, and other officials. Thus, there grew up the closely united and secret

party known as the Family Compact. This party controlled the Executive and Legislative Councils and usually had the support of the Governor. It was independent of the Assembly, since the salaries of the officials were paid from revenues in the hands of the Executive—such as the proceeds from the sale of public lands, and the import duties levied by the British Government. The money raised by the vote of the Assembly was spent on roads, bridges and other public works. If the supply were stopped, therefore, it was rather the people than the officials who suffered. For many years no account of expenditure of public money could be obtained from the officials by the Assembly.

Thus there sprang into existence a strong opposition party called reformers, who insisted that the country could not be properly governed until the people should control the Executive, that is the Executive Council and the Governor. They demanded that the officials should be responsible for their acts to the Assembly, retaining their office only so long as they possessed the confidence; that they could spend no public money except by vote of the Assembly; and that they be compelled to return exact account of their expenditures.

ALGEBRA

1. A man leaves his house at 9 A.M. and walks to a town at 4 miles an hour. He spends two hours in town and then walks back at 3 miles an hour, arriving home at 6 P.M. How far is the town from his house?
2. If eggs are worth X cents a dozen; how many do you get for one dollar? If their price advances 1 cent per doz. How many do you now get for one dollar?
3. A mixture is made of X lbs. of copper and y pounds of tin. How much per cent of the mixture is copper?
4. What is the number that exceeds x by 6%?
5. How many tiles measuring 6 inches by 4 inches are required for the floor of a hall 12 feet broad and 3 1/2 yards long?
6. A basket, weighing x pounds when empty, contains n pounds of apples; if b pounds of apples

- are now sold, what is the weight of the basket with the remaining apples?
7. A box contains a bottles; six dozen of them hold a pint and the rest a quart each. How many pints are there altogether?
8. A man walks 40 miles in 3 days; he walks x-7 miles the first two days, how far does he walk the third day?
9. A train travels k miles from A to C, and passes a station B on the way. The whole journey occupies x hours. Its average speed from A to B is y miles an hour and from B to C is m miles an hour. How far is A from B.
10. Two boys, M, C start together to run from the school to a store, 560 yards away, and back. M returning meets C 40 yards from the store and gets back to school one minute before him. How long was M absent?

INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

This often referred to as Sunday-Monday line and follows approximately the 180th meridian, on opposite sides of which the reckoning of the date differs by one day. As one travels from west to east, standard time advances one hour for each 15°; that is, each twenty-fourth of a circle of longitude about the earth. In passing completely around the earth, therefore, one gains twenty-four hours, or one complete day. As one travels from east to west it is necessary for each 15 degrees of longitude. In passing completely around the earth one's watch would lose twenty-four hours. Of course, repeating a day or losing one is a matter of reckoning only, since it is impossible to actually repeat or omit days. When it is Sunday on the American side of the "International Date Line" it is Monday or one day ahead on the Asiatic side. The 180th Meridian is chosen as the one at which this change of date should be made because it is farthest from the Zero or Greenwich, meridian and because, passing near the center of the Pacific Ocean, it

avoids inhabited lands, where it might cause serious confusion. The date line departs from the 180th meridian sufficiently to pass through Bering Strait, west of the Aleutian Islands, and east of certain islands near New Zealand. It is almost a definition of a gentleman to say he is one who never inflicts pain. Newman. That neither in our hearts, nor outward eyes Envy the great, nor do the low despise the Shakespeare. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer is Hugh Gaitskell. The British Foreign Minister is Herbert Morrison. The Premier of France is Henri Queuille. The leading gold country of the world is the Union of South Africa.

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

SEARLETTOWN SCHOOL

Report for month of March.

Grade IX.—1, George Wright and Garth Robinson, equal.

Grade VIII.—1, Helen Noonan; 2, Reggie Connolly; 3, Ida DeRoche.

Grade VII.—1, Carl Robinson; 2, Barbara Palmer.

Grade VI. S.—1, Harry Leard; 2, Clifford De Roche; 3, Joyce Noonan.

Grade VI. J.—1, Clare Mustart; 2, Garth Bradshaw.

Grade V. B.—1, George DeRoche.

Grade V. A.—1, Virginia Green.

Grade IV.—1, Ruth Sobey; 2, Blanche Hamill; 3, Bernadette Noonan.

Grade III.—1, Dorothy Leard.

Grade II. B.—1, Fulton Hamill; 2, Bertha Noonan; 3, Allan Leard.

Grade II. A.—1, Bernice Noonan; 2, George Palmer; 3, Marion Robinson and Carole Bradshaw, equal.

Grade I. C.—1, Jimmy Aitken.

Grade I. A.—1, Marion Nicholson.

Grade I. B.—1, Myrna Adams.

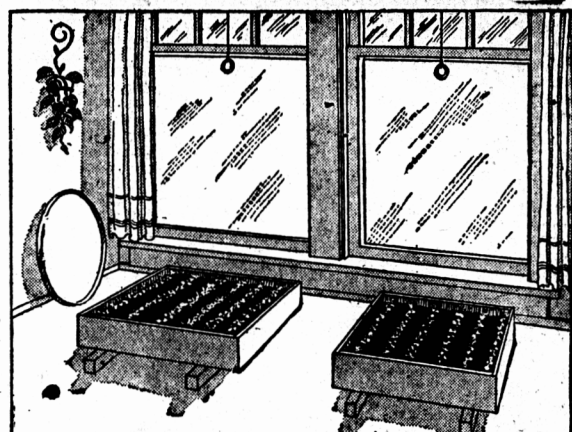
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Lamps Help Winter Sun To Grow Garden Plants



For Indoor Seed Boxes, Sunlight May Be Supplemented by Lamps to Grow Vigorous Seedlings.

Light is a limiting factor affecting the growth of plants indoors; but recent experiments have shown how artificial light can be used alone or to supplement whatever sunlight may be available.

Tulips were flowered in dark rooms, lighted solely by incandescent lamps giving 50 foot-candles of light for 12 hours each day. Experiments conducted in Canada and Holland gave approximately similar results. The foliage of the tulips was a healthy green and the flowers of normal color.

For the amateur, who has a photographic light meter, it will be easy to test the light from his best window, and to determine the supplementary light which he should supply artificially, to insure vigorous growth.

To measure the light that falls on the spot where you plan to set a seed-box, or plant, lay down two sheets of white letter paper, one on top of the other. Hold a Weston master light meter six inches above the paper, being careful not to cast a shadow. Multiply the meter reading by four and you will have approximately the foot-candles of light available to your plants.

If daylight provides less than 50 foot-candles for 12 hours a day, then arrange an ordinary electric light to make up the deficit. Remember not to place the lamp so near the box or plant as to raise the temperature unduly. Fluorescent light of equivalent brightness may be used. To produce vigorous plants the light must reach an intensity of 50-foot candles, and lower intensity even applied for longer intervals will probably weaken the growth.

Sunny south windows will usually provide adequate light for indoor seed boxes, but since it comes from one direction it usually causes the seedling plants to incline toward the light. A large white card-board placed behind the seed-box to reflect the sun-light will prevent this bending, and make it unnecessary to turn the box around every day, in order to make the plants grow straight.

When seeds are started in the home, as soon as sprouts emerge from the soil, the seed box should be placed where they will get adequate light.

Even a day's delay may result in the plants growing tall and "spindly," bending toward whatever light may reach them, seeking for more.

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