

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

CITIZENSHIP

Feudalism was a system of living which worked from the top downward. It gave little place to the individual — his effort, his intelligence, his ambition and his capacity to contribute to the social welfare. It was a system of commands of authority and of restriction, rather than of co-operation, responsibility, and associative living. Consequently the individual was taught to "look up" rather than to look around and outward. Society today is built upon a different basis. Individual effort and responsibility, co-operation and associative living, neighborliness and service are characteristics of a modern system of living.

A citizenship program for the schools of today should work from the centre of life's concentric circles outward from province to nation, from nation to empire, from empire to world. The citizen must gather from the rich drama of human achievement certain specific lessons: (1) that civilization is a co-operative task; (2) that living is a joint responsibility; (3) that the success of the social enterprise depends upon individual effort, dependability, and responsibility. The general objective of the course in citizenship is to develop in the individual the capacity and the desire to enter wholeheartedly into the duties and privileges of real, active, associative living.

(LITERATURE)

TO A MISSAL OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY

Epitaph: "Missal," "Gothic Age," "blazoned page," "scriptorium," "vellum," "weaving twixt thy reble lines sprays and leaves and quaint designs." Missal: The book containing the order of service of the Roman Catholic Mass. Gothic Age: The age during which Gothic Architecture was the common form of building. From about the year 600 to 1100. Blazoned page: The page of a book highly decorated with colored pictures and letters. Scriptorium: The cell in which a monk did his writing. Vellum: The paper on which ancient books were written. Weaving twixt: These old books were hand written and on margins and between lines the monks made many beautiful and intricate drawings. What is the picture contain-

ed in the second stanza? of a monk in his cell writing a book from copy. Explain the last stanza. Some of the writer's soul or personality seems to have been written into the book. Would it be easier for an English boy or girl to catch the atmosphere of the poem than for a Canadian boy? Why? Yes. Because most English boys have seen something resembling the Abbey in which these books were written, perhaps even the books themselves. Explain the idea "When to labour was to pray." Work was considered as done for God, so that a man was as particular with which these books were written, as he was with the work of God. The poet contrasts the ancient and the modern way of preparing a book. What is the modern way? The fifth stanza.

A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP

The poet tells how a friendship can be broken off between two people through bitter words and pride. In this case, though the two were no longer friends, they never found anyone else who could replace the lost friend. 1. What is the prevailing mood of this poem? 2. What features of the poetry contribute to this feeling? By the wording, repetition and rhythm and the meter the whole poem seems to be cast in a minor key.

caused the friendship between Roland and Sir Leonie to end? Through the action of widespread gossip and the fact that each was too proud to admit he believed the other had whispered to him. 3. Did they forget one another? No. Their spirits still longed for each other. What a teacher is there more than in books he employs. Do not care how many but whom you please. Character consists in little acts honorable or dishonorable.

THE PASSING OF CADIEUX

Tell whether the following sentences are "True" or "False". 1. Cadieux was an Indian Chief. 2. He took a great delight in life and all its simple joys. 3. He lived during the Golden Age of France. 4. He was a man of noble birth. 5. Cadieux was famous for his singing. 6. He loved an Indian girl. 7. He and his companions were attacked by the Iroquois when they

were gathered up their catch of furs. 8. Cadieux stayed behind alone to keep the Indians at bay while the others escaped. 9. Cadieux was shot by the Iroquois. 10. He gave his life to save that of his companions. 11. He was found and buried through his heart. 12. It was winter when he died. 13. Sweet Mary was the Indian girl whom he loved. 14. His wife was asked to take message to her.

MATCHING

In the bracket after each word in the first column write the number of the, or group of words, in the second column that is similar in meaning:

Retrospect (),
Circumnavigation (),
Obvious (),
Counterbalance (),
Seclusion (),
Jading (),
Illimitable (),
Primal (),
Barbarian ().

Constellation (),
Phenomena (),
Privation (),
Clearly seen (),
Tiring (),
Looking back in thought (),
Equal up or even up (),
Uncivilized cruel person (),
Sailing around (),
Great discomfort (),
In retirement (),
A group of stars (),
Without end (),
Remarkable things (),
Belonging to earliest times ().

WESTERN FRONT

On Jan. 22, the United States Third Army captured Wiltz, a German anchor position, north of Luxembourg City. St. Vith fell on Jan. 23. Heinsberg was captured on Jan. 24. By Jan. 25, the British Ninth had cleared all German troops from all Siegfried Line defences west of the Roer. In the afternoon the United States Third seized a ridge-top highway overlooking the Siegfried Line. Next day the American seized Belgian and Luxembourg towns in an advance that put them on the German frontier. On Jan. 26, the United States First Army hammering out a bulge of its own, beyond the starting point of December German offensive. On Jan. 31, in Alsace, the French First captured Wilhelmshafen. From Feb. 1 to 4, units of U. S. First and Third Armies closed in within three and a half miles of Pruem, communications stronghold supporting the Westwall. In Brussels, France, French and American troops battered their way to the centre of Colmar, cleared the west bank of the Rhine for 30 miles, and on Friday 4, liberated Colmar. Dur-

ing the week of Feb. 5 to 11, at the northern end of the line, the Allies were making progress through the Siegfried Line and the Westwall toward the rich industrial Ruhr Basin and the Westphalian Plain. In the centre, they were hammering their way through the Siegfried Line toward the Cologne Plain and the Rhine. The drive in the North constituted an offensive by Canadian and British units of the Canadian First Army, one army group, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's Twenty-First Army Group. Forward troops reached the Elbe on the night of Feb. 8. By Feb. 9, the Canadian First reached within four miles of Kleve. On the 10th, the Canadians reached the Rhine at Millingen. In the centre, the American First, by Feb. 9, had fought to within machine gun range of the great Schwammenauel Dam and captured it on the 10th. Kleve was captured on Feb. 12. The United States Third took Pruem. On the 12th, the British reached the Rhine at Emmerich. On Feb. 20, U. S. Third Army troops captured Wincheringen, 10 miles across the German border east of Luxembourg City.

BURMA

On January 21, Wanting was captured. British forces landed on Ramree Island off the west coast. A site for bases from which Allied aircraft could dominate all southern Burma. Jan. 22, the Ledo-Burma Road was opened. On Jan. 25 Chinese units were busy mopping up in the Namkham, Wanting, and Namkappa areas. By Jan. 26, the British had crossed the Irrawaddy River at two

points. On Feb. 10, British troops seized Ramree on the island of Ramree. British and Indian troops have captured the ancient Burmese city of Pagan, 80 miles southwest of Mandalay. Pagan is famed for its 5,000 glittering pagodas and is considered one of the wonders of the east. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has remained the new Burma road the "Bilwell Road" in honour of General Joseph Stilwell.

SEAT WORK

1. Read each sentence carefully and decide which clauses make the statement read correctly. After you have decided which clauses are correct, place checks in the proper blanks.

1. To protect our eyes for best work at school, we should (a) sit with the light shining from the rear or over our left shoulder, (b) let the sunlight shine directly upon our work, (c) test our eyes by the vision chart to see if we need to go to the oculist for an examination of our eyes, (d) ask our teacher if we may move nearer if we cannot see the words plainly when written.

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prescribed by a well trained oculist. 2. On our way to and from school we should try to prevent accidents by (a) walking on the left side of the road (b) stopping and looking both ways before crossing the street or the highway, (c) following the rule of safety when getting in or out of a car or school bus when riding a bicycle, (d) playing games on the highway.

3. In order to develop and maintain healthy teeth, a person should (a) have milk, eggs, vegetables, tomato juice, and whole-wheat bread in the diet, (b) brush the teeth thoroughly at least twice each day, (c) brush across the teeth vigorously each morning, (d) visit the dentist once or twice a year.

EXERCISE IN HISTORY

Draw a line under the right word or words in the brackets:

1. The first province in Canada to obtain representative government was (Nova Scotia, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Prince Edward Island).

2. The political party in Upper Canada which kept matters in their own hands for a long time contrary to the wishes of the people were the (Reformers, Clear Grits, Family Compact, United Empire Loyalists).

3. Both Carleton and Murray decided the best way to keep Canada for the British was to (expel the French, encourage English settlement, favour the French, please the American colonies).

4. No matter what the population of Quebec, her representatives in the Dominion Parliament always number (60, 65, 70, 75).

5. Quebec was divided into two provinces by the Proclamation of George III, Quebec Act, Union Act, Constitutional Act).

6. Responsible government was obtained in Nova Scotia as a result of the work of Lord Elgin, the efforts of Joseph Howe, rebellion, Lord Durham's Report).

7. The province of Canada gained full responsible self-government in 1867 by the action of Lord (Sproule, Elgin, Dufferin, Dorchester) in assenting to the Rebellion Losses Bill.

8. The chief immediate result of Lord Durham's Report was the passing of the (Quebec Act, Act of Union, British North America Act, Constitutional Act).

9. From 1785 to 1795 Quebec had (Representative government, Military government, Responsible government, government by Proclamation).

10. "The National Policy" which meant a tariff on Canadian imports to promote Canadian industry was introduced by (George Brown, Alexander MacKenzie, Sir John A. Macdonald, Lord Elgin).

11. It was largely due to the skill of (Brown, Macdonald, Tupper, Tilley) in managing men, that Confederation was achieved.

12. The Educational system in Canada is under the control of the (Provincial, Dominion, British Municipal) government.

13. Municipal government in Canada was first established by (Sydney, Bagot, Durham, Metcalfe).

KOCH

Robert Koch (1843-1910), a noted German physician and bacteriologist, born at Clausahl, Hanover, H.; was educated at Göttingen, and he was a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. Doctor Koch became noted for his investigation of bacteria as a source of disease, and he was the first to place bacteriology on a firm foundation as a science. In 1882 he discovered the germ which causes typhoid fever, and the next year he was sent by his government to Egypt to investigate the cholera; there he discovered the bacillus which causes this disease. In 1890 he proposed the lymph treatment for consumption; but the treatment has not been entirely successful. Doctor Koch was a member of the medical faculty of the University of Berlin. He published in 1876 a paper giving a full account of the life history of the organism which had been observed in animals dead of spleen fever; and in 1877 the great French chemist Pasteur proceeded to investigate the subject, and his investigations conclusively support the germ theory of disease. Each organism produces its own disease and none other; and the special disease cannot arise unless its germ has gained entrance to the body. The channels through which these germs obtain entrance are innumerable.

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NOBEL PRIZES

Nobel Prizes, a series of prizes founded by Alfred Bernard Nobel, a Swedish inventor most widely known for his invention of dynamite. Mr. Nobel bequeathed \$9,000,000, the income from which is annually distributed to five prizes awarded for (1) the most important invention or discovery in physics; (2) the most important discovery or improve-

ment in chemistry; (3) the most important discovery in physiology or medicine; (4) the most remarkable literary work of an individual nature; (5) the best work done in the interest of universal peace. The prizes amount to \$40,000 each. The first four are awarded by the Swedish Academy and the fifth by the Norwegian Storting. The first prizes were awarded in December 1901.

LUXEMBOURG

1. Grand-duchy, Europe, bordering on Belgium, Prussia, and France; surface generally tableland; iron ore; manufactures hardware, leather, beer, paper. Wealth: 1,000,000. Population: 200,000. Capital: Luxembourg. Crops: Oats, potatoes, wheat. Livestock: cattle, sheep, pigs, horses. Exports: iron and steel, dairy products, iron castings, machinery, oil. Monetary unit: The Luxembourg Franc —

3 3-4 cents (nominal). Pop. is of French, German and Flemish origin. Language is Luxembourgish. The Grand-duchy consists of four electoral districts. Area: 996 sq. miles; population: 301,000. 2. Capital of above duchy, Pop. 52,000. (3) Luxembourg Province of S. E. Belgium; high-lying and fertile; produces marble, fruit, timber. Cap. Aillon. Area 1,708 sq. miles; pop. 224,000.

NAMES OF PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

Colmar, town, Haut-Rhin, E. France; textile industries; bleaching and brewing; vineyards. Pop. 36,700. Emmerich, town, Rhineland, Prussia, on R. Rhine, near Dutch border; tobacco, chocolate, marine, iron casting. Population 13,600. Irrawaddy, great river, Burma, formed by junction of two streams which rise in N. of province; general course from N. to S.; discharges into Bay of Bengal between Negrais through extensive delta. Main tributary, Chindwin. Riv. is main highway of commerce, being navigable from its mouth as far as Bhamo (c. 600 m.) for large steamers, and of enormous potential value for irrigation. This, on its banks, Rangoon, Bassein, Mandalay, Bhamo. Length C. 1,300 miles.

Jan. 26th. It was captured on Kurisches Fort, centre of Baltic timber trade; shipbuilding, iron-making, brewing, chemicals, soap; herring fisheries. Pop. 37,000. Katowice, town, Poland, 46 m. W.N.W. of Cracow; ironworks; machinery; zinc and coal in vicinity. Population 105,000. It was captured Jan. 28th. Osnabrück, town, S. E. Prussian Silesia, Germany; lead, zinc, chemicals, machinery. Population 134,000.

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most animals of this breed are used for driving in vehicles or for light farm work. Both trotters and pacers belong to the breed. A pacer has a peculiar rocking gait, which makes for easy riding. The approved weight for standardbreds is 900 to 1300 pounds, and the height is from 16 to 18 inches out of shoulders. Any color is allowed.

AMERICAN TROTTER HORSES

The fastest of all horses are the American trotters or standardbred horses, their speed records for a mile being slightly less than 2 minutes. This breed was developed from the English thoroughbred, which owes much to Arabian and other oriental horses. It is a highly nervous horse, since only few horses can be used for racing.

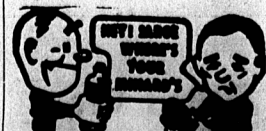
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WHY SCHOOL

1. To enrich the curriculum with current supplementary material and first hand information. 2. To develop pupils' appreciation of good radio programmes for guiding their home listening and encouraging collateral listening in the same way that collateral reading is encouraged.

BROADCASTS

4. To serve as demonstration lessons by presenting carefully prepared material to the class teachers.—(Dr. S. R. L.)



This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions should be addressed to: Millar MacFayen, 81-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

Dutch Queen Tours Ravaged Cities In Holland

BY MARGARET ECKRE

SOMEWHERE IN HOLLAND, March 15 — (Delayed) — (CP Cable) — The homecoming of Queen Wilhelmina to Holland was a closely-guarded secret but her journey from the Belgian border which she crossed at noon March 13 was a triumphant procession. People waited at every crossroads and along the roads. The cavalcade drove through villages and towns and along country roads from which flood waters only recently were drained, along roads still bearing signs "mines" and the signs and stories of Holland under German occupation brought tears to the Queen's eyes and a firm set to her mouth. Sluys, once picturesque Zeeland town south of the Scheide Estuary and near the Belgian border was one of the first official stopping places although the Queen many times commanded her car to halt at places not officially on the schedule. The heart of Sluys — where men of the 1st Canadian Army fought last autumn in the bitter campaign to clear the Scheide Estuary — is a sordid heap of debris but the townsfolk crowded the gay market place and the Queen alighted to walk among them. Mothers whose children recently were evacuated to Britain were

laid by the Queen: "I know you miss your children but they are being well taken care of." The Queen added she had visited the children in England.

Child Meets Queen

There was at least one child present who was not disappointed. That was Welli. The Queen stopped in front of the three-year-old boy and leant well up in her eyes. Welli's mother explained that he was trying hard to use a wooden peg on one leg. She told how Welli's father was killed and Welli's leg was torn off when a bomb from an Allied plane trying to blast the enemy from the town shattered their home. Welli and his mother knew the peace of liberation but they stood proudly before the Queen. After her majesty had passed, I gave Welli a chocolate bar. He looked at it unbelievably and then tried to eat it through the paper wrappings. His mother explained this was the first chocolate bar the boy ever had.

Barges Brighten Rabble

At Bregkens, terminus of the ferry across the Scheide Estuary to the port of Vlissingen (Flushing) on Walcheren Island, where the once-fine buildings surrounding the harbor were either shelled or levelled by the Germans to make room for pillboxes, the Queen stood by the rubble as if hardly believing her eyes. The sight was brightened, however, by scrubbed and polished barges drawn up for royal inspection and which once more are sailing the canals with food and fuel for cold and hungry Holland.

Out Our Way

By J. R. Williams



JOE PALOOKA

ON THE ALERT



BRINGING UP FATHER

By George McManus



TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS

By Edwina



TILLIE THE TOLLER

HORRIBLE THOUGHT



Swing into Spring

Your wardrobe's success this Spring will depend on whether or not you have a new Coat or Suit, and the place to get yours is at the FASHION SHOPPE, where you'll find a large assortment. Coats are in the newest boxy and fitted fashions, beautifully styled, some with velvet collars. They must be seen to be appreciated.

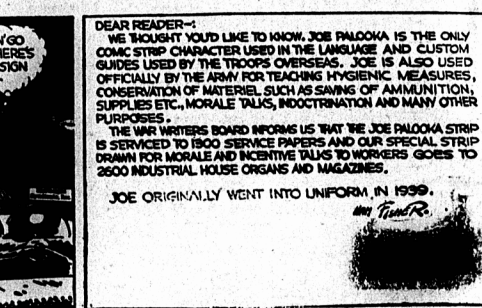
THE FASHION SHOPPE

GREAT GEORGE ST.

Our Boarding House With Major Hoopie



By HAM FISHER



By George McManus



By Edwina



By Webster

