

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

-A SATURDAY FEATURE-

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

THE PLACES OF INTEREST AND PURPOSE IN LEARNING

Interest is the foundation of learning. Interests may be either native or acquired. The teacher should start with those that are native and lead to those which are the product of human thought. A child may be interested in events which affect directly the things he does or others, as experienced vicariously in pictures and language. Education should establish worthy interests which will endure through life. When an interest becomes attached to an imagined future accomplishment and the will to achieve is aroused,

a purpose results. A continuing purpose tends to direct the pupil's actions. External motivation is less necessary. The immediate interests of pupils should be transformed into enduring purposes. All learning involves activity and effort upon the part of the learner. In ideal conditions the work should not be unpleasant or distasteful, but pupils must learn not to shrink from necessary labour because it is unpleasant. The spirit of play should be utilized in the early years and lead gradually to the disciplined labours of adulthood.

LITERATURE

(The Story of Gareth and Lancelot)

1. What was Gareth's first request? That he have food and lodging for one year.
 2. What was Gareth's second request? That he be allowed to go to the rescue of the unknown lady.
 3. What was Gareth's third request? That he be knighted by Sir Lancelot.
 4. What battle deeds did Sir Gareth perform on his way to the castle of the Red Lady? He defeated Sir Kay; held his own against Sir Lancelot; killed the six thieves; overcame the Green Knight and the Red Knight; overcame Sir Persant.
 5. Why had the Knights of the Red Ladies murdered all the knights who came against him? Because Lancelot and Gawaine had slain the brother of his lady love.
 6. What was the great virtue of the king who gave to Gareth the Red Lady? He who wore it should lose no blood; and it continually changed the colour of his armour.

7. What do you think of the use of numbers of colours, of proper names, of times and distances in this story? Is scientific accuracy important in a story of this kind? These made the story more vivid and gave a touch of realism. Scientific accuracy is not important. In fact it would detract from the interest and would affect which the author tries so well to give it.

COMBATING TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis may attack any organ of the body, but it is especially likely to attack the lungs. The glands of the neck, the kidneys, or the bones and joints. People become infected with it usually during childhood. Tuberculosis may remain latent, that is, dormant, for many years or even life, provided the resistance of the body is maintained at a high level. Later the disease may become active if one's resistance is broken down, or if the one having the infection is strongly infected again.

Tuberculosis is not inherited. The children's parents who have tuberculosis, however, may contract it directly from the diseased (or tuberculous) parents. People contract tuberculosis chiefly by eating food upon which the living bacteria from the discharge of tuberculous patients have settled or upon which flies carrying the bacteria have lighted; (2) by drinking milk or eating butter from cows which have the disease; (3) by handling objects which persons infected with tuberculosis have handled; (4) by germs in the air in the dust on the streets or floors, or on doors or furnishings of public buildings; (5) by germs which come from their time out of doors are less liable to the disease than those who live indoors. The form of tuberculosis which is spread by milk from cows having the disease is especially dangerous to children. The form of material eliminated by coughing, 5. Panflays may protect themselves by buying milk which is from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, or which has been pasteurized, and by buying food which is protected from flies and dust.

It is now known that if proper treatment is begun during the earlier stages of the disease, there is a very good chance of recovery. The patient should have (1) complete rest, (2) plenty of fresh air, (3) plenty of sleep, ten hours at first—later eight, (4) abundant sunshine, but not too much exposure to intense sunshine, and (5) a well-balanced diet with plentiful supply of vitamins. These all help to build up the body's resistance so that bacteria can do no harm. In certain types of tuberculosis, surgical treatment being employed with successful results. Now that the nature of tuberculosis and the ways in which it may be spread are known, much can be done toward preventing its spread: (1) One can protect oneself to a considerable extent by keeping the body resistance high through observing the rules for healthful living. (2) One can have a thorough physical examination every year, supplemented by X-ray photographs of the lungs, so that the disease, if present, is detected in its earliest stages. (3) All patients suffering from active tuberculosis should be treated in hospitals. (4) The patient should protect others by covering his mouth and nose with cotton or paper gauze when coughing or sneezing, and by then eliminating these cloths or papers. He should also collect in special receptacles all material eliminated by coughing. (5) Panflays may protect themselves by buying milk which is from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, or which has been pasteurized, and by buying food which is protected from flies and dust.

PRIMARY SEAT WORK

Complete the following sentences using the correct word from the brackets:
 (Snow, frost, heat) changes water to ice. (6)
 A piece of ice is (hard, small, soft). (7)
 A piece of ice is used to (eat, keep food). (8)

1. Ice is made from (frost, water, snow). (6)
 2. We change ice to water by (melting, freezing, boiling). (7)
 3. If water from ice is heated still more we get (ice, frost, steam). (8)

PRIMARY NATURE

Leather And Rubber For Shoes

This lesson may be introduced by the teacher and pupils discussing the different kinds of shoes worn. Different kinds of leather, etc., may be discussed. We like to have leather shoes, but we have to wear rubbers, or rubber boots on a wet day.
 1. How do we get rubber? From the rubber tree. The teacher could show the class pictures of rubber trees. How do we get it from the tree? The tree is tapped in much the same manner as maple trees and a milky liquid comes out.
 2. How do they get rubber from this milky liquid? It has to be boiled and treated with chemicals. Sulphur is sometimes added to harden it.
 3. What are some other uses of rubber besides for shoes? Coats and caps, automobile tires, and the craters we use in school.
 4. What other kind of shoes do we wear? Those made from leather.
 5. Is leather taken from trees? No. Leather is taken from the hides of animals.

6. Did we find that our shoes were all made from the same kind of leather? No. Different kinds of leather are used.
 7. How may we get different kinds of leather? This depends on the kind of animal the leather is taken from.
 8. Does all leather and rubber cost the same price and wear the same length of time? No. The higher priced goods wear longer.
 9. Which is better, the cheaper or the more expensive shoes? It is better to buy the more expensive ones because they last longer and are more comfortable.
 10. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:
 1. _____ are worn in wet weather.
 2. A _____ liquid comes from the rubber tree.
 3. We get leather from the hides of _____.
 4. The rubber _____ is not grown here.
 5. Rubber trees are tapped like _____ trees.
 6. It pays to buy good _____.

ORMOC FALLS

Pearl Harbor's third anniversary saw U. S. troops making new advances in the Philippines following an amphibious landing by the Seventy-Seventh Division three miles below Ormoc on Leyte Island.
 Carried out with air and sea support, the landing was successful and Ormoc was soon in American hands. Units of the Seventy-Seventh Division joined with the Seventy-Seventh Airborne Division's defenders of the lower segment of the Yamashita line.

Shortly after the landing a 13-ship Japanese convoy was spotted and sunk off Leyte. B-29's struck Mukden and other targets in Manchuria, and fought a stiff battle in which three Superfortresses were lost. Twenty-six Japanese fighters were destroyed, 13 probably destroyed, and 24 damaged. On the same day, Salpan-based B-29's joined with Liberators and Lightnings to attack the Japanese base on Iwo Jima which earlier had been fired on by U. S. Fleet units.

JOHN REDMOND

Redmond was the Irish Nationalist leader during the struggle for Home Rule. His great aim was to see the Act of Union, 1801 repealed and Ireland established as a self-governing state but with British connections. In 1914 the Home Rule Bill creating for Ireland its own Parliament passed. Carson, the leader of the Ulster-

ites and Redmond's opponent, fought bitterly against this bill and civil war seemed about to break out in Ireland but it was overshadowed by the Great War crisis. The Irish question was shelved for the time and Carson and Redmond both supported Britain during the war.

EDEN'S FIVE-POINT PROGRAMME

On May 26, Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary of Britain, presented a five-point blueprint for a post-war world organization, built around the British Empire, the United States, Russia and China.

THE FIVE POINTS

1. The world organization must be designed to prevent a recurrence of aggression by Germany and Japan and must be fully equipped with force to meet this purpose.
 2. To ensure this there must be close political and military collaboration between the United States, the Soviet Union, the Brit-

ish Commonwealth, and China;
 3. Responsibility in any future world organization must be related to power. Consequently the world organization should be constructed on and around the four great powers.
 4. The world organization should be flexible and not rigid, that is, it should grow by practice and not by straightaway work by a fixed code.
 5. All powers, great and small, included in the world organization should strive for economic as well as political collaboration.

EASTERN FRONT

From October 19th to Nov. 19th the Russian armies made good progress. A few days later Moscow admitted that the Russians had advanced some 19 miles deep on an 87 mile front into East Prussia.
 About the 22nd of October, another Russian Army, moving through Northern Finland, reached the frontier of Norway. Kirkenes, Barona Sea was captured on October 25th.
 On Oct. 27th it was reported that Russian mountain troops had virtually completed the conquest of Ruthenia, a Czechoslovak province stolen by Hungary in 1938. The Russian army cleared the eastern banks of the Dan-

ube on a 190-mile front. Tito's Glaciers seized port of Spalato on the Adriatic.
 In Norway the Russians rolled some 15 miles west of Kirkenes. On Nov. 20 the Russians were said to have massed 33 infantry divisions and seven motorized corps before the Gulf of Riga is entirely free for use by the Soviet fleet.
 On Nov. 14, Norwegian troops from Britain landed in their homeland and began fighting beside the Russians in the Arctic.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S HISTORY STATEMENTS

1. True; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False; 6. True; 7. True; 8. False; 9. True; 10. False.
 Tell whether the following statements are True or False:
 1. Early French settlements were along the Lawrence River in Canada. 2. Enormous profits were made from the fur trade in 1671. On the Hudson River was captured by the French. 4. The Puritans settled in the region now known as New England. 5. Each British colony was dependent on the other. 6. The Bay Company was founded to bring out colonists. 7. After the Treaty of Acadia (Nova Scotia) was returned to the British. 8. The French and British were rivals for the Mississippi Valley trade. 9. Holland was the first to settle in Pennsylvania. 10. Pennsylvania was first settled by Quakers.

SEAT WORK

Substitute single words for the phrases in the following sentences:
 1. The pines on the mountain stand tall. 2. They are leaving in a short while. 3. He runs with great speed. 4. The car belonging to us is in the garage. 5. He was right to superfluous until every man has enough. 6. We want no classes—only one nation. 7. The British Empire was a great force for good in the world. 8. An outstanding churchman, a reformer whose influence has been felt throughout the world. 9. An influence which will not end with his demise. 10. The new Archbishop of Canterbury is Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher. He was the Bishop of London.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

The death of William Temple removes one of Britain's great reformers. Two years ago he laid down the following five principles:
 1. The chief motive in industry must not be profit-making; 2. Large scale industry must be controlled by the nation; 3. The general interest must take precedence over every sectional interest; 4. No man must have the right to superfluous until every man has enough; 5. We want no classes—only one nation.

VIMY MEMORIAL

Vimy Ridge, near Arras, was captured by the British 2nd Army on September 2. Vimy Ridge was the scene of the great Canadian triumph of 1917. On the site was erected the beautiful Vimy Ridge Memorial to Canada's national monument designed by Walter Allward of Toronto.

RADAR MATERIALS

Discovery of deposits of columbite and tantalite in the Mazaruni district in British Guiana, has been announced. So far, Brazil is the only known source of this rare mineral, which is an essential part of radar construction. The discovery is of great importance, as it is both as to quality and extent of the deposits.

HISTORY

1. What were "pocket boroughs"? Districts from which every one had a right to vote, but which still sent members to parliament. The remaining few were bribed to vote as the wealthy wished.
 2. Who tried to reform these conditions? Lord Grey.
 3. Who opposed Grey's Reform Bill? The Tories in both Houses of Parliament.
 4. Why was the Reform Bill passed in 1832? The Lords staying away from Parliament not daring to vote against it for fear of rebellion.
 5. Name the terms of the First Reform Bill. The bill gave the vote to all landowners who owned property in the United Kingdom; Scotland and Ireland were given additional representation; many populous places were given representatives and "rotten boroughs" were done away with.
 6. What was the principal term of the Municipal Reform Act? Taxpayers could vote to choose a council to direct the local affairs.
 7. What advantages did this Reform Bill give to factory owners? Manufacturers now shared the power formerly controlled by land-owners.
 8. What demands were made by the "People's Charter"? 1. That every man should have a right to vote; 2. Secret voting by ballot; 3. People who were not land-owners should be allowed to sit in parliament.
 9. Who were the Chartists? Those who supported the "People's Charter."
 10. How were they regarded by the ruling classes? As dangerous people who should be imprisoned or exiled.
 11. What were the steps in the passing of the Second Reform Bill? A Liberal, Russell, a true successor, brought in the bill for reform, but it was defeated; then Disraeli, a Conservative who had opposed Russell's bill, succeeded in having a bill of his own passed in 1867.
 12. What were the terms of the Second Reform Bill? Those who paid a certain amount of rent or taxes could vote. It chiefly benefited the town working man.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to: The Department, 1-2 Pelting St., Charlottetown.

WHEATLEY RIVER W.M.S.

The annual meeting of the Wheatley River W.M.S. met at the home of Mrs. Norman Ling. The Christmas Candle Light Service was used from Monthly with Mrs. Harold Chandler as leader. Those taking part were Mrs. Leonard Ling, Mrs. Gordon Andrews, Mrs. Preston Rackham, Mrs. J. Wares, Mrs. Leonard Ling, and Mrs. Leonard Ling.
 The meeting opened by a call to worship, followed by hymn "Angels from the Realms of Glory." Magnificent No. 17 was repeated all, followed by readings and Christmas carols. Two verses of hymn 311 and benediction closed the worship.
 Roll call was responded to by nine members and six visitors. Minutes read and adopted. Ling. A letter was read from the Presbyterian Secretary for delegates to attend the Presbyterian Synod nominees for vacant offices in the P.M.S. by letter.
 Next meeting at the home of Mrs. Leonard Ling. Mrs. William Ling to have the program. Word

for roll call "Master". Offering amounted \$144.
 Following is the slate of officers for 1945:
 President, Mrs. Reagh Barrett. Vice-Pres. Mrs. Harold Buntain. Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Ling. Treasurer, Mrs. Melvin Ling, re-elected.
 Christian Stewardship secretary, Mrs. Harold Chandler. Literature secretary, Mrs. James Wares, re-elected. Missionary Monthly secretary, Mrs. William Ling. Prayer secretary, Mrs. Preston Rackham. Temperance secretary, Mrs. Robert Sellar, re-elected. Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Ling.
 Meeting closed with National Anthem. Lunch was served by the hostess.
 (Patriot please copy)

Plan Propellers are so delicately balanced that a cigarette paper laid on one's hands will cause a 1,000-pound propeller to revolve on a teatine axle.

Empire Hope Proved Worthy Of Her Name

LONDON, Jan. 11 — (CP) — She was christened the Empire Hope a few years before the war broke out, and when the chips were down the big motor-ship proved worthy of her romantic name.
 Because she was fast and carried holds bulky, she was chosen to run relief supplies to Malta when access by sea to the George Cross Island was almost impossible. She was loaded with heroines and explosives, and food and started her dangerous run.
 Two other ships of the same line (Gaville Shaw) were with her—Wainmarama and Wainring—but the story of the Empire Hope, which ceased to tell her stories told the story of what happened to many merchant ships that sailed the Mediterranean gaudet in the summer of 1942.
 Naval protection was almost nil. Air cover non-existent.
 All that the Empire Hope was just that—hope—and engines that could push her along at 18 knots.
 She left Gibraltar Aug. 4, running full-out, and three days later entered the triangle of fire formed by Sicily, North Africa and Sardinia. The light had begun to glow.
 High-level bombers attacked first, but the Empire Hope escaped without a scratch. U-boats fired torpedoes, but she twisted clear. Next day torpedo-bombers and high-level bombers attacked continuously. In 30 minutes 18 near-misses were scored. These damaged the engines and the Empire Hope became a sitting duck.
 The attacks became more concentrated. Bombs blew gun crews out of their positions. Each time they crawled back. On one occasion some of the gun crew were hoisted on the deck and swam back to their guns.
 But it was a hopeless fight. Two days this set the ship afire, one igniting the cargo of kerosene. After turning the craft into a firework display as it touched off the sea.
 The Empire Hope was abandoned—but the only casualty suffered was the broken wrist of Wainmarama and Wainring went down in the same engagement.

British Servicemen May Vote By Mail In General Election

BY JOHN DAUPHINEE
 LONDON, Jan. 11 — (CP Cable) — British servicemen and women and war workers from Burma to Canada, and from Iceland to the Azores will be able to vote by mail in the next general election — to be held at some undisclosed time — under recommendations published today. If adopted, this will mean a three-weeks delay before election results are known.
 Counting of mail ballots would be delayed that long under the plan and, while the white paper did not make the point clear, a home office spokesman said that British ones in the United Kingdom would be announced at one time.
 This is the most striking difference between the proposed British plan and methods used in Canadian and United States elections since the outbreak of war.
 The British scheme would apply to seamen in home waters as well as service personnel and the white paper urged that arrangements be made also for voting by war prisoners.
 One highlight is the suggested provision for a special R. A. F. election airmail service for distribution and collection of ballots from outlying posts, though some remote areas are not included.
 Registration of service personnel 21 years old and over now is under way and the register of such voters will be published May 7. The white paper recommended that qualifying data for registration be March 13, at which time service departments estimate applications will have been received from 90 per cent of those eligible.
 The recommendations contained in the white paper are based on the findings of a special conference of members of Parliament over which Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided. The plan aimed at a general election later this year but the white paper said it could be used in 1946 or later, though the scheme could not be applied in by-elections.

DRYING PROBLEM


Exp. busters and flour-sifters present a problem of drying. "There is a danger of rusting unless they are wiped as dry as possible with a towel and then put in a warm place until there is no sign of dampness."
 LONDON, Jan. 11 — (AP) — The United States Strategic Air Force acknowledged today that at the sight of the Allied aerial attempt to smash the German winter offensive some American heavy and medium bombers nearly destroyed the Belgian town of Malmedy "in error" while it still was held by American troops.
 Headquarters of the Strategic Air Force said six medium bombers of the 9th Air Force dropped bombs on the town Dec. 23 "as a result of mistaken identity" and that heavy bombers of the 8th Air Force attacked the town the following day "also in error."
 The incidents occurred, a communique said, during a 48-hour period when the 8th and 9th Air Forces flew more than 7,000 sorties in support of the Allied ground troops.
 Earlier Hal Boyle, an Associated Press war correspondent, had reported the bombings in a delayed dispatch dated Dec. 31 and said at the time of the attacks American troops were holding the town at 5,000 and never lost it, although the Germans had approached to within five-eighths of a mile.
 Boyle said that prior to the bombings there had been several reports that the town had fallen to the Germans.

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This War—Four Years Ago

JAN. 13, 1941.—Plymouth struck by German bombs. Gen. Ubaldo Soddu resigned command of Italian forces in Albania. South Africa to help "clear Ethiopia of the enemy." R. A. F. gained air supremacy in Libya.
 JAN. 14, 1941.—Admiralty announced week's sea losses one of the lightest of war—four merchantmen totalling 14,687 tons. Arthur B. Purvis of Montreal named to head British Supply Council of North America. Bulgaria denied sign troops had entered country.



1871 1944

Confederation Life

Reports to Its Policyowners For the Year 1944

Invested in Victory Bonds during 1944	\$24,311,900
Total invested in War bonds of Allied Nations	82,317,411
Paid to living policyowners	9,325,216
Paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners	4,123,816
Increases in Business in force	44,414,342
Total Business in force	571,513,804
Surplus now stands at	12,969,012

The results for the year have been most satisfactory and the Association is in a much stronger position than at the beginning of the war.

Greater Business in Force Increased Premium Income
 More Favorable Mortality Lower Cost of Operation
 Fewer Terminations Improved Surplus Position

Every policyowner is invited to attend the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at Head Office, 105 Victoria Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 23, at 11 a.m.

A copy of the full Annual Report will be gladly mailed upon request.

STRENGTH • SERVICE • SECURITY

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Confederation Life

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Association

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PIGEON BROUGHT VITAL INFORMATION FROM FRANCE



THE TOILER—A "RIOT" CALL

