THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

EDUCATION HORIZON ....

As the school year is very near its close, and as many pupils will be writing the matriculation examinations soon, this will be the last issue for the school year ending June 29.

Our main thought throughout the term has been to give the teachers and pupils as much help and service as possible. We have endeavoured to provide a reasonable amount of professional material which has dealt with many of the problems facing our teaching body, and having a direct bearing upon the people of this Province. We are grateful to the publisher, contributors, correspondents and all who helped and encouraged us in our effort. It is with much greater confidence we wish all our readers a happy summer vacation. Hostilities in Europe have ended. To those who have lost loved ones we hope the cross that you are bearing will be the lighter in the knowledge that your sacrifice will never be forgotten by your fellow-citizens as well as by freedom-loving citizens of the world. Those sacrifices stand today as a great challenge to us who have survived them. We must not look mournfully into the past, it returns no more; wisely improve the present, and go forth into the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart. After the summer's intermission, The Educational Horizon will begin again, appearing in this paper twice a month throughout the ensuing school term.

JUNIOR RED CROSS JOTTINGS

The Junior Red Cross Program came into being with peace, after the last war, and was officially recognized at the first Provincial meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies in 1920. This followed the meeting of the five nations, England, United States, France, Italy and Japan, at the famous Cannes Conference in April, 1919, when the present peacetime Red Cross program was planned, covered by these three points:

Promotion of Health,
Prevention of Disease,
Mitigation of Suffering.

In Germany a very active Junior Red Cross was formed in 1925, but was killed by Hitler's Order in 1933.

Junior Red Cross in Canada developed slowly, as it was the first time a national volunteer organization had operated in the schools. At first it was tried out experimentally by interested teachers who had the time and patience, but almost immediately school inspectors began to take notice.

From time to time one encounters secondary school teachers and principals who feel that the Junior Red Cross is a suitable organization for elementary schools but out of place in the secondary schools. If the principal believes that the function of the school is to serve broad social purposes, he will readily find ways in which he can use Junior Red Cross.

Interest in secondary schools has been stimulated by Junior Red Cross Councils. These Councils are comprised of representatives from each branch in the district. In Winnipeg they have recently issued a very interesting News Sheet and have chosen their own editor and assistant editor. This idea has worked out very well.

In Quebec there are corresponding members who send in news articles and exchange ideas with pupils from other schools.

It is interesting to note that out of 50 hours at Summer School the British Columbia teachers have 14 hours devoted to Junior Red Cross.

No educational system can function properly unless it demands high standards of health.

Health is wealth and the best way to study health is by living according to sound health teachings.

BORNEO

It is a large island, Malay Archipelago, N. of Java, bounded east by Celebes Sea, Macassar, S. by Java Sea, W. and N.W. by China Sea, length 830 m., breadth 600 m. About two-thirds of island in S.E. and S. belong to the Dutch, while N. and N. W. (states of N. Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak) belong to Britain. Kinabalu Mt. range reaches height of 13,700 ft., interior mountainous, with rich river valleys and marshy plains, principal rivers, Barito, Kapuas, few lakes, coast is low and swampy. Forests produce ironwood, teak, sandalwood, ebony, india rubber, sago camphor, pepper, cloves, nutmegs, cinnamon, ginger, betel nuts, gambier, bamboo, canes. Edible birds' nests, trepang, pearls, and tortoise-shell are obtained. Area, 289,860 sq. m., pop. C. 3,000,000. British North Borneo is mainly hilly; rubber, tobacco, pepper, sugar-cane, sago are cultivated. Chief town, Sandakan. Area, 31,106 sq. m., pop. 237,800. Labuan Brit. isl., Malay Archipelago, 6 m. N. W. of Borneo administered as part of Straits Settlements, rice, coconuts, sago, rubber, excessive rainfall. Akashi, town and summer resort, Honshu, Japan, 12 M. W. of Kobe; meridian regulates Japanese time. Nagoya, town, Honshu, Japan, 94 m. N. E. of Kyoto; pottery, cloisonne enamels, lacquer wares, straw plait, textiles. Population 768,000. Kyushu, most southerly of the four large islands of Japan; mountainous and volcanic; hot springs and solfataras; rice, tea, tobacco; coal, famous pottery, chief port, Nagasaki, rly. tunnel being constructed to connect isl. with Honshu. Area 16,201 sq. m. Foochow, port and cap. of Fukien prov., S. E. China, on riv. Min; importance due originally to tea trade; trade of the town now mainly in paper, foodstuffs, bamboo, soap. Ocean steamers load and discharge at Pagoda anchorage, 9 m. away; cotton, silk, and porcelain are manufactured; was one of the first five treaty ports opened by Treaty of Nanking (1843). Shensi, inland prov., China; mountainous; watered by R. Wei, trib. of Hwang-Ho; coal, petroleum; produces wheat, cotton. Cap. Sian. Pop. 9,466,000. Modena, town, Italy, 25 m. N. W. of Bologna; has observatory, manufactures leather, silk, metal ware, vinegar. Pop. 91,-000.

Asch, tn., Czechoslovakia, in extreme W. of Bohemia; hosiery, dress stuffs, and lace. Pop. 22,000.

Wismar, port, Mecklenberg-Schwerin ,Germany, on Baltic Sea; excellent harbour; shipbuilding; manufactures sailcloth, tobacco, paper; was an important Hanse town. Pop. 26,000.

Ulm, city, Germany, on R. Danube; magnificent Gothic cathedral with famous spire; cottons, linens, woollens, leather, tobacco, cement, machinery, flour milling, distilling. Pop. 57,000.

PREMIERS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Premier of P. E. I. is Hon. J. Walter Jones.
Premier of Nova Scotia is Hon. Stirling A. MacMillan.
Premier of New Brunswick is Hon. J. B. McNair.
Premier of Quebec is Hon. M. L. Duplessis.
Premier of Ontario is Col. George Drew.
Premier of Manitoba is Hon. Stuart S. Garson.
Premier of Saskatchewan is Hon. T. C. Douglas.
Premier of Alberta is Hon. E. C. Manning.
Premier of British Columbia is Hon. John Hart.

THE EUROPEAN WAR

The U. S. 7th captured Nuremburg on April 20. On April 22nd U. S. 7th took Dillingen.

The British captured Buxtehude, German North Sea Naval District headquarters.

On April 24 the Allies captured La Spezia, Modena, and Ferrara. The U. S. 7th captured Ulm.

On April 26 British 2nd captured Bremen. The Russians captured the Baltic port of Stettin.

On April 27 the Allied 5th entered Genoa. The Red Army took Potsdam and Spandau.

The U. S. 7th entered Munich on April 29. The Allied 5th entered Milan. The Russians took Moravska-Ostrava, great Czecho steel centre. Dachau concentration camp captured by U.S. 7th Army.

May 1 — Admiral Doenitz succeeded Hitler as chief of the German nation.

On May 2nd Berlin fell to the Russians after 12 days of street fighting.

War in Italy, Austrian Tyrol, and Salzburg ended at noon on May 2nd. The British captured Lubeck. The British troops captured Hamburg on May 3rd.

On May 6th the Russians captured Ruegen Island.

On May 7 Germany surrendered unconditionally.

May 8 was declared "VE-Day". The Russians captured Dresden. Yugoslavs took Zagreb. Prague was liberated May 10 by the Red Army.

FAR EAST

The campaign for Ie, tiny island near Okinawa, ended in victory for the U. S. on April 21. Most of the island of Okinawa is in U. S. hands. Mindanao and Luzon are being cleaned up. On April 26 the American troops on Luzon captured Baguio, the summer capital. On Mindanao, the Del Monte air centre fell on May 13. On May 14, Balete Pass on Luzon was taken. The Australian and Dutch East Indian forces invaded Tarakan Island, just off Dutch Borneo on May 5. On May 13, the Australians captured Wewak on New Guinea. Rangoon the capital and chief port of Burma, was captured on May 3rd.

CHINA

In China, native troops, with powerful American air support smashed completely a major Japanese drive on the American air base at Chihkiang on May 9. Chinese counter-attacks on the Hunan front were reported to presage a powerful all-out drive against the Japanese. Another encouraging report said that Chinese troops formerly on watch on Communist-controlled Shensi were now in action against the Japanese. On May 13, the Chinese High Command announced that Chinese troops had fought into Foochow and captured an airport south of that east coast port. To the north, troops and local militia attacked and occupied Sinchang, 65 miles southeast of Hangchow.

IMPORTANT FIGURES OF THE WORLD TODAY

Dr. Douglas Hyde retires from the Presidency of Eire on June 26. Sean T. O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, has been selected by the Government Party as its candidate for the Presidency.

Premier of China is T. V. Soong. Gen. Chiang retained his post as President of China and head of the state. He is also China's Commander in Chief. Minister of Finance is O. K. Yui. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Liang Han-chao.

King of Denmark is King Christian X.

Emperor of Ethiopia is Haile Selassie.

King of Greece is George II The Premier is Nicholas Plastiras.

General Francisco Franco, Premier of Spain, leader of the Empire. President of the Falange.

King of Sweden is Gustaf V. Premier Per Albin Hansson.

The President of Turkey is General Ismet Inonu. Premier of Turkey is Subru Saracoglu.

United States Ambassador to Great Britain is John G. Ulinant.

United States Ambassador to Canada is Ray Atherton.

Canada's High Commissioner in London is the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey.

Canadian High Commissioner in Dublin is John D. Kearney.

Canadian High Commissioner in Canberra, Australia, is the Rt. Hon. T. C. Davis.

Canadian High Commissioner in South Africa is C. J. Burchell.

The Canadian Ambassador to United States is Hon. L. B. Pearson.

Canadian Ambassador to France is Major-Gen. G. P. Vanier.

Ambassador to China is Major-General V. W. Odlum.

DUMBARTON OAKS PROPOSALS

Place: Dumbarton Oaks. August 21 to October 7, 1944. People: Delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China. Result: Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, agreed on proposals for an international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security. They submitted the agreed proposals to the four Governments. The text of the tentative proposals was also made available to the people of the world for study. The purposes of the organization should be:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

4. To afford a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC

Place Mexico City, Mexico. February 24 to March 3, 1945. People: All the American nations except Canada and Argentina. Result: The creation of an act creating an alliance to protect the territorial integrity and political independence of each against aggression from any quarter.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Responsible Government exists in any country when the assembly elected by the people is supreme in all matters relating to the state.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

Representative Government prevails in any country when the assembly is elected by the people, but whose power is limited by an executive which is not responsible to the elected body.

HISTORY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Briefly relate political history of New Zealand and Australia. In New Zealand, responsible government was gained in 1856. A central parliament was set up in 1876. In Australia, by 1890 the various states had responsible government. In 1900, they joined to form the Commonwealth of Australia.

2. When was South Africa granted self-government? In 1906. Three years later, the Union of S. A. was formed.

3. Why was Egypt made a British protectorate? In 1915, the Kedive joined Turkey against the Allies.

4. What has Britain done for Egypt? Built dams on the Nile River to store up water for dry seasons; helped to get the nation out of debt ;improved living conditions of peasants.

5. What was the demand of Egyptian Nationalist Party? Self-government and independence.

6. Why did Britain not grant this demand? She feared the loss of the Suez Canal trade route to India.

7. What was the agreement of 1920? (a) Egypt was to be independent but closely allied to Britain. (b) British government controlled Egypt's foreign affairs, army and finances.

8. Why has Great Britain not given self-government to India? Because of racial and religious differences of the people; also because of very low standard of education.

9. What has Britain promised to India? To bring in self-government gradually.

10. What is the Indian National Congress? A parliament set up by Nationalist Indian leaders.

11. What system of government was set up in 1919? The central government of each province was almost entirely made up of elected members who had control over such business as education and public health.

12. Who is the Nationalist leader? Gandhi.

13. What is his policy? Non-co-operation, i.e., not fighting but refusing to use British goods or pay taxes.

GOOD MANNERS

Open and close doors quietly.
Take turns graciously.
Put away materials after using them.
Remove caps or hats upon entering the room.
Offer chairs to older persons.
Boys wait for girls to enter or leave a room first.
Express appreciation for kindnesses done them.
Walk, not run, in the school building.
Know when to admit defeat.
Apologize when at fault.
Care for younger children.
Show kindnesses to animals.
Use the words Please, Excuse, Pardon.

AS YOU LIKE IT (Literature)

Explain the underlined phrases:

(a) Hath not old custom made this life more sweet than that of painted pomp. Old Custom. Long experience or becoming used to. This life. The life he and his companions were living in the forest. Painted pomp, the painted or sham dignity of the court.

(b) Here feel we not the penalty of Adam.

Penalty of Adam—When Adam was sent from the Garden of Eden he was told that henceforth he must win his bread or living by the sweat of his brow.

1. Explain: And this our life, exempt from public haunt, finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything. And this our life which is free from the curious public finds stories or lessons in trees, brooks, stones and all things of nature, and something of good in all that God has made.

DEFINITIONS (Terms used in Biology)

Amphibians. A group of animals all of which have gills in early life, and most of which as adults develop lungs, such as frogs, toads, salamanders.

Angiosperms: The group of flowering plants the seeds of which develop in an ovary.

Antiseptic: A substance such as tincture of iodine, which kills bacteria or prevents their growth.

Appendage: A structure, usually jointed, which is attached to the body, as a leg, an arm, or a tentacle.

Arachnids: The class of arthropods to which spiders and ticks belong.

Auricle: The chamber of the heart which receives the blood from the veins.

Balance of nature: A condition in which the plants and animals of a region maintain relatively unchanging numbers.

Calorie: The amount of heat used in raising the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

Carnivorous: Relating to the carnivora, that is, the animals that eat the flesh of other animals.

Chrysalis: The dormant form of certain insects, in which the pupa is enclosed in a thin hard shell; corresponds to the cocoon in certain other insects.

Enzyme: An organic substance which causes such chemical changes as those of digestion or fermentation, without itself changing.

Ganglion: A mass, or group, of nerve cells.

Germicide: A substance that kills germs, as tincture of iodine.

Habitat: The region in which a plant or animal lives.

Hormone: The chemical product of a ductless gland which affects the development or functioning of some other part of the body.

Lipase: The enzyme which digests fats.

Stomata: Opening in the leaves or stems through which gases leave and enter the plant.

"VE-DAY"

The signing of two surrender documents brought a formal end to hostilities in Europe. On Monday, May 7, at 2:41 A. M. Germany's General Jodl signed the articles of unconditional surrender at Rheims.

Lieut.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith of the U. S. A., Maj.-Gen. Ivan Susloparoff of Russia, and Maj.-Gen. Francois Savez of France, signed for the Allies.

Wednesday, May 9, at 18:01 A. M. all hostilities on the Western and Eastern Fronts were scheduled to cease. Then it was that the second and final scene of Germany's surrender took place. This time the surrender was signed in a suburb of Berlin. Field Marshal Keital, German ground forces, Admiral von Fridebury, Navy, and Col.-Gen. Paul Stumpf, Air Force, signed the "unconditional surrender" terms this time for Germany. The Allies were represented by Marshal Gregory Zhukoff, Russia, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, representing General Eisenhower.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

1. Foundation of public speaking.

(a) A voice that can be heard; (b) correct pronunciation; (c) careful enunciation.

2. These are medium by which a speech is conveyed to an audience.

3. This medium should be a permanent habit of speech not something for special occasion.

1. A speech should have a plan.

2. Decide what you want to do. Point No. two should grow out of point No. one. "Suggestions In Speeches."

1. Give your speech a logical order.

2. Don't put too much in your speech.

A good speech does not consist of a number of facts one after another. Boil down your arguments. Speeches are for the purpose of persuading people. Prove your point by argument or discussion. It is not true or correct just because you said it. You must make it clear by your statements.

3. Don't confine yourself to the bare statement of a point you wish to make, extend it, elaborate it, develop it. Introduce your point, then show by discussion why it is true. A speaker must have enthusiasm. Use natural conversational manner. This imposes less strain on both speaker and audience.

Lose this day loitering, 'twill be the same tomorrow and the next more dilatory,
For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days.
Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute,
What you can do, or dream you can, begin it.
Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it.
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated—
Begin, and then the work will be completed.

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

Looking Ahead with Hal Bohaker

Life is an exacting business. While we are healthy and vigorous, we are sorely tempted to live from day to day and wait for tomorrow's trouble to turn up. On the other hand, if we can plan for tomorrow, if we can safeguard old age, if we can mitigate the disaster of death, how much easier become the problems of today. That's exactly what Life Assurance does for its policyholders. You can solve many of tomorrow's problems by becoming a policyholder of the Sun Life of Canada, thus giving yourself contentment today.

H. C. BOHAKER
Unit Manager
Sun Life of Canada
146 Richmond Street
Charlottetown, P.E.I

LIVERPOOL, England —(CP)— Since September, 1939, when the war began Liverpool docks have handled more than 70,000,000 tons of cargo, R.J. Hodges, general manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, has announced.

FINCHAMPSTEAD, Berkshire, England — (CP) — Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Davis Watson, younger son of Gen. Sir John Watson, V.C., and an extra equerry to the King, has died at the age of 78.

Plant These Crops Once For All-Summer Yield

Vegetables which occupy the garden all summer, and yield continuously from the time they mature until frost ends the harvest, usually should be sown only once.

Hardy varieties should be put in the ground as soon as it has been prepared; and tender kinds should not be planted until the conditions are safe for them.

Here, as with the short-season crops, it is important to avoid sowing more than your family can eat, or put up for the winter. How can this be determined?

The table shows how much space each crop requires to produce one serving for a family of four. You must first decide how well you like each vegetable, and how often each week you will be glad to have it appear on the menu.

Broccoli, you will note, takes 2 feet of space in the row to provide one family serving. It should bear from July 15 until real freezing weather arrives in the fall. That means four full months, or thirteen weeks, in normal seasons in the Chicago area. How often would you like broccoli to be served this summer on your table? Once a week? Then sow 26 feet of broccoli. Twice a week? Thirty-two feet will be required. And so with all the all-season vegetables.

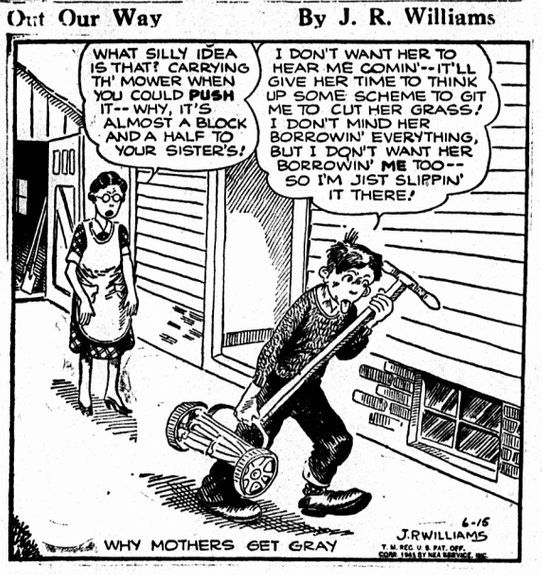
Space estimates given in the table are based upon fertile soil, and should be increased if you doubt the quality of yours. And remember that in garden planning, you need not make everything fit the estimates to an inch, but can give and take, accepting the tables as a general guide, to enable you to balance garden yield with your family needs and avoid having wasteful surpluses of some crops, followed by scarcity of others.

These Crops Occupy Garden Space All Summer

This table shows the space in the garden row required to produce one serving for a family of four.

Lima Beans, 2 ft.
Broccoli, 2 ft.
Cabbage, 2 ft.
Celery, 1 ft.
Collards, 1 ft.
Cucumbers, 1 ft.
Egg plant, 1 ft.
Kale, 1 ft.
Leeks, 2 ft.
Parsley, ½ ft.
Parsnips, 2 ft.
Peppers, 1 ft.
New Zealand Spinach, ½ ft.
Rutabaga, 1 ft.
Salsify, 2 ft.
Squash, 1 ft.
Swiss chard, ½ ft.
Tomatoes, ½ ft.

Out Our Way — By J. R. Williams



Our Boarding House — With Major Hoople

JOE PALOOKA — By HAM FISHER

BRINGING UP FATHER — By George McManus

TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS — By Edw...

TILLIE THE TOILER— DOUBLY LOVELY! — By Webster