THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

THE SPIRIT OF THE CURRICULUM

While the main function of the curriculum is to assist the teacher to guide the thinking, feeling and behaviour of the pupils and thus direct their steps toward the ultimate goals of education, one important fact must not be overlooked, namely, that each individual's thinking, feeling and behaviour are his own, and cannot be imposed by external authority. All the teacher can do is to stimulate. There is no compulsion in education. External domination by force of the lives of children does not lead to growth and development, but rather it arouses antagonisms and produces inhibitions, stultifies and warps, and may even kill the spirit which is the aim of education to kindle. The attitude of mind in which children engage in curricular activities is a consideration fully as important as the activities themselves. In fact, the teacher is urged to comply with the spirit rather than the letter of the curriculum. This must be at all times and under all circumstances in harmony with the objectives of education. The spirit of happy enthusiasm which naturally accompanies interesting and purposeful self-activity is the spirit of the school. Pupils are impelled and not compelled. They are led not driven. The atmosphere is one of wholesome expression, not repression. The watchword is "do", not "don't". Pupils are given ample opportunities to exercise initiative and conduct experiments. The responsibility of planning their own work, of directing their own researches, and of passing judgment upon their own accomplishments, should insofar as their capacities will permit, be transferred from the teacher to the pupils.

SALT

It is estimated that salt is regularly employed in the daily life of mankind in more than 1400 ways. The ancient Jews, Greeks, and Romans used it many years before the birth of Christ. The Roman soldier received part of his pay in salt. This part was known as salarium. Here is the origin of salary, a word which all of us use today.

Formerly nearly all common salt, used for commercial purposes, was produced by the evaporation of sea water. In Canada, several springs in the Niagara Peninsula produced small quantities of salt as early as 1793. Salt was found in the Mackenzie River region early in the nineteenth century. The more extensive commercial production in Canada dates from the discovery of bedded deposits of salt in southwestern Ontario in 1866. In 1917, a large deposit of rock salt was discovered at Malagash, Nova Scotia. In 1921, another deposit was found at Gautreau, Westmorland County, New Brunswick. In Canada, brine wells are prpducing salt in Southern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. In Nova Scotia, at Malagash, is located the chief salt mine. It is not only the biggest salt mine in Canada, but also the largest in the British Empire. To get the sale, the miners go down in the cage 1200 feet. The mine is 100 miles long and 1200 feet deep. Salt is also produced extensively in the United States. In the order of importance the salt-producing states are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, Kansas, California, Texas, Utah and West Virginia. In 1942, 13,693,284 tons of salt were produced in the United States alone. The largest salt mine in the world is located at Wieliczka in Poland, Europe, 6 m. S. E. of Cracow. The depth of this mine is 984 feet. Salt is obtained by mining, by evaporating salt lakes and ocean water and surface beds, and by drilling wells. In the case of wells, double tubes are thrust into them. Water is pumped down the outer tube to dissolve the rock salt and the solution emerges from the inner tube as brine which is then evaporated. Some of the commercial uses of salt: to harden machinery gears, to help make paper and roads, to feed livestock, to pack fish, to smelt copper and silver and lead ores. Then at the Polymer plant at Sarnia, Ontario, about 21,000 tons of it a year are used in the making of synthetic rubber. The salt in the Malagash mine is snow white and is 96.6 per cent pure. When the evaporation method is used for securing salt from the Malagash mine, we find that the solution when pumped to the surface and evaporated, yields 2 1-2 pounds of salt to every gallon.

NAMES OF PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

Frankfurt on Oder, Tn, Brandenburg, Prussia, 50 m. S. E. of Berlin, or River Oder; important commercial centre; three annual fairs; manufactures machinery, firearms, chemicals. Pop. about 71,000.

Stettin: Free Port, Pomerania, Prussia on R. Oder, former of Hanseatic League; waterway connects with Berlin; shipbuilding, machinery, chemicals, oil refining, sugar, paper, porcelain, cement.

Elbing: Port, E. Prussia, Germany; has one of the largest shipbuilding yards in Germany; textiles, leather; ironworks.

Poznam: Formerly Posen, tn., Poland, on R. Warta, 90 m. N. of Breslau; rly. jn.; agricultural machinery, locomotives; trade in grain, cattle, timber, wool; one of the oldest tns. in Poland.

Warta or Warthe, riv., Poland and Prussia; rises in Carpathian Mts. and flows generally N. W. with many windings to join R. Oder at Kustrin; length 445 m.

Gleiwitz, tn., Silesia, Prussia, 43 m. S.E. of Oppian; mining centre; iron foundries; glassworks; chemicals.

Strasbourg, Chief tn., Bas-Rhin, France on R. Ill; famous Cathedral with remarkable astronomical clock; univ. Great German fortress (1870-1918). Chief products are machinery, jewellery, hardware, tobacco; brewing, tanning, printing.

Marienburg, tn., E. Prussia, 27 m. S. E. of Danzig; saw-milling; sugar, agricultural implements.

Kustrin, tn.; Prussia, Germany, at confluence of rivs. Warthe and Oder, 52 m. by rail E. of Berlin; rly jn.; formerly fortified: machinery, hardware.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Capital, Chungking, area 4,914,097 square miles. Population about 457,835,475. Invaded by Japan in 1937. Republic of 24 provinces (China proper) and outer China (Mongolia, Manchuria, Tibet, Sinkiang); eastern end of Continental Asia; world's second largest country, 1-4 larger than Canada; world's largest population, 40 times that of Canada; bordered on the north by Russia, India, Nepal, Burma and Indo-China, in south with Japan and China seas to the east. China proper is a fertile plain with mountains in west; Outer China — desert and mountainous. Cities: Shanghai (3,489,998), Chungking (1,900,000), Peiping (1,556,364), Nanking (1,019,148), and 25 other cities over 100,000 population. Rivers: Yangtse (3,400 m.) world's 4th largest; the Yellow, Sikiang, Hanho. Wealth: Mainly agricultural; small peasant farms; intensive cultivation. Crops: Wheat, barley, maize, millet, vegetables, rice, sugar, indigo; world's 3rd largest cotton producer (2 1-2 to 4,000,000 bales annually); silk and tea in the south. Livestock: Particularly pigs. Mining: Great coal resources (largely untapped); iron ore, tin, antimony (world's largest producer). Industry: Still mainly handicraft but growing number of factories and flour mills. Exports: Textile fibres, animal products, minerals. Imports: Cotton, yarn, wheat, oil, metals, machinery, chemicals. Monetary unit: The Yuon 6 cents. Very ancient civilization of many races, creeds and languages. Before the Japanese invasion the country was progressing rapidly in every sphere.

SILENT READING

"Some years ago he was poor but now he is very rich."

Which of the following statements are true, which are untrue, and which may or may not be true?

1. The land for him is flowing with milk and honey.
2. He is now unable to make both ends meet.
3. He has now full measure and running over.
4. He was once a man of means.
5. He is now a happy man.
6. He has enough and to spare.
7. His means are now scanty.
8. He is living on the fat of the land.
9. His ship has come home.
10. Once he was rolling in wealth.
11. He is not worth a cent.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S HISTORY EXERCISE

1. English, James II, Scotland, Ireland.
2. Graham of Claverhouse (Viscount of Dundee), the Pass of Killiecrankie, killed in battle, scattered.
3. James II, French troops, Londonderry, the Boyne, Aughrim, Limerick.
4. The Massacre of Glencoe, the clan MacDonald of Glencoe, they let pass the day set apart for the taking of the oath of allegiance to William III.
5. France, Cape La Hague, 1692, Ryswick, to give no more assistance to James II.
6. Anne, Mary's sister, the youngest daughter of James II, Act of Settlement, William III, Anne, the heirs of Sophia, electress of Hanover, direct descendants of James I.
7. Anne, Queen Mary, (wife of William of Orange), James II.
8. Sarah Jennings, John Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough.
9. France, the Union of the Kingdoms of France and Spain under one monarch, Austria, Holland.
10. The Duke of Marlborough, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Gibraltar.
11. England, Scotland, Scotch, laws, religion, commercial affairs, taxation.
12. London, Bristol, Norwich, agriculture, woollen goods.
13. Charles I, roads were bad, travel must be by coach and horses, and was therefore expensive, roads were dark and there were many thieves and robbers.

PRIMARY SEATWORK (Homonyms)

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the correct one of the given words:

(1) Rain, reign, rein—

1. I think it is going to ——.
2. Does a King's son always —— after him?
3. Does peace —— in this land?
4. —— your horse in for a moment.
5. Queen Victoria had a long ——.
6. The crops need —— badly.
7. Most people like snow better than ——.
8. The horse should be driven with a tight ——.

(2) Way, weigh—

1. I hope to —— more soon.
2. It is easier to write this ——.
3. Will you kindly show me the —— to town?
4. Columbus set out to find the —— to India.
5. As soon as the ship —— anchor the ship will get under ——.
6. You should —— yourself this ——.
7. Will you come part of the —— with me?
8. This package should —— but three pounds.

(3) Mane, Main, Maine—

1. The horse's —— was black.
2. For many years he sailed over the ——.
3. You will find the business of the town on —— street.
4. The battleship —— was sunk in Havana Harbor.
5. He struggled with all his might and —— to reach the shore.
6. My pony's —— beauty is his pretty ——.
7. His object is to cross the ——.
8. The capital of —— is Augusta.

FLODDEN (Literature)

But as they left the darkening heath,
- - - And broken was her shield.

1. What is the theme of this stanza? The defeat of the Scots in the Battle of Flodden.
2. Give its setting as to time and place. Time, A.D. 1513. Early in the reign of Henry VIII of England. Place: The slope of a low line of hills called Flodden ridge, not far south of the Scottish border about five miles southeast of Coldstream.
3. By whom was Flodden fought? It was a battle between the Scotch under their King James IV, and the English under the Earl of Surrey.
4. Why? When Henry VIII laid claim to the French throne and invaded France, Scotland sent aid to the French King. In retaliation Henry VIII sent a great army against the Scotch which James IV met with his troops at the Battle of Flodden Field.
5. To whom does the 'they" refer? Lady Clare Fitz-Clare and an unnamed Monk. Lady Clare had been travelling in Marmion's charge. As they neared Flodden Field and perceived the English force ready to give battle, Marmion left Clare in a place of safety behind the English lines with a suitable guard, and placed himself and his followers in the ranks of the Earl of Surrey. When Marmion's men were overcome and driven back by the Scottish troops under Home and Huntly, Clare's guard leave her alone and ride to Marmion's aid. Marmion is carried back wounded and dying, and at his command the last of his followers hasten away with orders of battle. The Monk, who has been succouring the wounded and dying on the battlefield, finds Clare and the dying Marmion and aids her in caring for him. He then places Clare on her horse and takes her to Tilmouth Chapel on the Tweed, where she will be safe from molestation.
6. How were the Scottish soldiery placed? In a deep circle around their King.
7. Explain (a) 'more desperate grew the strife"—The battle was fought with greater force and energy as the Scots began to fear defeat; (b) "the English shafts in volleys hailed."—The English arrows fell as thickly as hail; (c) Give the meaning of "headlong charge"—The impetuous, ungovernable attack of the cavalry. "Flank." That part of the army which maintains a position at the side of its area of occupation.
8. Explain. The stubborn spearmen-to-that he fell. The Scottish spearmen were standing with their spears raised ready to resist attack. They were so close that it seemed like a forest of spears. As a man fell another behind stepped into his place, so that their formation was not broken.
9. Explain (a) "Till utter darkness closed her wing", (b) What figure of speech is in this line? (a) Darkness fall resembles the shadow of a bird's closing wing—hence it is called a wing. (b) A metaphor

SPAIN GRANTS U. S. USE OF AIRFIELDS

A commercial air agreement was signed Dec. 2, between representatives of the Spanish and United States governments which permits the United States to use Spanish airfields on three passenger, freight, and mail routes into Europe and Africa to America. The routes are:

1. New York to Lisbon, Portugal, Madrid, Barcelona, Spain; and thence to Marseille, France, and points beyond.
2. New York to Lisbon, Madrid, Algiers, Algeria, and points beyond; and
3. New York to Miami, Fla., through South America to West Africa, to Villa Cisneros in Spanish Morocco, Rio de Oro, French Morocco, Seville, Madrid, Barcelona, Paris, and points beyond.

The accord provides that Spanish air carriers may operate passenger and cargo mail lines through the United States under the same conditions, although each signatory is barred from engaging in purely internal traffic in the other country.

IMPORTANT MEN WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

Canada (B.C.) Minister of Lands is Hon. Edward T. Kenny. Canadian Ambassador to the United States is Hon. Lester B. Pierson. Chief of Staff of Canadian Military Headquarters in London is Lt.-General P. J. Montague. Supreme Commander of the Mediterranean Theatre of War is Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander. Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in the Far East is Marshal Kiementi Y. Voroshilov. Commander of Allied 5th Army in Italy is Lt.-Gen. L. K. Truscott. Commander-in-Chief of Allied 15th Army Group in Italy is General Mark Clark. Secretary of State (United States) is Edward R. Stettinius. Undersecretary of State, U. S., is Joseph C. Grew. United States Ambassador to China is Maj.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley. Commander of U. S. forces operting in China is General Wedemeyer. Acting President of the Executive Yuan (China), (acting-Premier) is T. V. Soong. Minister of War, China, is General Chen Cheng. Foreign Minister, Italy, is Alcide de Gasperi. Premier and Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Poland, is Tomasy Arciszewski. High Commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom is Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald. The Governor-General of Australia is the Duke of Gloucester.

THE WESTERN FRONT

During the week of Nov. 26, the United States Third Army, driving into the Saar Basin, smashed through the Maginot Line to within 4 miles of the German frontier. The United States First Army seized Eschweiler on the Cologne plain, battered its way half through the town of Weisweiler, which they captured on Nov. 26. The United States 7th Army captured Sarrebourg on Nov. 21. The British Second Army, fighting in the north captured Juelich on Nov. 22. On Nov. 27, the U. S. Ninth Army smashed the enemy back to the west bank of the Roer, just south of Juelich. The American Third, on Nov. 28, drove to within 3 1-2 miles of Saarbrucken. On Nov. 29, saw American forces firmly established on the west bank of the Roer River, north and south of Juelich. On Nov. 30, the United States Ninth swept through more German towns to reach the Roer River on its entire front. Dec. 1st, the U. S. Third Army crashed forward to the Saar River, the U. S. Seventh gained 15 miles north of Strasbourg. On Dec. 2, the American Third smashed into the Saar Basin industrial city of Saarlautern, one of the principal sources of coal for the German war machine. The Third pushed to within 6 1-2 miles of Saarbrucken on Dec. 4. Dec. 5 saw Patton's men firmly established on a front 40 miles wide inside Germany, extending from a point east of Luxembourg to within 6 miles across Saar at half-a-dozen points to capture most of the French city of Sarreguemines. In the south the American Seventh and French First Armies were strengthening and widening their lines along the Rhine, clearing Alsace and Lorraine. The German Army, Dec. 17, threw fresh troops against the U. S. First. Using its air force, too, it succeeded in driving into American lines and across the Belgian and Luxembourg frontiers at three points.

ITALY

On Nov. 22, British and Polish troops of the Eighth Army captured Castiglione, about 5 miles southeast of Faenza. The news from Italy from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30 told of no great offensives or victories. On Dec. 3rd, forces of the Eighth Army crashed through German defences in the Po Valley and moved close to Russia. Ravenna was captured on Dec. 5 by Canadian units of the Eighth Army. Dec. 6 saw British and Polish troops smash across the Lamore River to threaten Faenza. The Germans were reported pulling out toward Imolo. On the 15th the Canadians expanded their bridgehead to threaten the eastern part of the enemy-held Po Valley. Faenza was captured Dec. 17, by New Zealand units of the British Eighth Army.

LUZON

Clark Field on Luson Island was captured and American units pushed on to Manila, capital of the Philippines. The town of Santo Cruz on the west coast was captured. United States troops reached the heart of Manila on Feb. 4. They seized the concentration camp of Santo Tomas. The Americans have taken Malacanan Palace and the Grace Park airdrome. Togaytay has been seized. It is 2000 feet high and dominates the Cavite naval base and good roads to Manila from the south.

THE COLORADO POTATO-BEETLE (Continued)

If we take a beetle in the hand, it at first promptly falls upon its back, folds its legs and antennae down close to its body, and "plays possum" in a very canny manner. But if we squeeze it a little, immediately an orange-red liquid is ejected on the hand, and a very ill-smelling liquid it is. If we press lightly, only a little of the secretion is thrown off, but if we squeeze harder it flows copiously. Thus, a bird trying to swallow one of these beetles would surely get a large dose. The liquid is very distasteful to birds, and it is indeed a stupid bird that does not soon learn to let severely alone orange and yellow beetles, striped with black. The source of this offensive and defensive juice is at first a mystery, but if we observe closely we can see it issuing along the hind edge of the thorax and the front portion of the wing covers, the glands in these situations secrete the protective juice as it is needed. The larvae are also equipped with similar glands and, therefore, have the brazen habit of eating the leaves of our precious potatoes without attempting to hide. They seem to know that they are far safer when seen by birds than when concealed from them. Potatoe beetles are biting insects. To destroy we must spray with arsenate of lead or Paris Green

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.

QUICK DRYER

A recently developed electric heat lamp will dry new paint on military vehicles in three minutes.

Famine in Athens was reported to have caused 100,000 deaths in 1942.

Colgate-Palmolive Appointment

ROBERT E. JONES

Mr. C. R. Vint, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Limited, announces the appointment of R. E. Jones as advertising manager.

Mr. Jones' advertising, sales promotion and merchandising experience encompasses several years' service as advertising manager with General Foods Limited.

Well-known in Canadian and American advertising circles through his past-presidency of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, Mr. Jones continues to serve the interests of Canadian advertisers through active participation on committees studying radio, research and press media. Mr. Jones assumes his new duties at Colgate-Palmolive on February 1st.

F. D. R. May Visit London Later

LONDON, Feb. 7 — (CP) — President Roosevelt may visit London "later in the year if possible," most London newspapers reported today.

All these papers quoted "a United States report" that the President was forced to decline an invitation from the King and Queen to visit London while en route to the Black Sea meeting. The suggestion for a later visit then was advanced, the papers said.

Churchill Helped Clear Air For Big Three Conference

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Flat rejection by Prime Minister Churchill of any idea of a combine against Russia helped clear the air for the current Big Three meeting.

The point came up specifically in a proposal from the Spanish dictator, Francisco Franco, for a western Europe alliance against the Soviet Union.

Mr. Churchill turned him down bluntly, it was learned here, and went far beyond the immediate issue by making it entirely clear, in the view of authorities here, that British policy calls for co-operation with Russia and the United States toward a future peace. The Prime Minister nailed the point down by sending copies of the correspondence to President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

The gesture by Franco, one-time friend and virtual ally of Hitler, included an offer of his services as mediator between the Allies and their enemies—in a word, Franco was willing to help negotiate a peace if Mr. Churchill was interested. Mr. Churchill turned that proposal down just as bluntly.

The effort by Franco to salvage something of his political future from the wreckage of Nazi Europe was made last November.

The sharp reply from Mr. Churchill, who spoke "kindly words" about Spain in a speech earlier in 1944, left no doubt that the British Government looks with little warmth upon the present regime at Madrid.

The British view is shared in Washington, where great emphasis is laid on the need for giving every evidence of Allied co-operation, as a means of furthering plans for future peace as well as making certain of final victory in this war.

Franco wrote Mr. Churchill saying he assumed as a matter of course that the political interests of Spain and Britain were intertwined. He suggested a Spanish-British "undertaking" to, in his view, protect western Europe against Soviet Russia.

The Prime Minister's reply was to the point, rejecting any idea of a pact designed to keep Russia out of Europe and making it entirely clear, according to authorities here, that he was not interested in the Franco solicitude for the political future of Britain.

HERE'S FASTER HEALING FOR CHAPPED HANDS

Try formula used by scores of nurses

If you'd like to help heal your rough, sore, chapped hands, take a tip from nurses that even our boys in service swear by! Use the Medicated Skin Cream, Noxzema. Noxzema is so effective because it's not just a soothing cream; it's a medicated formula that not only brings quick relief, but helps heal the tiny cracks and restore normal smoothness.

Nurses were among the first to discover how effective Noxzema is for rough, chapped hands. Scores of them recommend it to their patients. Noxzema is greaseless, vanishes almost at once. See how much it will help you! Get Noxzema today—at any drug or dept. store. 17¼, 39¼, 59¼.

GREEN BAY SCHOOL

Report of Green Bay School for month of January.

Grade X—1. Leo Carragher; 2. Ralph Carragher.

Grade IX—1. Rena Currie; 2. Louis Carragher.

Grade VIII—1. Dorothy Costello; 2. Etta Costello.

Grade VII—1. Louis Costello; 2. Colin Currie; 3. Lorne Cudmore.

Grade VI—1. Gerald Carragher; 2. Bernice Flood.

Grade V—1. Noreen Flood; 2. Doris Costello; 3. Helen Cudmore.

Grade IV (A)—1. Phyllis Cudmore; 2. Austin Costello.

Grade III (A)—Bernice Cudmore.

Grade III (B)—1. Stella Flood; 2. Brendon Costello; 3. Marion Costello.

Grade I (A)—Leo Cudmore.

Grade I (B)—1. Rosaline Flood; 2. Carl Flood; 3. Emma Costello.

Grade I (C)—Brendon Cudmore.

Highest average in Senior Grades: Dorothy Costello, 95.6.

Junior Grades: Noreen Flood, 93.

Teacher—Evelyn A. McQuaid.

Out Our Way — By J. R. Williams

Our Boarding House — With Major Hoople

BRINGING UP FATHER — By George McManus

TILLY AND "CAP" STUBBS — By Edwina

TILLIE THE TOILER — By Rv Webst