

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

As the school year is near its close, this is the final issue of the Educational Horizon for this term. We hope we have satisfactorily solved all problems that have been sent to us during this term.

We herewith express our gratitude for any assistance that has been given us. We are grateful to the publisher, correspondents, and all others who have encouraged us in our efforts. We can report us very finest co-operation wherever co-operative effort was needed.

TEAMWORK IN EDUCATION — (Contributed)

Someone has stated that education alone can save the world from war and destruction. This places upon those bodies entrusted with the administration of education a great task and it will take the best that is in all those agencies to save civilization and to ensure the brave new world so many have talked about a few years ago.

The three bodies responsible for administering the educational work are: the boards of trustees, the department of education and the teachers. They must act as a team if education is to fulfill its task.

The department of education must be the vanguard of educational progress and offer to the children of this Province as wide a range as possible of an educational program as modern science can provide. It must assume its responsibility in educating the public to the financial needs of such a program and on it must rest the largest responsibility for the financing of such a program.

The trustees must keep abreast of all educational trends. They must be ready to be trustees of the educational heritage. They must look upon their responsibilities in a larger light than that of trustees of a building. They must be active in their own field in ad-

Also, we thank the ever increasing number of readers from various parts of Canada and the United States who have written us in praise of our efforts. Your letters inspire us to efforts toward reaching the goal we have set for ourselves.

To our teacher readers, we hope your vacation will come up to your expectations in every respect, and provide you with the rest and relaxation which are so essential to the best work when on duty.

THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF INSECTS

Probably only a minority of insects are distinctly detrimental to man. Yet these obnoxious forms are prominent and well known that popular opinion is apt to condemn all insects thereby.

The harmful activities of insects are:

- (1). They destroy grain, vegetables and fruit.
- (2). They injure shade trees (gypsy moth) and leopards (silk moth).
- (3). They convey many kinds of disease germs to animals and man (fleas, flies, mosquitoes).
- (4). They are agents in the transmission of plant disease by carrying spores and infected material (hoppers and aphids).
- (5). They destroy buildings and wood (beetles, ants, white ants).
- (6). They annoy and injure man by bites and stings (wasps, mosquitoes, gnats).
- (7). They affect (beetles, cockroaches).
- (8). They destroy clothing and fabrics (clothes moths, carpet beetles).
- (9). Some are parasites on domestic animals (fleas, botflies, and lice).

On the other hand, we owe to insects many useful processes and products such as: 1. Pollination of flowers (bees, butterflies, moths). 2. Furnishing of silk (silk moth cocoon). 3. Furnishing of honey and wax (bees). 4. Furnishing of shellac (lac insect). 5. Furnishing of red dye (cochineal insect). 6. Furnishing of material for ink (gall insects). 7. Action as scavengers (maggots, beetles). 8. Killing of injurious insects (ladybugs, ichneumon flies).

BIOLOGY

Biology is the study of living things. The word biology is derived from two Greek words which together mean "the science of life."

Biology deals with all plants and all animals of whatever kinds they may be.

There are many divisions of biological study — for example: Anatomy, study of the details of the structure of plants and animals; Bacteriology, study of bacteria, how they live and how they affect other things; Botany, study of plants; Cytology, study of the details of cells and protoplasm.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan comprises two areas, West Pakistan and East Pakistan, separated from each other by more than a thousand miles.

The two parts of Pakistan have a combined area of 364,218 square miles, slightly more than the area of Ontario.

West Pakistan has common frontiers with Iran and Afghanistan to the west and northwest and with India to the east. It is bounded on the north by the state of Kashmir (claimed by both India and Pakistan) and on the south and southeast by the Arabian Sea.

East Pakistan comprises the provinces of Sind, the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier Province, the centrally administered areas of Baluchistan and Karachi and the States of Kalat, Mekran, Bahawalpur, Kharan, Las-Bela, Khairpur, Chitral, Dir, Swat, Amb and Jundah, all of which states acceded to Pakistan.

East Pakistan, which comprises the Province of East Bengal, and the District of Sylhet, touches India in the north and west. It adjoins Burma in the east and is bounded on the south by the Bay of Bengal. Its area is 53,320 square miles, i.e., it is a little larger than the combined areas of N.S., N.B., and P.E.I.

Climate

The whole of Pakistan lies at approximately the same latitude as Southern California. There are three seasons — winter, summer and the rainy season. In parts of West Pakistan the winter is cold but dry and invigorating. On the plains winter temperatures are relatively mild, 28 degrees at night — much higher than the sub-zero temperatures of many parts of Canada. The summer is hot on the plains where the temperature is 120 degrees by day, though the nights are cool. Between July and September there is the monsoon when about 15 inches of rain falls in the plains and 60 inches in the hills where total precipitation, i.e., rain and snow, in Canada runs from 10 to 40 inches with a few places in the 50's.

The climate of East Pakistan is generally warm and humid in both summer and winter. Temperatures range from 102 degrees at the height of summer to 45 degrees in winter.

The population of Pakistan is 75,842,000. It is the sixth largest state in the world, being exceeded by China (450 million), India (357 million), U.S.S.R. (137 million), the United States (157 million) and by Japan (83 million). Density of the population in East Bengal is 777 persons per square mile while in West Pakistan it is little more than 100 persons per square mile. In some parts of Bengal the density of more than 1,200 per square mile.

Language

Each province of Pakistan has its own language. Bengali is the language of East Bengal, Sindhi of Sind, Baluchi of Baluchistan and Punjabi of the Punjab. But Urdu is the national language which is spoken by a majority of the population.

Religion

Nearly seven-eighths of Pakistan's total population are followers of Islam, the religion founded by the Prophet Mohammed. The Arabic word "Islam" means "submission to the will of God." The doctrine and practice of this religion is based on the Koran. The remaining one-eighth of the population is composed of Hindus, Christians, Buddhists and a sprinkling of Parsees.

The Constitution

Under the terms of the Independence Act of 1947 provision was made for the constitution. A Constituent Assembly was created to prepare a constitution and to act in the interim as a Parliament until the constitution comes into effect. As with other sovereign

states within the Commonwealth of Nations no Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom may apply to Pakistan without legislation enacted by the Parliament of Pakistan.

Pakistan is to be a Federation of autonomous units in which fundamental rights shall be guaranteed. These rights include equality of status, social, economic and political justice, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality. Minorities and backward and depressed classes are to be protected. The judiciary is to be independent. The sovereign rights of Pakistan on land, sea and in the air are to be safeguarded.

The Governor-General (the first was Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the second Khwaja Nazimuddin and the present one, Ghulam Muhammad) is appointed by the Queen on nomination by the Prime Minister. He acts on the advice of the Government.

The Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, and the cabinet are elected by the Constituent Assembly (Parliament) and are responsible to it. The Constituent Assembly was elected by the province on a population basis. It has 69 members.

The business of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan begins with a passage from the Koran in the same way as the business of the Canadian House begins with the reading of prayer. All proceedings of the Assembly are in English. The President of the Assembly corresponds to the Speaker in Canada and the government is divided into a government side and an opposition.

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Tea is grown in the Sylhet and Chittagong districts of East Pakistan. About 60 to 70 million tons are produced each year. Pakistan produces figs, oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, bananas, mangoes, loquats and mazaambiques. Jute and cotton are the most important non-food crops in Pakistan. Jute is used in making ropes, yarn, burlap, carpets and linoleum. Cotton is grown in both East and West Pakistan.

The minerals of Pakistan are: Petroleum, coal, chrome, salt, potassium, gypsum, silica, iron, sulphur, copper, gold and platinum. Sialkot, a city in the Punjab manufactures surgical instruments and sports equipment.

Cottage industries play an important role in the economy of Pakistan. The skilled craftsmen produce leather footwear, saddles, belts, luggage, carpets, furniture, kitchen utensils, blankets, brooks, paper, textiles, brass and copper work, wood carvings, gold embroidered sandals, handbags, ivory carvings and jewellery.

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INDIAN GOVERNMENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, disciple of the late Mohandas Gandhi, was named first President of the Indian Republic.

Although India has renounced any allegiance to the King or Queen of England, she will continue to remain a member of the Commonwealth under an elastic interpretation of Commonwealth association. Prasad will hold office for five years, after which he can be re-elected, according to the new Indian Constitution.

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2. Built canals.
3. Grew grasses and turnips.
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ECOLOGICAL STUDY

Ecology, the study of the relations of plants and animals to their environment. Embryology, study of the earliest stages in the development of plants and animals; Hygiene, study of ways of preserving health. Morphology, study of the forms and parts of plants and animals; Pathology, study of diseases in plants and animals; Physiology, study of the processes, such as digestion, circulation, and the like, of plants and animals; Sanitation, study of ways of securing and maintaining healthful living conditions; Zoology, study of animals.

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POETRY

Epic. An Epic is a long narrative poem written in a noble, dignified style and telling of heroic exploits performed by great heroes. It differs from other narrative poems by the fact that it has greater dignity and sweep and presents more lifelike characters than they do; that is, an epic deals with great national events and with characters who are interesting aside from the story.

Narrative poetry, that is, poetry which tells a story, is one of the oldest forms of literature. In the earliest English literature three classes of narrative poetry were important: (1) Epics; (2) romances — long, imaginative accounts of the love and adventures of fair ladies and brave knights; (3) ballads — short narrative poems, simple in plot and intended to be sung.

Lyric. A lyric may be defined as a poem that expresses personal feeling or emotion of the author. The word lyric is derived from the Greek word for a lyre, an ancient stringed instrument something like the harp. Although many modern lyrics are not intended to be sung, the term lyric, in its broadest sense, includes all hymns and many songs.

Ode: An Ode is a stately lyric poem.

It is the height of folly to throw up attempting because you have failed. Failures are wonderful elements in developing the character.

The question for each one who settles is not what he would if he had the means, time, influence and educational advantages; the question is what he will do with the things he has. He who knows most grieves most for wasted time.

O'Leary and Vicinity

Mr. Lorne Ellis of Toronto, Ont., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ellis of O'Leary.

Mrs. Edwin Turner, accompanied by Mrs. Marne Kennedy, Mrs. L. G. Dewar, Mrs. Albert Noonan and Mrs. Harry MacWilliam, motored to Charlottetown Tuesday, May 26th.

The many friends of Miss Anne MacWilliam, a student at Union Commercial College, Charlottetown, are glad to hear she has returned to her home after being a patient in the Prince County Hospital for an appendix operation.

Mrs. James M. MacWilliam and Mrs. Burton Boates of O'Leary, left for Toronto Tuesday morning, May 26th for a visit. They plan to spend a couple of weeks with their brother, Mr. Harry Wartman and family, also other relatives and friends.

The sympathy of this community is being extended Mrs. Forest Phillips and family of Mt. Royal in the sudden passing of her brother, Mr. Gordon MacArthur of Enmore, early Friday morning, May 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stewart and small son of Halifax, spent the May 23rd week end at the home of Mrs. Stewart's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter MacWilliam, Dunblane.

Mrs. Mae Gillesh, O'Leary, has returned to her home after visiting with relatives and friends in Glenwood.

Friends of Mr. Arnold Boates, O'Leary, are sorry to hear he is laid up with a broken ankle. All hope to see him back on duty again soon.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Carruthers of How-

land from their son, Chief P. O. Willard Carruthers, that he was leaving Halifax May 8th aboard the aircraft carrier Magnificent en route to England where the ship will participate in the Coronation Naval Review.

A Mother's Day program was presented in the Knutsford Baptist Church on Sunday evening, May 24th. The church was nicely decorated with flowers, potted plants, etc. Scripture was read by Mrs. Dr. L. G. Dewar, followed by prayer by Mrs. Avarad Harris. The address was given by Mrs. Earl Jellie, and the meeting closed with hymn and Benediction.

—AZ.

—Cpl. Alfred King, R.C.M.P., and Mrs. King left Borden on Sunday, May 31, for Ontario where they will spend a month's leave before Cpl. King will retire from service. Previous to their departure they were the guests at several social gatherings. On Friday, May 29, Mrs. Douglas MacLean and Mrs. Reginald Rodgers were joint hosts at a bridge party at the Rodgers residence at which Mrs. King was guest of honor. She was presented with a farewell gift after which luncheon was served. On Saturday evening Cpl. and Mrs. King were entertained at a lobster supper given by Mr. and Mrs. J. V. MacDonald at the Borden hotel. An address was read by Mr. Gordon Stewart and Mr. MacDonald presented the guests of honor with a pair of beautiful wool auto blankets. A pleasant evening was spent with music and singing.

Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was written when the composer was 17 years old.

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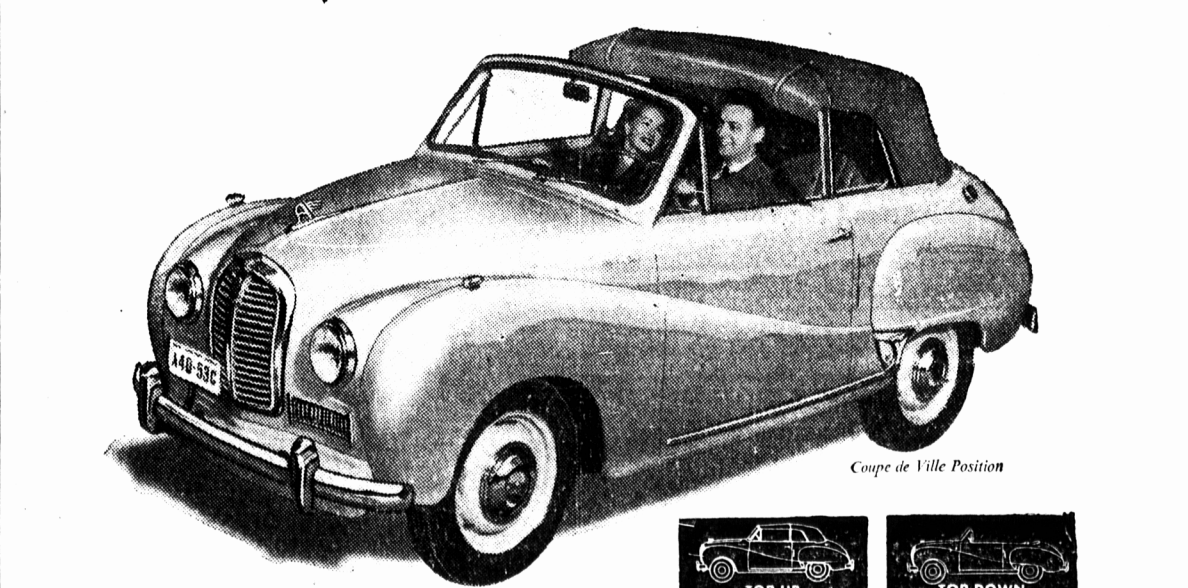
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