

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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 command, 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 in the center of life's concentric circles outward from province to nation, from nation to empire to world.

The citizen must gather from the rich drama of human achievement certain specific lessons: (1) That civilization is a cooperative task; (2) that living in joint responsibility; (3) that the success of the social enterprise depends upon individual effort, sociability, and dependability. 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. Be that which you make others. From friendship comes faith; our faith in our friends, their faith in us. It is our most valued possession. Sesquipedalian. Literally "a foot and a half in length". Applied, usually with a humorous intent, to very long words.

Sestina. A poem of six verses in which the final words of the first stanza appear in inverted order in all the others.

BAUXITE FOR KITIMAT

The basic ore of aluminum is bauxite, a reddish-brown clay which is found only in tropical and sub-tropical zones in sufficient concentration. Bauxite for aluminum production at the world's largest aluminum smelter at Arvida, in Quebec's Saguenay Valley, is mixed in British Guiana and shipped to Canada by boat. Bauxite deposits now being developed in Jamaica will supply the needs of the new Kitimat project.

The bauxite is first crushed and then treated with a hot caustic solution. The residue is removed by pressure filtering. The solution secured by filtering is agitated in large precipitators, then under chemical action, it separates into liquid and solid parts. The solid part, called hydrate, is washed thoroughly before being sent to the kilns. Calcination, which is the last step in this series of operations, takes place in huge oil-fired rotary kilns. The white powder that results is called alumina and it is from this that aluminum is extracted.

Alumina consists of two parts, oxygen and aluminum. The two parts are separated by the electrolytic reduction of the alumina in a bath of molten cryolite. An electric current is passed through a solution of alumina in the cryolite, which comes from Greenland and is kept up to strength with fluorspar mined in Newfoundland. This releases the oxygen in the form of gas and the metallic aluminum accumulates on the bottom of the electric furnace, or pot, from which it is periodically tapped.

THE FOUNDING OF ROYAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW FRANCE

Royal Government was founded in New France because the Company of One Hundred Associates had proven a failure. They did not carry out their promises to bring to New France artisans, laborers and colonists in the stipulated numbers. The Company was very active in making profit from fur-trading but in other respects showed little concern in establishing or developing a colony. At last disgusted with the Company's rule and due to solicitations from the chief officers and settlers in Canada, the French King revoked the charter of The One Hundred Associates and in its place founded Royal Government in 1663.

The officials of Royal Government and their respective duties: (1) The Governor was head of the civil and military matters. He was chosen by the King and was usually of noble birth. (2) The Bishop controlled every detail of church and education. He was nominated by the French King and appointed by the Pope. (3) The Intendant controlled the administration of justice and regulated in detail the life of the colony. (4) The Council consisted of Governor, Bishop and Intendant and (in 1703) of twelve inhabitants. It was an advisory body and none of the laws of the Governor or Intendant were legal until registered by it.

Answer to match exercise. Popocatepetl—c; Rotorus—a; Kookaburra (d); The Taj Mahal (b); The Giant's Causeway—(g); metallic ores are found in—e; yak—j; Tsetse flies—h; Tuareg—k; Spinifex—i; Kauri—m; Hottentots—n; Gurkhas—g; Aconaca—o; Cilician Gates—p; Pyramids—r; Jinn ricksha—s; The Demark of the South—l; Oira Tunnel—u; Maori village—w and w.

Answers to "Complete The Following": 1. Bacon; 2. Talon; 3. Polo; 4. Simon Bolivar, American; 5. Copernicus; 6. Kelsey; 7. Lord Sydenham; 8. Da Gama; 9. Jose San Martin; 10. Hidalgo; 11. Bell; 12. Edison, Phonograph; 13. Valley Forge encampment in S.E. Pennsylvania where George Washington spent the difficult winter of 1777; 14. Venice; 15. Java; 16. St. Louis; 17. Edinburgh; 18. Elizabeth; 19. Mary Queen of Scots; 20. Pittsburg; 21. Wellington; 22. Oliver Goldsmith; 23. Herodotus; 24. Aberdeen; 25. New Hampshire; 26. Barebone's, Little Parliament; 27. Shakespeare, Burns, Burns, Wordsworth; 28. Eagle, Tiger, Oak, Salmon; 29. Neon; 30. Masefield; 32. Fotheringay.

HOBSON'S CHOICE

This phrase is used to indicate a situation where there is no choice. It originated in the story of Tobias Hobson, who kept a stable of forty horses in Cambridge, England. When a customer came to hire a horse, in spite of the fact that apparently he should have a wide choice, he was obliged to take the horse nearest the door. In this way all customers and all horses received equal treatment.

A PARTHIAN SHOT

A parting shot; the final word said when leaving, usually of a provocative or sarcastic nature; a parting remark that stings and leaves the person to whom it is addressed smarting. From the habit of the ancient Parthian in war of shooting at an enemy while fleeing from him.

SEVEN ISLANDS

One of the most amazing transformations brought about by the iron ore development is apparent in the village of Seven Islands. This picturesque fringe of flat, marine sand, mirrored in the blue waters of the Gulf and graced by the seven rock-bound sentinels encircling the harbour, has just celebrated the tercentenary of the arrival of Father Jean Dequen. Formerly the quiet abode of hunters, fishermen and lumberjacks, it is fast becoming a progressive modern town, animated by the frenzied activity of boats arriving at the wharf to disembark construction equipment and supplies, bustling with people coming and going, noisy with the drone of aircraft landing and taking off from the airport, with the hum of a diesel locomotive transporting to warehouses the assorted cargoes of

Incoming freight. The population has at least doubled during the past year. The town has three hotels, a night club, a yacht club and a theatre.

Seven Islands is no longer just part of Letellier township but is incorporated, and officials are conferring with Provincial Government authorities on better town planning to allow for future expansion of the community. With the development of iron ore new industries will be established and the former fishing hamlet will probably be known in the future as the metropolis of the North Shore.

There is no lack of hydro-electric power for all phases of the operation. The terminus at Seven Islands will be supplied by a development on the Ste. Marguerite River, some twenty miles west.

MATCH

1. Charlemagne
 2. Golden Horn
 3. Ulysses
 4. Onomatopoeia
 5. Leonardo da Vinci
 6. elegy
 7. epic
 8. The Persian Gates
 9. allegory
 10. William Hamilton
 11. William Lyon Mackenzie
 12. Jeanne Mance
 13. Aristotie
 14. Aurora
 15. Petrarch
 16. Couplet
 17. Daniel Defoe
 18. Archibald Lampman
 19. Troubadours
- a. A Greek leader during the Trojan War.
b. One of the greatest artists of Italy.
c. A famous king of medieval France and Emperor of the Roman Empire.
d. The magnificent four-mile harbour of Istanbul.
e. A rhetorical device by which the sounds of words either resembles or suggests the thing referred to.
- f. A lyric poem of a mournful or plaintive character, often on the death of some person.
g. A long narrative poem written in a noble, dignified style and describing the exploits of great national heroes.
h. A form of literature in which the words tell of one thing in such a way as to suggest another.

ALFRED EDWARD HOUSMAN (Walter de la Mare)

He was a professor of Latin at Cambridge University, and his poems occasionally show the influence of some of the great classic authors in their restraint, their artistic expression, their melancholy, and their universal appeal. He tried to express in language as simple as that of plain country lad the fundamental emotions of mankind. The emotions expressed are usually tragic, or at least covered with sadness.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The passage into the Red Sea is called the Gate of—
2. The Matterhorn (14,782 feet high) is a peak of the—
3. The two leading kinds of livestock raised on the pampas are—
4. There are so many varieties of climates in Chile, because—
5. Texas and Louisiana produce most of the world's supply of—
6. Minneapolis has a huge manufacturing industry.
7. The boundaries of the zones of the earth are determined by—
8. Lines that meet at the North and South Poles are called—
9. A large city near the southern end of Lake Michigan is—
10. The State of U.S.A. that leads in cheese making is—
11. Travellers going west, when they come to the 180 degree meridian, set their— ahead and when going east, they set their— back.
12. The Platypus is an egg-laying mammal. It is found in—
13. The national flower of Australia is called—
14. The Bahamas a group of islands lying north of the Greater Antilles.
15. The Greater Antilles are—, and—
16. Fjords are usually— at the mouth, with— water inland.
17. Fjords are numerous on the w. coasts of—, and—
18. Grimsby is the main centre of the— industry of the North Sea.
19. The greatest coal exporting town of the world is—
20. The desert of Atacama is famous for its—
21. Santiago is situated on the— river.
22. The Golden State is—
23. The Peninsula State is—
24. The Centennial State is—

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

A comedy by Shakespeare. There are two main plots. One concerns the love affairs of Beatrice and Benedick, who fall in love as a result of the clever schemes of their friends; each one being told the other is pining away of unrequited passion. The other plot has to do with a conspiracy against Beatrice's gentle cousin, Hero, who is engaged to Claudio of Aragon. Hero's uncle, Don John, from hatred of her father, bribes Hero's waiting maid to impersonate her mistress and keep a rendezvous with him, and then invites Claudio to witness it. Claudio rejects his bride at the altar, but later the matter is finally cleared up.

This is an abridged form of the complete play and should, if at all possible be acted by the class. Note carefully the clever repartee between Benedick and Beatrice, also Beatrice's cutting remarks on Benedick even when he is not present. Notice how quickly each one picks up the other's words and turns them against the speaker. Note the plan by which Benedick was led to fall in love with Beatrice. Note how successful it was.

In Act II, Scene III we must remember that the following quotations are not heard by Benedick although all the rest of the conversation is:

(a) "See you where Benedick hath hid himself?"
(b) "Oh, ay! stalk on, stalk on! the fowl sits."
(c) "Bait the hook well; this fish will bite."
(d) "He hath taken the infection; and going, noisy with the drone of aircraft landing and taking off from the airport, with the hum of a diesel locomotive transporting to warehouses the assorted cargoes of

KASHMIR

Indian state, N.W. India. Surface consists of mountainous and rich valleys, the latter 5,000 feet above sea level; includes basin of Upper Indus, and is crossed by R. Jhelum (which widens into several lakes) and its tributaries. Agricultural and pastoral; extensive forests; woollen cloth, shawls, silver work, and wood carving. Fine climate; health resort. Cap. Srinagar, area 84,258 sq. m. Pop. (1931) 3,331,000.

After World War II, the India which for hundreds of years had been ruled over by Great Britain, was partitioned into two nations now known as India and Pakistan. India, the larger of the two countries, has a population most of which follows the Hindu religion, while Pakistan's population is mostly Moslem. The difference in religion is the main reason that the two nations were created out of the old India.

Now India and Pakistan are having a serious dispute over Kashmir, a land which is on the northern tip of India and adjacent to the western portion of Pakistan. India took control of Kashmir during fighting there in 1947. The United Nations has been trying to hold an election in Kashmir to let the people themselves decide the future.

PACIFIC PACT

Three nations signed a Pacific defense pact at San Francisco, on the sixth anniversary of Japan's surrender. The United States, Australia and New Zealand were the signatories of what was described as "the basis of peace in the Pacific"

UNCURK—United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
Braille. An alphabetic system of raised points by which the blind are enabled to read and write, invented by Louis Braille.

PLANT FAMILIES

The apple is a cousin of the rose. Saying that one plant is a cousin of another is a way of saying that they both belong to the same plant family. Both the apple and the rose belong to the rose family. This family also belong the pear, cherry, strawberry, raspberry, peach and many other plants. All of the plants in the rose family came from the same ancestor. No one knows exactly what that ancestor plant was.

It is not always easy to tell at a glance what plants belong to the same family. How do scientists know what plants belong together in a family? They can tell which flowering plants are cousins by studying their flowers. An apple tree does not look very much like a wild rosebush, but an apple blossom is really very much like a wild rose. The flowers each have five separate petals. They each have many stamens. They each produce ovules, although they do not have the same number of pistils. The petals of both kinds of blossoms are folded up inside the buds in the same way.

MATCH

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Plants: | Families: |
| 1. Potato | a. Goosefoot |
| 2. Lemon | b. Mallow |
| 3. Beet | c. Nightshade |
| 4. Archihylock | d. Compositae |
| 5. Cotton | e. Rue Family |
| 6. Dandelion | f. Mustard |
| 7. Turnip | g. Grass |
| 8. Celery | h. Violet |
| 9. Clover | i. Pea |
| 10. Wheat | j. Celery |
| 11. Pansy | k. Cruciferae |
| 12. Oak | l. Scrophulariaceae |
| 13. Pumpkin | m. Beech |
| 14. Onion | n. Gourd |
| 15. Peony | o. Lily |
| | p. Buttercup. |

FUNGI

Fungi lack the green substance which most plants contain and therefore are unable to make their own food. They live entirely upon other plants or animals, or upon food and other organic matter which is produced by living things. Strangely enough, fungi may be either beneficial or harmful, depending upon the nature of their activities. Disease, food spoilage, and decay rank high among the destructive processes of fungi. On the other hand, the activities of certain members of this group in food processing, in industry, and in relation to soil fertility are exceedingly useful.

Bacteria, yeasts, molds, mushrooms, fungi, smuts, and mildews are fungus plants which are known to everyone.

There are many different kinds of molds. Some kinds grow on fruit. Others on vegetables. Still others grow on almost anything that is damp. There are blue molds, black molds, red molds, and green molds. All of them grow from spores. They belong to a group of plants called fungi. Puffballs and other mushrooms belong to the same group. Mushrooms grow from spores too. On the underside of some mushrooms, there are little folds. Spores grow on these folds. When the spores are ripe, they fall to the ground. Then they grow into new mushroom plants, just as mold spores grow into new mold plants.

This Department is organized by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 51-3 Felling St. Charlottetown.

PROUD RACE
Wales was ruled by sovereign princess from the earliest times until the death of Llywelyn in 1282.

FAST EXIT
PICTOU, N.S. — (CP) — When a burning tar barrel sent billows of smoke into the air, Sir William Dawson School here, the teachers and pupils showed benefits of fire drills. The whole building was emptied in one minute 30 seconds.

AFRICAN LAKE
Lake Victoria Nyanza in Africa, covering 26,200 square miles, is 5,600 square miles smaller than Lake Superior.


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