

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

I appreciate the opportunity afforded by the Editor of Educational Horizon, Mr. MacFadyen, to offer a few suggestions to teachers and parents. I trust they may be of some little use.

As the end of the year approaches, the matter of grading becomes one of great importance. We feel that as far as possible the person who teaches a pupil should be the one to determine his fitness to pass on to new and more advanced work. In this, however, teachers should show great care. There is evidence all around us of the fact that many pupils are hurried through the work of a grade and promoted without the proper foundation for future study. Most of the failures in the Entrance Examinations to Prince of Wales College are due to inadequate preparation in the elementary work. Teachers and parents should realize that they are being neither kind nor just to their children in hurrying them through the grades.

Another problem facing teachers at this season is the decision

as to a school for the next year. The moving of teachers from school to school is certainly one of the weak points in our educational organization. To know the pupils, their parents and indeed the district generally, is of great value to a teacher in her efforts to give a good teaching service. Where teacher and district are getting along well, there is every reason for continuing the partnership.

Now a brief word to parents and ratepayers. There is no more important day in the whole year for your community than the day of the Annual School Meeting—this year June 28th. On that day adequate provision is made (or not made) for the education of your children for the coming year. School districts have been doing well in increasing their expenditures for a better school service. Every parent and interested ratepayer should be present at the Annual Meeting to see that the good work is continued.

L. W. SHAW  
Director of Education.

robes the medical world laughed and the battle was on. Pasteur said that all microbes must come into their victims through the air. The professors answered that microbes can generate spontaneously. All France was stirred by this war which, of course, Pasteur won.

When he was 45 he almost died of a brain hemorrhage after

which he was paralyzed on one side. Still he worked and brought to the world pasteurization, vaccination and astounding knowledge of the deadly microbes of disease and infection. His last work was immunization against rabies. Rich in years and honors Pasteur died on September 28, 1895, exhorting to the end: "One must work!"

### JOSEPH WEDGWOOD

He was England's greatest potter. He was born in 1730, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to one of the country's foremost potters. When he had learned the trade, Wedgwood set up his own works in the old town of Burslem. For his designs he drew upon recently published books showing illustrations of Greek vases. His best known wares were the basalt, the Jasper, and the Queensware.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Although India has renounced any allegiance to the king, she will continue to remain a member of the Commonwealth under an elastic interpretation of Commonwealth association. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 64-year-old disciple of the late Mohandas Gandhi, was named the first President of the Indian Republic. Prasad will hold office for five years, after which he can be re-elected, according to the new Indian constitution.

He is the chief of state, with the formal function of appointing the Prime Minister and commanding the armed forces. His powers are subject to advice of his cabinet. The cabinet is directly responsible to the Lower House of Parliament, the 500-member House of the people, elected according to population.

### CADDIS FLIES

The Caddis Flies are night fliers. Their parchment-like or leathery wings are folded like a roof over the back, and from the side the caddis fly appears as an elongated triangle with unequal sides. The front wings are long and the hind ones shorter and wider; the antennae are long and threadlike and always waving about for impressions; the eyes are round and beadlike; the feet are long and these insects have an awkward way of walking on the entire tarsus which gives them an appearance of kneeling.

Most of the species are dull-colored, brownish or gray, the entire insect often being of one color. The mother caddis fly lays their eggs in the water. Perhaps some species drop the eggs in when hovering above, but in some cases the insect must make a diving bell of her wings and go down into the water to place her eggs securely. The wings are covered with hair and not with scales, and therefore they are better fitted for diving than would be those of the moth.

### METAMORPHIC ROCKS

Metamorphic means changed; it is therefore to be understood that metamorphic rocks are those rocks whose texture and mineral content have been changed since they were originally formed as igneous or sedimentary rocks. They may have decayed or they may have been made stronger by the process; but in general the term is used to mean changes that have occurred in rocks as a result of great weight, heat, movement, and

pressure, in the presence of water and gasses. The depth within the earth's crust at which the process took place determines chiefly which factor was most important in bringing about the change. Some common metamorphic rocks are slate, formed from clay; marble, formed from limestone; quartzite, from sandstone; and anthracite coal from soft coal.

### RIVERS

Yalu, Korea; Most of its course forms the boundary between Korea and Manchuria. Upper basin richly forested; much timber floated down to Wu-ju, below which the river is navigable; length 300 miles. Euphrates is largest river in West Asia, called in the O.T. "the great river". Source, in Anatolia, consists of two branches, Kara-Su and Murad-Su; flows through mountainous region of Taurus; enters Syria, and at Abu Kamal flows into Iraq; is joined by R. Tigris at Kurna; united river called Shatt-al-Arab. The river in middle and lower courses flows through plains, deserts and swamps sparsely cultivated plain well watered by canals. Near Basra quantities of dates and rice are grown. Banks of river team with ancient remains representing all periods; site of Babylon. Great floods take place due to melting snows on the mountains of upper course. Length, c. 1800 miles.

Tigris river, Iraq; Rises in two head streams in mountains of Kurdistan and Armenia; flows S.E. and after a course of 150 miles unites with Euphrates at Kurna. Chief tributaries are Greater Zab, Lesser Zab, and Diyala; flows through fertile alluvial district; the home of one of the oldest civilizations of the world; important towns and ruins on its banks are Diarbekr, Nineveh, Mosul, Baghdad and Kut. Hwang-Ho is one of the chief rivers of China; rises near sources of Yangtze Kiang in Tibet, and flowing N.E. traverses N.W. China and part of Mongolia; re-enters China flowing S.E. and N.E.; enters Gulf of Pohai; drains basin of 600,000 sq. miles, and is c. 2,500 miles long. Liable to destructive floods, hence known as "China's Sorrow". Jordan River, Palestine, rises on slopes of Mt. Hermon; flows through Sea of Galilee and rift valley into the Dead Sea.

- FILL IN THE BLANKS**
1. \_\_\_\_\_ a physician who is an eye specialist.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ of light means the bending of rays of light when they pass at a slant from one transparent material into another.
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ is an opening through which light enters the eye.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two kinds of telescopes.
  5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mirror used in flashing a message.
  6. \_\_\_\_\_ is called a magnet.
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ ends of a magnet are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ wire that is wrapped with a poor conductor is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ the path a current of electricity follows is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ two kinds of electricity are \_\_\_\_\_.
  11. \_\_\_\_\_ another name for frictional electricity is \_\_\_\_\_.
  12. \_\_\_\_\_ every car has a \_\_\_\_\_ battery in it.
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ means a really empty space is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  14. \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide is a \_\_\_\_\_ of carbon and oxygen.
  15. \_\_\_\_\_ soil which is neither acid nor alkaline is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ the level at which water stands in the ground is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  17. \_\_\_\_\_ means the growing of a regular succession of different crops in a field.
  18. \_\_\_\_\_ add nitrogen to the soil.
  19. \_\_\_\_\_ the wearing away of soil by wind and running water is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  20. \_\_\_\_\_ there are roughly \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of insects.
  21. \_\_\_\_\_ the use of poison gas in fighting insects is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  22. \_\_\_\_\_ the lac insects are natives of \_\_\_\_\_.
  23. \_\_\_\_\_ Carnine comes from \_\_\_\_\_.
  24. \_\_\_\_\_ Cantharidin comes from the bodies of \_\_\_\_\_ beetles.
  25. \_\_\_\_\_ Honewydew is eaten by the \_\_\_\_\_.
  26. \_\_\_\_\_ there are about \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of mammals.
  27. \_\_\_\_\_ the age of most kinds of trees can be told from \_\_\_\_\_ in the wood.
  28. \_\_\_\_\_ our largest plants are \_\_\_\_\_.
  29. \_\_\_\_\_ most of the sugar-making in a tree is done in the leaves of the tree. It is done by tiny green dots called \_\_\_\_\_.
  30. \_\_\_\_\_ these tiny \_\_\_\_\_ are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tree factory.
  31. \_\_\_\_\_ broad-leaved trees are often called \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
  32. \_\_\_\_\_ Conifers are often called \_\_\_\_\_.
  33. \_\_\_\_\_ first forest industry in Canada was \_\_\_\_\_.
  34. \_\_\_\_\_ Three wild flowers that grow in your locality are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  35. \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Four insects which have preyed on Canada's forests are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  37. \_\_\_\_\_ Three injurious forest fungi are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  38. \_\_\_\_\_ Three insect-destroying birds are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  39. \_\_\_\_\_ Bees are kept in an \_\_\_\_\_.
  40. \_\_\_\_\_ Light travels at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ miles per second.
  41. \_\_\_\_\_ Plants that live for more than two years are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  42. \_\_\_\_\_ A common fibre plant is \_\_\_\_\_.
  43. \_\_\_\_\_ The North Magnetic pole is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.

**SIR WILLIAM CROOKES**  
Sir William Crookes was a British scientist. He was born in London in 1832; died there in 1919; invented the radiometer. In his honor, the "Crookes tube" was given its name. The tube which he invented was a glass bulb from which nearly all the air had been taken out. Entering the bulb at one end was a wire which carried electricity.

**BEQUEREL**  
Toward the end of the last century a French scientist named Henri Becquerel had studied the metal known as "uranium". He found that certain minerals containing the element uranium would make pictures on photographic plates in the dark! Something in the minerals was sending out a sort of light which could not be seen directly, but which the photographic plate could see.

**ROENTGEN (Roentgen)**  
William Roentgen was a German physicist. He was born in Prussia in 1845, and was educated in Holland and at Zurich, Switzerland, where he received his doctor's degree at the age of twenty-two. He taught at the universities of Wurzburg and Strassburg, and in 1879 was made professor of physics at Wurzburg. It was at this university that he made his great discovery about X-rays, or Roentgen Rays as they were called in honor of him. He died at Munich, Germany in 1923. X-ray machines, Crookes tubes and radium have done much to bring about the modern knowledge of atoms. All of them shoot out electrons, and electrons are part of atoms.

**LOUIS PASTEUR**  
He was born in 1823 in Dole, Jura, France, and was the son of a tanner. The first 20 years of his life gave no indication that he was to give to the world some of the greatest scientific discoveries of all time. In 1842 he was graduated from Royal College at Besancon with only "mediocre" in chemistry. The lectures of J. B. Dumas at Besancon in Paris first inspired him to be a chemist. Research on racemic acid was the first of his contributions. Then when he advanced his theories about micro-

### MATCH

- 1-Baudouin
- 2-Jacob Malik
- 3-Boycott
- 4-Hon. Liaquat Ali Khan
- 5-Dr. F. Malan
- 6-Dr. Syngman Rhee
- 7-Premier of Australia
- 8-Dr. Keenleyside
- 9-Stalemated
- 10-Hirohito
- 11-John Foster Dulles
- 12-George Marshall
- 13-Lester Pearson
- 14-Narollah
- 15-Henri Queuille
- 16-Bao Dai
- 17-Charles Wilson
- 18-Ho Chi Minh
- 19-Aggressor
- 20-Walter Gifford
- 21-Vincent Auriol
- 22-Jan Christian Smuts
- 23-Dwight Eisenhower
- 24-Norman Wells
- 25-Nehru
- 26-T. W. L. Prowse

- (a). President of South Korea.
- (f). Robert G. Menzies.
- (g). Heads U.N. Technical Assistance Unit.
- (h). Reduced opponent to a standstill without defeating him.
- (i). Emperor of Japan.
- (j). United States Ambassador to Japan. He accused Russia of seizing a group of small islands off the northeast coast of Japan.
- (k). United States Secretary of Defense.
- (l). Minister of External Affairs for Canada.
- (m). Narollah Entezam.
- (n). Premier of France.
- (o). Once an Emperor as head of Viet Nam.
- (p). United States defence mobilizer.
- (q). One who attacks first.
- (r). United States Ambassador to Britain.
- (s). The leader of the Communist forces in Indo China.
- (t). President of France.
- (u). Was twice Prime Minister of South Africa. Died in 1950.
- (v). Atlantic Pact general.
- (w). Crown Prince of Belgium.
- (x). Oil Field.
- (y). Prime Minister of India.
- (z). Governor of P. E. I.

- (a). Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.
- (b). To shut out from all social and commercial intercourse.
- (c). Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- (d). Russian delegate to the U. N. Security Council.

### CURRENT EVENTS (Review)

The British Ambassador to United States is Sir Oliver Franks. General Dwight Eisenhower of the United States was named by President Truman as commander-in-chief of at least 1,000,000 men for the protection of Western Europe.

The 12 Atlantic Pact powers are: Great Britain, Canada, United States, France, Iceland, Denmark, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal and Luxembourg. The following members of the Security Council of the United Nations have recognized the Communist Government: Britain, Russia, India, Norway and Yugoslavia.

Princess Elizabeth's second child was born on August 15, 1950. She will be third in line of succession to the throne. Florence Chadwick from San Diego, California, on August 8, set a new record in swimming the English Channel in 13 hours and 28 minutes.

Formosa. It is an island about 100 miles from China and near to the Philippines and Japan. The first settlers who came there from Europe called it "Beautiful Island" because of its high mountains and thick green forests. This island is about two-thirds the size of Nova Scotia. It has a population of over seven million while Nova Scotia has a little over one-half a million. The people on Formosa are Chinese. Most of them are farmers. Chiang Kai-Shek's forces, called the Nationalists, who have been occupying Formosa since they were driven from China are opposed to the Chinese Communist rule. Formosa is of considerable value as a military base to the country that holds it. The Japanese took this island from China in 1895 and built electric power plants and used Formosa's rich coal mines and forests to supply new industries, such as paper mills, sugar refineries, and cement and chemical plants. They also directed the building of irrigation works to help increase the output of crops.

The Governor of British Columbia is Hon. Clarence Wallace. General Assembly. It is the largest division of the United Nations, and the one in which all members are represented. Delegates of the 60 U.N. member-nations come together at Assembly sessions to study and discuss problems of general world interest. All nations have an equal voice and vote at these meetings. No nation has veto power in the Assembly. While this body does not have authority to take direct action in disputes which threaten the peace, as the Security Council does, it can discuss such conflicts and, under certain conditions it can make investigation of them. The Assembly has proved to be an effective body. International Court of Justice. This "World Court" consists of 15 judges chosen by the General Assembly. No nation engaged in a dispute involving international law, is compelled to go before the court. When, however, two countries in conflict voluntarily take their case to the Court, they must abide by its decision. The Court meets at The Hague, Holland. General George Marshall is U.S. Defence Secretary. Indonesia became the 60th member of the United Nations. The Republic of Indonesia came into being in December, 1949. Council of Europe. In 1949 the

### THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

As the school year is near its close, and as many pupils will soon be writing the matriculation examinations to P.W.C., this will be the final issue of The Educational Horizon for this term. We hope that we have satisfactorily answered the many questions which we have received during the past year. We have learned a great deal since accepting this position and chiefest of our lessons was the value of united effort. It is likewise a pleasure to record the co-operation achieved in consultation with the Director of Education. He has given courteous attention to our requests. Those consultations have, but confirmed the opinion, viz. that a very large measure of active co-operation between the Department of Education and the teachers of this province is a necessity if there is to be anything more than a pompous array of words in our pronouncements and protestations on behalf of education. We herewith express our gratitude for the assistance he has given us this year. We are grateful to the publishers, contributors, correspondents, and all others who helped and encouraged us in our effort. We can report the very finest co-operation wherever co-operative effort was needed. Our main thought throughout the year has been to give the teachers and pupils as much help and service as possible. We have endeavored 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 realize that the scope has been limited and that it has fallen to cover the work of all grades. To our teacher readers we hope the vacation period will provide you with the rest, relaxation and change which are so essential to the best work when on duty.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Miss MacFadyen, 81-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

### Napoleon and Uncle Elby By Clifford McBride



### OUR BOARDING HOUSE Major Hoople



### OUT OUR WAY By J. R. Williams



### THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW! By Fagaly and Shorten

