

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

EDUCATION WEEK

The purpose of Education Week is to encourage Canadians to examine their educational system, to help in its development. Criticism by parents, rate-payers and teachers, provided it is sincere and based upon accurate information, can make a very valuable contribution to our schools, our teaching methods and the effectiveness of education in today's changing world.

In these times of high taxes for defence and social security, and a

steadily climbing cost of living, it is easy to fall into the dangerous state of taking education for granted. Education Week is a time for every citizen to clarify his or her thinking on the real purposes of education.

Your interest, your ideas, your active participation are vital to the improvement of education in Canada. The home, the church, the school, the farm industry and commerce, management and labor, all have responsibilities in this continuing process.

HINTS FOR CHORAL READING

1. Read the poem silently several times to make sure you have the meaning of it.
2. Decide which part should be read slowly and which rapidly.
3. Breathe deeply.
4. Decide where you should pause for breath.
5. Speak all words clearly.
6. Let your tongue, lips and jaws move freely.
7. Watch the conductor so you

will read in the correct time and rhythm.

Some poems may be read by the whole class together; others are better if they are read in parts. Collect some short poems which you would like to read in class and ask your teacher to help you arrange them for reading in your speaking choir. You may wish to use prose material for your reading, too.

GUIDES FOR DISCUSSION

1. Be sure you have a leader to start the discussion.
2. See that the topic has been written on the blackboard, so everyone will know what you are talking about.
3. Learn something about the topic before the discussion begins.
4. Do not try to do all the talk-

ing. Others have a right to express their opinions too.

5. Be polite at all times.
6. Do not interrupt someone else who is speaking.
7. A good "discussion" demands that you must be a good listener most of the time.
8. Speak clearly

LET'S TAKE A LOOK AT EDUCATION

With this statement the sponsors of Canadian Education Week present their 1952 folder which emphasizes again that Education is Everybody's Business. Following an introduction explaining the purposes of Education Week, this year's national folder presents briefly some pertinent statements in Our Students, Curriculum, School Facilities, Our Teachers, and School and Community.

Professional educators as well as laymen, are guilty at times of making ill-conceived public statements about new practices in the educational process. Wise counsel through proper channels will more effectively bring about desirable adjustments.

Education Week aims to promote orderly discussion of all aspects of education, and to engender a spirit of partnership which will result in progress in the worthy task of developing good citizens, aware of their responsibilities as well as their rights, and equipped with the tools of knowledge and skills to enable them to enjoy full and useful lives. Let's Take A Look At Education and act with wisdom in the light of our knowledge. C.T.F. Newsletter.

The work of good schools does not stop with boys and girls. It follows them into the community—enriching every house—benefiting all.

"In a democracy, all the people partake of the role of rulers, and if they are to fill that role, they, in their youth and in their later years, must be educated for it."

The population of the world is 2,378,000,000. The density of the world's population varies greatly among its regions. In Africa it is estimated at 7 persons per square kilometer, in Oceania one person per square kilometer. In Africa, however, large parts of the continent consist of desert area unsuitable for human habitation. This is also true of some parts of Oceania, such as Australia.

In the United States and Canada and in Latin America the density is 8 persons per square kilometer. For Asia as a whole the figure is 47, but this is not a typical figure. In the Near East it is 12; in South Central Asia, 100; in Japan 223 and in the remaining Far East, 41 as a whole, excluding the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union, the density is 22 persons per square kilometer. Within the region, however, there is also great variation; 78 in Northwest Central Europe; 88 in Southern Europe, and 12 in Eastern Europe. The population of the world has more than doubled since 1880.

The progress of medical science, application of public health techniques and improvement of living conditions in some areas have kept people alive. The infant death rate has been decreasing and industrial casualties have been reduced by safety measures and improved working conditions. In the future these factors will influence population rates even more than they have done in the past.

Of particular interest in the world population report is the fact that the colored peoples outnumbered the whites almost three to one. Juan Peron was re-elected for a six-year term as president of Argentina.

The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain is Anthony Eden. W.A.

THE DANGLING PARTICIPLE

- A participle is said to be loose or dangling when it does not modify a noun or pronoun.
- A participle introducing a sentence should always modify the subject of the sentence. Avoid dangling participles.
- Write the following sentences correctly by making the participle modify the subject of the sentence.
1. I fell and hurt my leg coming home from school.
 2. Reaching the top of the hill, a beautiful sunset was seen.
 3. Opening the door, the thermometer was found to register above zero.
 4. Lost: A leather purse by a poor man containing three two dollar

5. We found those beautiful berries walking up the hill.
6. I heard a strange noise walking over the bridge.
7. We called the police, frightened by the noise.
8. The man was able to catch his hat running down the street.
9. Noticing a draft, the door was closed.
10. The children look in at the open door coming home from school.
11. The soldier saluted the officer raising his hand to his forehead.
12. The automobile belongs to me parked in front of the school.



British soldiers called out to quell the recent rioting by Egyptian terrorists are seen in action here in Ismailia, one of hotspots in troubled Suez canal zone area. As a result of the rioting in Ismailia, and later outbreak of violence in Cairo, King Farouk has placed all Egypt under martial law for the next two months until order has been restored to trou-

bled country. Further outcome of outbreak, which caused death of 62 people in capital, saw the king oust two-year-old Wafdist government of Mustapha Nahas Pasha—for failure to keep peace—in favor of new independent government of Ali Maher Pasha, which is still dedicated to policy of quelling the British from Egypt.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

It is the world's tallest "obelisk." It is 555 feet high and weighs more than 81 tons. On July 4, 1848, the cornerstone was laid. Sixteen years later, when the monument had reached 156 feet, the project was abandoned because of lack of funds.

In 1878 Congress apportioned \$200,000 to complete the monument but an additional million dollars was needed before it was finished.

The aluminum tip was put in place during a howling gale on Dec. 6, 1884.

A million tourists visit the monument every year. An electric elevator ascends in 1 1/2 minutes to a room where visitors look out over the city. Many of them choose to walk down the 898 steps to look at the carved blocks presented by individuals, organizations, cities, states and foreign countries.

SEATWORK FOR PRIMARY GRADES

Each answer is a word containing the letters (a):

1. The postman brings me to the door () ; 2. I am frozen () ; 3. Children carry water in me () ; 4. I am part of a railroad track () ; 5. People sit on me () ; 6. Men drive me into wood

with a hammer () ; 7. I grow on your hands () ; 8. I grow on your head () ; 9. I come from the clouds () ; 10. You breathe me every minute () ; 11. You feel me when you cut your finger () ; 12. I grow in the fields in summer ()

RIDDLES

1. What has a face but no hair?
2. What has a head but no neck?
3. What has two hands but no feet?
4. What has an elbow but no arm?
5. What has four legs but no arms?

6. What has teeth but no mouth?
7. What has a tongue, but cannot speak?
8. What has eyes but cannot see?
9. What has ears but cannot hear?

CONJUNCTIONS

Do not say:
You act like you were sick.
I didn't know as I had done it.
Neither you nor I can go.
You can't go without you get an invitation.

You act as though you were sick.
I didn't know that I had done wrong.
Neither you nor I can go.
You can't go without an invitation.

MARJORIE PICKTHALL

Marjorie L.C. Pickthall was born in a small house on Oxford Road near Chiswick, in Middlesex, England, Sept. 14, 1883. While Marjorie was still very young, the little family moved to a cottage at Knapp Hill, near Woking.

In 1889, when Marjorie was six years old, it was decided that the best interests of the little family would be served by moving to Canada. The Pickthalls took up residence in Toronto, and here Marjorie lived for twenty-two years.

1898, she sold her first story to the Toronto Globe. Her story is entitled "Two Ears".

While Marjorie Pickthall was preparing her first book of poems for the press she was endeavouring to solve the problem of a career. She finally decided to invest her time and talents in writing. She did not doubt her ability, but she gravely questioned her resources of strength, and doubted whether she could undertake that stern application which such a career must inevitably demand of her.

Accordingly it became necessary that she should at once make an effort to repair her health, and to this end it was decided that a complete change was necessary.

In 1912 she returned to England, where she was welcomed by her uncle, Dr. Mallard, of Hammersmith, London. Receiving the best of medical attention, and being revived by the affectionate atmosphere of her uncle's home, she soon felt the restoration of her strength and regained her former healthy outlook upon life. (To be continued.)

At the age of fifteen, that is in 1898, she sold her first story to the Toronto Globe. Her story is entitled "Two Ears".

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CURRENT EVENTS

WORLD'S POPULATION

The population of the world is 2,378,000,000. The density of the world's population varies greatly among its regions. In Africa it is estimated at 7 persons per square kilometer, in Oceania one person per square kilometer. In Africa, however, large parts of the continent consist of desert area unsuitable for human habitation. This is also true of some parts of Oceania, such as Australia.

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agreement on a truce in Korea until prisoners are exchanged and full inspection behind the lines arranged so that the Communists do not build strength for a new attack.

Canada. The House of Commons in Ottawa on Dec. 12 gave final reading to a bill setting up an authority to handle the navigation aspects of the St. Lawrence Seaway project and to a bill approving the Federal Ontario power agreement.

Pakistan. The new Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nazimuddin, is in favour of settling the Kashmir argument with India without resort to war. Dr. Frank Graham of North Carolina is acting as mediator between Pakistan and India on the Kashmir problem. He is trying to get the two governments to agree on a plan for letting the people of Kashmir decide what nation they wish to join.

Hibok Hibok, on the tiny Philippine island of Camiguin, in a surprise eruption, killed hundreds of the island's citizens. Hibok Hibok, a mile high mountain is said to get its name from slag meaning hot and bubbling. The Dec. 4th eruption showed Hibok Hibok true to its name, for the volcano shot smoke and steam three miles high. Flery ash covered six square miles of Camiguin's 64 square mile area.

Libya. The former Italian colony of Libya became an independent nation January 1, 1952. Libya thus becomes the first of Italy's former African colonies to achieve full sovereignty under the United Nations program outlined by the General Assembly on 21 November, 1949. At that time the Assembly named a United Nations Commissioner, Adrian Pelt of the Netherlands, to assist the Libyan people in preparing a constitution and in establishing independent government of their own. The new nation will be known as the United Kingdom of Libya. It will have a federal system of government with two legislative chambers, a supreme court and a king, the Amir of Cyrenaica.

L. J. AGASSIZ (1807-1873)

Many years after a pupil thought that his lesson was properly prepared, Agassiz would send him back to the laboratory saying, "Look again at your fish; you have not seen everything." That was the method of teaching Louis Agassiz used; his students learned from their specimens by observation and comparison.

Agassiz himself was taught at home until he was ten years of age. He was born in Motier, Switzerland, in 1807. He studied medicine at the universities of Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich. While at Munich he was asked to build up a complete description of the fishes

of Brazil. He did this work so well that it won him immediate respect.

He continued his study of fishes and gathered fossils of many varieties no longer in existence. His work on fossils led him into the field of geology, and he carefully observed the actions of various glaciers. He lectured in many cities of the United States, on "The Plan of Creation". He taught zoology and geology at Harvard University, and founded there the great Museum of Natural History, now known as the Agassiz Museum. Shortly before his death in 1873, he established a summer school on

the island of Penikese in Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts—the first laboratory built close to the animals being studied.

The European countries offered him many inducements to return to the Old World, but Agassiz would accept none of them. He was content with his new country. On

Dec. 14, 1873, the end came, and all the world mourned for the great man who had brought the learning and culture of the Old World to inspire the thought and aims of the new.

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario will be Louis O. Brett-haupt.

ASPHALT

Asphalt is a black waterproof binding material used in road work and in industry. It consists chiefly of chemical combinations of hydrogen and carbon, called bitumens, and is closely related to petroleum. Asphalt may be liquid, semisolid, or solid; the two latter types turn to a liquid when heated.

Asphalt is found in nature, and in this natural form it is sometimes called pitch. At present natural asphalt is little used commercially, having been replaced by artificial or all asphalt manufactured from petroleum. Rock asphalt is limestone or sandstone naturally soaked with asphalt; some of the rock asphalt is suitable for road work.

The most famous natural asphalt deposit is Pitch Lake on the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. It covers an area of about 114 acres, to a depth of more than 100 feet, and is apparently fed from underground sources, for the level of the lake has fallen only a little although enormous quantities of asphalt have been removed.

The asphalt is dug out in chunks

with mattocks, loaded into small carts which carry it to ships, to be taken to refineries in Europe and the United States. Although apparently solid, this asphalt is a plastic substance which flows slowly, so that excavations gradually fill up and the surface of the lake constantly shifts.

The Bermudez deposit on the mainland of Venezuela covers an area about ten times larger than Pitch Lake, but is only a few feet deep. Valuable fossils remains have been found in some of them, such as La Brea pits near Los Angeles, California.

Enormous quantities of asphalt are used in the manufacture of roofings, paints, and varnishes, for waterproofing, sealing storage batteries and many other purposes.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 812 Felling St. Charlottetown.

IN MEMORIAM

THOMAS A. MILLAR

"Verily in the midst of life we are in death"; thus so it seemed when it was learned that on Monday, Dec. 10th, 1951, the gentle spirit of Mr. Thomas A. Millar, Murray Harbour North, passed peacefully from this earth to that which we are told, has no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it; for the glory of God lightens it, and where His servants shall serve Him and they shall see His face.

In the death of Mr. Millar the community has lost an outstanding citizen and the church a valued member.

Son of the late William A. Millar and Mrs. Millar, he was born at Murray Harbour North, where, with the exception of last winter spent in Charlottetown, he lived his entire life and successfully carried on the occupation of farming.

On September 4th, 1906, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Reid, daughter of the late William Reid and Priscilla Llewellyn, who, with an adopted daughter Lilla, Mrs. Louis Diamond of Charlottetown, are left to cherish the memory and mourn the loss of their beloved husband and father. He is also survived by one brother John, of Cohasset, Mass.

The death of their dear little daughter, Ella, at the tender age of two and a half years, was a grief too deep for human sympathy, a sorrow too heavy for any hand but God's to lift, but through it all their firm faith in God sustained them, ever remembering that God is a God of love; He gives—He takes them when He thinks it best for them to come to Him and take their rest.

The deceased was a man of sterling character and warm Christian friendship and sympathy, who possessed the quiet dignity of a true gentleman. Wise in counsel, sound in judgment and modest with all, he gave leadership and support to every worthy cause. He was a charter member of the Orange Lodge and also a loyal advocate of the temperance cause and was honored as a citizen, respected as a neighbor and loved as a friend.

His home was one of genuine hospitality, where a friend and stranger alike were assured of a hearty welcome and where a true Christian spirit was manifested in daily work and conversation.

The late Mr. Millar was a humble and sincere Christian, a man of deep religious faith, one who had a splendid grasp of Bible truths. From early manhood he was an active and devout member of the Presbyterian Church.

Vitality interested in all church work, he gave generously of his time, means and ability in furthering its interests, and served faithfully for over twenty years in the office of superintendent and teacher in the Sunday School and also in the offices of Elder and Clerk of Session in the church. In church and community life he has set a wonderful example of citizenship and has left an impression that will long be remembered, not only by his loved ones but by friends and neighbors alike.

Of him it can be truly said "Another of God's servants has gone to his reward, one whose calm and resolute faith enabled him to say with the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."

The deceased had attained the advanced age of 82 years and had retired from active work but still took a keen interest in community life and also in world-wide events. He centered his affections on the home where he was a cheerful and helpful companion to his devoted partner in life. Although not enjoying the best of health, he was able to be about as usual and it was not realized that his earthly pilgrimage was so near its close.

His sudden passing came as a great shock to all. God comes at unexpected times to take His loved ones to His great strength, to know—to trust—to understand.

Three days previous to his death, his illness became of a serious nature and during that time he suffered a stroke. It was evident the peace and joy of the Lord was his and he was being upheld by the everlasting arms and was resigned to the divine will of God, knowing it to be the gateway to a happy eternity.

He was tenderly cared for by his loving wife, assisted by kind relatives and friends, but medical aid and nursing were of no avail. On

the above date he heard his Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of the Lord"; and he entered into the rest that remaineth for the children of God, to be forever with His Saviour and Redeemer.

Today there is a perceptible blank in the community where he lived. We mourn his passing. We sympathize with the bereaved and especially with his faithful wife who has borne her sorrow with such courage and fortitude.

The respect and esteem in which the departed was held was evident by the large concourse of people who attended his funeral, which was held in the Presbyterian Church on Dec. 12th. The impressive service was conducted by Rev. Norman Young of Montague. Taking for his text, 2 Timothy 4: vs. 7: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith, he spoke words of comfort to the bereaved and paid fitting tribute to the firm faith of the departed.

Hymns sung were, "The Lord's My Shepherd", "There Is No Light In Heaven", "Peace, Perfect Peace". A duet, "God Will Take Care Of You", was feelingly rendered by Mrs. Chester McLure and Mrs. David Millar.

The pallbearers were: Oswald Graham, Harry Millar, Harry Reid, Elmer Millar, George Millar and Edward Millar.

His remains were tenderly laid to rest in the family plot in the Murray Harbor North Cemetery, to await the glorious resurrection.

Beautiful flowers, silent tributes of love and sympathy, were: Pillow—The Family.

Wreaths: John and Ida. The Session of the Murray Harbor North and Peter's Road Congregation.

Sprays: Mrs. Albert Graham and family. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reid and family. Harry, Mabel and family.

Oh, no! not dead! but past all fear of dying. And with all suffering over; Say not that I am dead when Jesus calls me To live for ever-more.

Card Of Thanks

The family of the late Thomas A. Millar wish to express their sincere thanks to Rev. Norman Young and to their many friends and neighbors who sent flowers and messages of sympathy and helped in any way, in their recent bereavement.

HIGHFIELD W. I.

Mrs. Lemuel MacKinnon entertained the Highfield Women's Institute for their January meeting. The president presided and opened the meeting with the Creed. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved and roll call was responded to by 16 members. Treasurer's report showed a favorable balance on hand. The report of the hall committee was given by Mrs. W. Rodd.

A discussion followed about the lecture to be given by Major A.B. MacRae. Mrs. W. Rodd, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. MacFarlane, and Mrs. Holroyd were appointed to purchase a gift and attend to the necessary details.

It was moved and seconded that Wayne Weeks would be paid to light the fire for the "School Music". It was moved and seconded that Mrs. J. Rodd and Mrs. Coles order coal for the hall from Vernon Gillispie. It was also decided to advertise the card parties through the press.

New committees were appointed as follows:— School: Miss Villett and Mrs. P. Tavior. Sleek: Mrs. Holroyd, Mrs. Good and Mrs. J. Rodd. Hall: Mrs. MacFarlane, Mrs. W. Rodd, Mrs. Weeks, Miss Munn, Mrs. J. Good and Mrs. Holroyd. Correspondence was then read and dealt with.

Next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. Balderson on Monday, Feb. 11. Roll-call to be answered with a "get-well card". Lunch committee will be Mrs. Stewart MacKinnon, Mrs. Anson MacLaughlin, Mrs. Hammond Sanderson and Mrs. Roland Sellick. Collection amounted to \$1.28.

LIVERPOOL, England.—(CP)—Mary Kehoe found a gold wedding ring in a can of luncheon meat. She doesn't expect to find the owner, the tin was packed in Holland

U.N. Assembly President Welcomes His Son



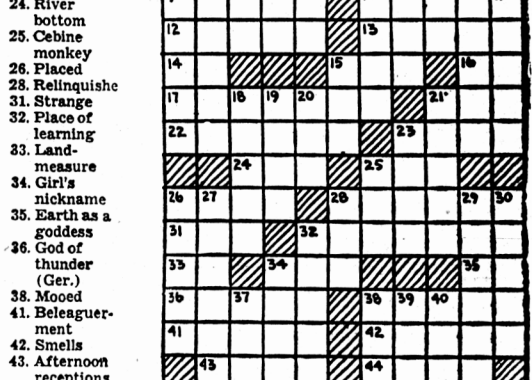
One of the youngest—and keenest—visitors to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris was six-year-old Adrian, shown above with his famous father, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico, the President of the Assembly. After a warm welcome in the President's office, Adrian sat through a plenary meeting and took notes of his father's speech. "I can write, too, like father," he said, after listening carefully to the simultaneous interpretation.

DAILY CROSSWORD

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN | 15. Half |
| 1. Rip | 1. Construction | ems |
| 5. Insect | 2. material | 18. Fanatical |
| 9. Holy | 2. Subside | 19. Mottled |
| 10. Means of | 3. Malt | 20. Remnant |
| communi- | 4. One of the | 21. Exictant |
| cation | 5. Salt | 23. Decline |
| 12. Lay in | 5. Salute | 25. Salt |
| surrounding | 6. Claw | 26. Burdens |
| matter | 7. Sum up | 27. Dexterosus |
| 13. Kind of | 8. Third | 29. Sorrow |
| duck | canoncal | 30. Feats |
| 14. Jewish | hour | 31. Remedies |
| month | (Ecol.) | 32. Medieval |
| 15. Lamprey | 9. Animal | story |
| 16. Sun god | 11. Harangue | |
| 17. Reptile | | |
| 21. Perform | | |
| 22. Educates | | |
| 23. Run away | | |
| 24. River | | |
| bottom | | |
| 25. Cebine | | |
| monkey | | |
| 26. Placed | | |
| 28. Relinquish | | |
| 31. Strage | | |
| 32. Place of | | |
| learning | | |
| 33. Land- | | |
| measure | | |
| 34. Girl's | | |
| nickname | | |
| 35. Earth as a | | |
| goddesa | | |
| 36. God of | | |
| thunder | | |
| (Ger.) | | |
| 38. Moeed | | |
| 41. Belesguer- | | |
| ment | | |
| 42. Smilis | | |
| 43. Afternoon | | |
| receptions | | |
| 44. Skin tumors | | |

Saturday's Answer

37. Born
38. Humble
39. Poem
40. Gained



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it!

A X Y D L B A A X R
L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

L Q F P X T C A N K G T X K V X P C K I Q U

F X Y C K H Q N E C — K N A E X U V D.

Saturday's Cryptogram: LATE AND SOON, GETTING AND SPENDING, WE LAY WASTE OUR POWERS—WORDSWORTH. Distributed by King Features Syndicate