

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

SUPPORT OF PARENTS AND PUBLIC

Many parents and well-meaning officials feel that they have discharged their educational responsibility to the children of the nation when they have paid their school taxes and elected their school boards. The education of the child in the world of today is far too complex a problem to be left entirely in the hands of the school boards, school administrators, and the teachers.

Two wars in the point where brought to the point where silence has produced an atomic bomb for peoples of the world who struggle with their problems of human relations in much the same way that they have been carrying on for many years.

The pattern of the school proceeding independently of the people in the district is only too common. A partnership of the school and the people of the district is essential if we are to achieve the maximum results for the welfare of the child and the nation as a whole.

Many of our schools in Canada are poorly equipped, inadequately staffed, and in need of repairs. This condition will improve much more rapidly when a strong public opinion demands it. School

officials cannot move faster than an enlightened public opinion will allow. If parents feel that other things in the community are in more need of help than our schools, there is not much that any school board or group of teachers can do about it.

An enthusiastic and interested group of parents and public spirited citizens are in a position to influence school officials in needed reforms. This does not imply an interference with school administration but it does mean that the public will be more alive to the needs of our schools when they are faced with them.

School methods are changing and parents and others need to know what these changes are and why they are necessary. When parents strive to help their children by teaching them with obsolete and outworn methods, the schools are faced with added problems in unlearning much that has been taught at home. This does not mean that parents should not help their children. There is enough trouble for the growing child without his being the victim of a tug-of-war between the school and the home.

THE WORLD'S FIRST SUPERHIGHWAY

In 1766 General J. Forbes and his men cut a road through the Appalachian Mountains, linking Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. This road was the beginning of the Conestoga Trail that later carried covered wagons to the west. By 1854, the Pennsylvania Railroad had laid tracks through the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

In 1863 the New York Central, backed by Andrew Carnegie and other businessmen, planned a land-level route with seven tunnels through the mountains that would be able to carry freight more cheaply than the Pennsylvania railroad.

In 1885 after millions of dollars had been spent to complete the excavation of the tunnels, the Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore and Ohio bought out the company and abandoned the project. In 1937 a Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission was appointed to buy land rights, including the tunnels, in order to build the first great super highway (The Pennsylvania Turnpike).

A four-lane toll road with no hills and no sharp curves, 160 miles long, was completed in 1940, shortening the distance from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh by 50 miles and by two to six hours.

In 1950 the Philadelphia extension was opened, and later the western extension to the Ohio border, making the road 327 miles long. A total of 21 service stations and restaurants are located at convenient intervals.

The speed for cars is 70 miles per hour. Interchanges permit motorists to enter or leave the road at 24 points. There are no grade crossings or road intersections. Tolls collected are paying for the construction and upkeep of this highway.

"The school should seek to help the child develop those understandings, attitudes, habits, and skills that will enable him to become a well-integrated and socially responsible citizen who can think critically and independently about the problem of life."

Recommendation: That educational authorities take steps to raise the status of the teaching profession by providing remuneration commensurate with the training, responsibility, and significance of the teacher's function in our society, longer periods of education and training (for teachers), better methods of work selection and recognition of the qualifications for teaching! From the final report of the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education.

TOWARDS AN INTELLIGENT UNDERSTANDING

There are other advantages to this partnership. When parents and teachers get together, it makes possible more intelligent understanding by the teacher of the child's needs, his possibilities, and his limitations. It is true that we have many tests in our schools today that serve to give us much of what we need to know about the school child.

These do not, however, substitute for conferences between parents and teachers in which the best means for securing the maximum for the child is discussed. Teachers do not know the whole child when they do not know the parents, the child's background, and his home. Parents do not know the full problem of their child when they have never seen the school he attends or talked to his teacher.

Meetings in which child problems are discussed should be a

part of this co-operation between the home and the school. The children of today are not facing the same problems that those of a generation ago were faced. There is therefore an urgent need for parents and the public to get together with the teacher for the welfare of the child. These meetings will make parents and teachers more acquainted with one another and they are more likely to work better and to accomplish more when this is so.

Friction and petty problems can often be eliminated by a co-operation between the school and the members of the community. Problems peculiar to one family, should, of course, be solved in a private conference with the principal. General meetings are not intended to clear houses for private squabbles. H. C. Braaten.

A TEACHER SPEAKS

I must not interfere with any child, I have been told, To bend his will to mine, or try to shape him through some mold.

Of thought, naturally as a flower must unfold, Yet flowers have the discipline of wind and rain, And though I know it gives the gardener much pain, I've seen him use his pruning shears to gain

More strength and beauty for some blossoms bright, And he would do whatever he thought right To save his flowers from a deadening blight, I do not know — yet it does seem to me That only weeds unfold just naturally. —A. G. Judd.

GEOMETRY

- Name the quadrilaterals which have equal diagonals.
- What kind of a quadrilateral has its altitude equal to its sides?
- If a median, an altitude and a bisector of an angle of a triangle coincide, it is a triangle.
- What equiangular quadrilateral is not necessarily equilateral?
- Angles which have equal complements or equal supplements are

- What two kinds of parallelograms have diagonals which intersect at right angles?
- If a median, an altitude and a bisector of an angle of a triangle coincide, it has sides?
- The three altitudes of any triangle meet at a
- Five properties of a parallelogram exclusive of its definition

HYGIENE (Review)

- Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:
- The simple test to find out if a person can or can not catch diphtheria is known as the
 - The diphtheria germ produces a poison called
 - The outer layer of the skin is called the
 - When a ligament is wrenched or torn the injury is called a
 - The _____ nerve is the largest nerve in the body.
 - _____ is a chronic cold in the head.
 - Iron is used in the body mainly in building
 - The coloured part of the eye is called the
 - The tube connecting the throat with the middle ear is the
 - The blood is prevented from flowing backward in the veins by means of
 - The cavity in the bone of the middle ear is the _____ cavity.
 - The two upper cavities of the heart are called the
 - Tobacco contains a strong poison called
 - There are _____ teeth in the permanent set.
 - Drugs that weaken the nervous system are called
 - Diphtheria is guarded against

- By the process of _____ with
- Besides the white corpuscles there is another great defender of the body called _____
- The folds or wrinkles of the cerebellum are called _____
- Oxygen is carried through the body by the _____
- The _____ contains the centres which governs the _____
- The delicate inner coat lining the back of the eye is the _____
- The body heat is maintained and regulated by _____
- A disease of the nervous system caused by a lack of vitamins is _____
- The work of digesting our foods is done by _____
- The liver secretes a liquid called _____
- The tube leading from the throat to the stomach is the _____
- The starch like substances stored in the cells of the liver is _____
- _____ is a hard mineral deposit that forms on the teeth.
- The teeth in the front part of the mouth are called the _____
- Oxygen must come in contact with _____ before its energy can be released.
- The word digestion means

TEMPERANCE AND LIFE (Contributed)

- Name the principal things required for good health: (1) Fresh air; (2) pure water; (3) proper wholesome food; (4) clean bodies; (5) proper exercise and rest; (6) clean surroundings; (7) temperate habits in all things, knowledge of what to do, and to avoid and also the good sense to use this knowledge.
- Give reasons why the body requires a great amount of water daily. 1. Much water is breathed out of the lungs daily. 2. Water is needed to get rid of the waste material through the pores of the skin. 3. Internally it assists in the elimination of wastes. (4). It also helps to regulate the heat of the body by circulating through the tissues and by the act of perspiration

- (keeps the body cool).
- Plays a remarkable part in aiding chemical changes which is the basis of metabolism.
- Give reasons why alcohol retards metabolism. 1. Alcohol has a strange desire for water and when taken into the human body it robs the tissues of their wastes. 2. It shrivels the corpuscles of the blood retarding oxidation. 3. It causes the foods to harden, interfering with digestion and the elimination of wastes. 4. Leads to disease because it is a poison, lessens muscular, mental and moral power, creates constant craving for more, and overworks the heart.
- What is the boiling point of water? Of alcohol? What is freezing temperature? What is blood

BULLETINS FROM BIRDLAND



Of all baby cribs, none is softer, more beautiful, or safer than that of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, with its sides that roll inward to keep junior from falling overboard.

Birds' cribs are not only made from a great variety of materials—sticks, twigs, grass, moss and so on—but are of all sizes and shapes. How very different are the flat, stick platforms of Great Blue Herons and the six inch long hanging pockets, woven of plant fibres, bark, horsehair, and twine by Baltimore Orioles. What a contrast there is between the flimsy affairs made by Catbirds and the firm, neat, birch-bark baskets, almost as deep as they are wide, constructed by Red-eyed Vireos! Compare the soft mattress of the young English Sparrows' cribs with the bed of pebbles upon which young Nighthawks lie! An Eagle's nest is sometimes over 9 feet wide; a Hummingbird's is about an inch and a half.

This tiny crib is seldom found, because it is so very well camouflaged. Built of faded dandelion-seed down and ferns, it is covered on the outside with moss and lichens that have been chosen expressly to match the branch on which it is saddled. The mattress is a layer of the finest down. Spider webs are wound around some-

what as we would use string on a parcel, fastening together the various materials of the exquisite little crib, and securing it to the limb, which usually hangs diagonally downwards from a tree from 20 to 10 feet above the ground. No wonder we take the nest to be a mere knot on the branch!

Knovon by fortune, you may get a peep inside the tiny crib in June, and will then see either one or two diminutive, white objects that look more like beans than anything else. These are the eggs, about 1-2 inch long and 1-3 inch wide. Mrs. Hummer is a grass widow, so it is she who must do all the incubating and later all the nursing. In consequence, she has been given no ruby throat to attract attention.

For two weeks she must sit on those precious eggs before they hatch. The babies are born blind and featherless and, strangely, with short bills which gradually lengthen. When the bird is full grown, it is 3/4 inch long with a 1-2 inch, needlelike bill. Before the end of September it must be able to fly all the way from Canada to Central America, crossing the Gulf of Mexico in a non-stop flight.

Do birds sing in flight?

CAIRO, May 20 (AP)—Ahmed Hussein, who once hailed Hitler and Mussolini and now calls himself a socialist, went on trial for his life recently accused of sparking the Jan. 16 torch riots which nearly destroyed Cairo, Africa's greatest metropolis.

BONN, May 19 (CP)—West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said today his government will sign a historic peace contract tying West Germany politically and militarily to the West next Monday.

Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League
Mobile Chest X-Ray Clinic Schedule

MONDAY, 26 MAY—
Travellers Rest School 2:30 to 3:30
7:00 to 8:30

TUESDAY, 27 MAY—
North Bedeque School 2:30 to 5:00

WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY—
Central Bedeque School 2:30 to 3:30
7:00 to 8:30

THURSDAY, 29 MAY—
Bedeque School 2:30 to 3:30
7:00 to 8:30

FRIDAY, 30 MAY—
Chelton School 11:00 to 12:00
Scarletown School 2:30 to 4:00

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THE COTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT

"The Cotter's Saturday Night" is one of Burns' best-loved poems. It is a piece of historic as well as literary value. The poem illustrates the growing romantic interest in the lives of simple folk, an interest that prompted the poet to write it, and a host of readers to read it. Secondly, it echoes the romantic declaration that the greatness of a state depends, not on the nobles, but on the peasants.

Thirdly, it emphasizes the truth that honesty, sobriety, and piety are personal characteristics rather than duties. Fourthly, it pleads for a personal patriotism, the kind that loves the rocks and hills, the "woods and temple hills" of one's native land, not for

the feudal patriotism that bound a vassal to his lord during the Middle Ages.

Lastly, and best of all, it gives a vivid picture of the "plain living and high thinking" that characterized Scottish farm life in Burns' day.

Though the main thread of the poem is narrative, the poet frequently takes occasion to introduce passages that are essentially reflective or lyric in purpose. In this respect also, "The Cotter's Saturday Night" is romantic in mood as well as in method of treatment. "The Cotter's Saturday Night" is written in the Spenserian stanza.

EGYPT

Egypt was conquered by the Arabs in the seventh century. Through the Middle Ages she fell under various Mohammedan rulers and in 1517 became part of the Ottoman Empire. When the British interfered with Napoleon's attempt to bring Egypt under French rule, a military adventurer from Albania, Mehemet Ali, forced the Sultan to acknowledge him as governor of Egypt and later to recognize his heirs as the rightful rulers of the country.

Mehemet's grandson Ismail I (1863-1879), who, with the consent of the Sultan, assumed the title of

Khedive in 1867, was an admirer of European culture and was eager to modernize his realm. He built canals, railways, and harbors, and brought in the telegraph. He supported European scholars who were studying the monuments of ancient Egypt, and founded a famous museum at Cairo.

In 1869 he celebrated the completion of the Suez Canal, which united the waters of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. In this enterprise alone he invested eighty million dollars. He also spent large sums on the conquest of the Sudan.

BRITISH GAIN CONTROL OF EGYPT

As a result of his extravagance, Ismail soon owed his British and French bankers much more than he could repay. To ward off bankruptcy he sold his shares in the Suez Canal to the British, but even this did not save him. The next year he had to allow foreigners to supervise his finances, and when later he tried to rid himself of these advisers, he was deposed.

Foreign intervention, however, aroused such discontent in Egypt that the natives revolted in 1882. The French refused to put down the rebellion, but the British bombarded Alexandria and occupied the country. The government was still headed by a Khedive, but the British were in control.

The British made many reforms. They straightened out the national finances, established a fairer ad-

ministration of justice, and created a legislative assembly. Their most striking achievement was the construction of the great dam at Aswan, which stores up water so that it may be distributed regularly through irrigation canals to the fields and farms.

The British also put an end to the practice of flogging laborers to make them work. They introduced the payment of wages to the Egyptian workmen. The beneficial results of British management were seen in the increased production of farm products and the mounting revenues of the country. But the natives still resented the rule of foreigners. When, in 1914, Turkey entered the First World War, Great Britain, to guard the Suez Canal, immediately declared Egypt a protectorate.

THE TROPICAL OUTLINE (Composition)

An outline bears the same relation to a story that the framework of a building does to the building itself. We have learned that most stories can be divided into three parts:

- The Introduction (Setting) This provides any explanation which may be necessary for the proper understanding of the story. Time and place are indicated and we are introduced to the characters who take part in it.
- The Story (Plot) In this section all the events are narrated in their proper order so that the story may be easily understood. The writer should not go back to explain anything that has been omitted. The various incidents should follow one another in such a way that the interest gradually increases.
- The Conclusion (Ending) This is the part of the story to which all events have been leading. A composition should end, not merely stop. A good ending should be concise, but it should be sufficient to round off and complete the whole composition. Something in the way of a surprise often makes an effective ending. Unity. Only requires that there

should be only one idea. Everything that does not help to develop this should be excluded. Important details, of course, should not be omitted.

Clearness. This is secured by arranging your ideas in natural and logical order. In narration the time order is followed. The connection between paragraphs is made clear by the use of an appropriate connecting words or phrases. The reader must be allowed to pass easily from one topic to another. Emphasis in the whole composition depends upon the position of ideas and the amount of space devoted to them. Place the important topic where it will attract the reader's attention, and award it sufficient space. The most important positions in a composition are the beginning and the end.

Three things you must do in planning a composition: 1. Choose and limit your subject. 2. Carefully select your material. 3. Arrange the ideas you have chosen under paragraph headings, keeping in mind what has been said about unity, clearness, and emphasis. Good compositions are not merely written; they are re-written.

DENTAL CLINIC

FOR APPLYING SODIUM FLUORIDE FOR THE PARTIAL PREVENTION OF TOOTH DECAY.

This treatment will be given at the Dental Clinic in the City Hall, Charlottetown during the summer months. It is available without charge to all children in the City, or outside, who are THREE or FOUR YEARS OF AGE. Younger or older children are not eligible. Four applications are necessary at weekly intervals. Those who have had this treatment within the last three years do not require it again at this time.

Only a limited number of children can be treated. If the demand is excessive, preference will be given to the earlier applicants. Requests for appointments should be made to:—

THE DIRECTOR,
Division of Dental Public Health,
Box 404, Charlottetown, or
Telephone 2886.

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PROGRAM

MONDAY, MAY 26
St. Mary's Dramatic Club, Souris, 3-act play, "Shea's Wedding"

TUESDAY, MAY 27
One-act plays: Irishtown W. I., "Mary Molly Malone"; Kinkora Convent "Shock of His Life" and "The Stubborn Elf"; Glenaladale School "The Pampered Darling."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28
Indian River Dramatic Club, 3-act play "Eyes of Love."

THURSDAY, MAY 29
St. Peter's A.Y.P.A., "The Lord's Prayer."

Final adjudication and awarding of trophies and honors.
Mr. Donald Wetmore of Halifax will be the adjudicator.

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