

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

A SATURDAY FEATURE

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

## RIVERS

Rhine rises in Switzerland forms boundary between Switzerland and Austria, between Switzerland and Germany, Germany and France passes through Holland into the North Sea. Cologne is situated on the Rhine.

Rhone rises in Switzerland flows into France and flows west to Lyons then south into the Mediterranean Sea. Potomac rises in Alleghany Mts forms boundary between Maryland and N. and W. Virginia and flows into Chesapeake Bay. Washington is situated on the Potomac.

Murray. The largest river in Australia rises in the Australian Alps, flows into the Tasmanian Sea, Victoria and New South Wales, flows into Encounter Bay. Albury is situated on the Murray.

Ganges rises in the Himalaya Mountains, it is the greatest and most sacred river of India, flows into the Bay of Bengal. Cawnpore is situated on this river.

Hudson in New York State rises in the Adirondack Mts. falls into the Atlantic at New York.

Mersey in England; rises in Derbyshire, flows into the Irish sea, chief port in Liverpool.

Seine in France, rises in Normandy, flows into the English Channel at Cherbourg. Paris is also situated on this river.

Shannon River in Ireland rises in Co. Cavan, flows into the Atlantic Ocean. Limerick is situated on the Shannon.

Volga river in Russia longest in Europe 2400 miles; rises in the Valdai hills; flows into the Caspian Sea. Astrakhan situated on the Volga.

Tiber in Italy; rises in the Apennines; flows into Tyrrhenian Sea. Rome situated on the Tiber.

Niger, rises in French Guinea, flows through French Sudan, through Nigeria and enters the Gulf of Guinea. Town on Niger is Timbuktu.

Delaware River in U.S.A. rises in Catskill Mts. and flows into Delaware Bay. Philadelphia is situated on this river.

Fraser in B.C. rises in Mt. Brown, Rocky Mts., enters Strait of Georgia at Vancouver.

Danube rises in Black Forest in Germany, flows through Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary through Rumania and Bulgaria, and through Rumania into the Black Sea. Some of its towns on its banks are Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade.

Irrawaddy great river in Burma; rises in the north of the province; flows into the Bay of Bengal. Towns on its banks Rangoon and Mandalay.

Vistula rises in the Carpathian Mts., flows through Poland, empties into the Baltic Sea. Cracow situated on this river.

## GLOSSARY OF CURRENT WORDS IN THE NEWS

**Allen**, a foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country.

**Blitzkrieg** (German): A "lightning" war.

**Buffer State**: It is one that separates two larger nations may serve to prevent friction between them.

**Collaboration**: United labour, working together.

**Conquered** (French): An official announcement.

**Contra-band**: Prohibited by law or treaty.

**Convoys**: To escort as a guard against enemies; (noun) a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place by sea or land.

**Entente** (French): A friendly understanding between nations regarding their mutual policy.

**Espionage**: Spying.

**Fifth Column**: Spies, provocateurs, saboteurs, and traitors working behind the lines to aid the enemy and ready to give him succour and guidance when he comes.

**Gestapo** (German): The German secret police.

**Inflation**: The reduced value of money, resulting from various factors.

**Interment**: The detention of the subjects or property of an enemy or a neutral.

**Belligerents**: Intern enemy merchant ships which remain in their ports. Neutrals also intern belligerent troops entering their territory.

**Isolationism**: A body of public opinion commanding non-interference in foreign affairs.

**John Bull**: British nickname for Germany.

## THE CRIMEAN WAR, 1854-1856

In 1853 war broke out between the Sultan and the Czar, who, being allied by the Treaty of Commerce, Christian subjects of Turkey, invaded Wallachia, a tributary state. In the same year the British did not interfere. His second in command, Lord Raglan, was killed at Inkerman. During the long siege of Sebastopol which followed the British troops were easily defeated by the Russian army. The British were driven from the Crimea where stood the powerful fort of Sebastopol. The British were driven from the Crimea where stood the powerful fort of Sebastopol. The British were driven from the Crimea where stood the powerful fort of Sebastopol.

## THE WAR OF 1812-1814

Causes (a) Right of Search: During the struggle with Napoleon in Europe, the British Navy searched neutral vessels for its run-away sailors and took British subjects and even American citizens for service in the British Navy. Many of these victims were taken from American ships and as a result the United States Government declared war on Britain. (b) American desire to have Canada. Early in 1812, an American force of 2,000 men crossed the Niagara River and defeated the British at Chippewa. On July 3, 1814, the Americans defeated General Riall at Chippewa. On July 25, the Canadians defeated the Americans at the Battle of the Clouds. On September 13, the British defeated the Americans at the Battle of the Clouds.

## CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1775-1783

1. The Quebec Act, 1774. The American colonists disapproved of the enlargement of the boundaries of Quebec.

2. With the conquest of Canada, 1763, the dangers of war and the loss of the Seven Years War were over. The colonists no longer required protection.

The American colonists were much benefited by the Seven Years War and the Conquest of Canada. The British Government said that they had conquered the cost and taxed them in various ways. The colonists admitted the benefits but argued that they could be taxed only by their representatives. The British removed all taxes but that on tea. A shipload of tea was sent to Boston and was thrown overboard by some colonists. One event led to another until fighting began in 1775. The British battles were some favorable to one side, some to the other. The Peace of Versailles in 1783 granted the independence of the thirteen colonies later known as the United States of America.

## EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

As the school year is very near its close, and as many pupils will be writing the matriculation examinations next week, this will be the last issue for the school year ending June 30th.

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 failed to cover the work of all grades. We are grateful to the publishers, contributors, correspondents and all others who helped and encouraged us in our effort. After the summer's intermission, The Educational Horizon will again appear in this paper twice a month throughout the ensuing school term. To our teachers, readers, we wish to say that we hope to provide you with the rest, relaxation and change which are so essential to the best work when on duty.

## Livingstone

Grade II: Richard Carson, Douglas Black, Fred Dimmock, Doug Fraught, Lloyd Seaman, Francis Wilson.

Grade 4: Theresa Hennessey, Billie Lank, Barbara Powers.

Special mention, Lloyd Seaman completed work of grades two and three this year.

## CROP REPORT

WINNIPEG, Man., June 18.—Cloudy weather which has been so prevalent this spring continued over last week end, and the heavy rain and high temperatures ranging from 50 degrees to 70 degrees which brought about a decided improvement in all crop growth, according to the weekly crop report of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian National Railways. Heavy rains occurred on the 15th and 16th, and the latter heavy showers in others. Work on land has been again delayed and due to the lateness of the season for seeding grain, more land will be sown in the fall. Wheat is up from three to six inches and standing thickly. Some fall rye fields are reported heading. Local damage from cut worms and wire worms is noted but crops generally are of strong, healthy color and quite even. Future weather will have a great bearing on the outcome of a crop which does not lack for moisture but which is about 10 days late and requires warm, dry sunny days for speedy growth and development.

# NEWSY NOTES

BY AGROCOLA

## THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Of all the Gilbert and Sullivan Light Operas, that with the above title is first in the list. It has to be a lesser degree the witty dialogue of the Mikado, which, to my mind, smacks of a refined musical hall, but has, I think, more humor—a very different thing. The music approaches the classic, and demands more from the orchestra than the rest of the series.

The Yeomen of the Guard are derived from a most picturesque period of British history, and the scenery is laid in the Tower of London, and the things also an attraction that took the writer several times to the opera, both in London and Newcastle.

The Yeomen of the Guard were originally archers and have the honor of being the very first regiment formed in Britain. It was instituted on October 30, 1485, by Henry VII. under the lengthy title of the "King's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard." This was shortly after the battle of Bosworth, when Henry's enemy, Richard III., "Croc-back," was slain; and the duty of the Yeomen was to protect the new King's person.

The English were then standing armies in those days and the King had to pretend that the Yeomen were for show, not for fighting. But his subjects were suspicious of the move; the idea, they said, Henry must have "learned" of the French King when he was in France for men remember not only the English but also the French King who used such a furniture of dally soldiers. Nevertheless this was the beginning of the British standing army, and the bodyguard still exists, dressed in white, but not armed, just as in Henry's day. Its members are popularly called "Beef-eaters," which is believed to be a corruption of the word "Beefeater," a term connected with some duty or other.

The Yeomen, then, wear the same costume as did their predecessors four and a half centuries ago, and let me describe it.

The coat or tunic, comes almost to the knees; it is of a brilliant scarlet hue, heavily ornamented with gold braid and green respectively, adorns the chest, and on the back are the initials "H. R." (Henricus Rex), Scarlet knee-breeches, with a large ruff at the side, and scarlet stockings complete the costume. Low shoes, each with a large rosette, are of black leather, and the hat is black too, with a circle of small red, white and blue rosettes round it, in shape it resembles our modern straw hats with a flat top. It omits the shawl, and the white gloves which every yeoman wears; and as the yeoman are all veterans of Britain's wars, each has a number of medals on his tunic. Henry's yeomen were, to ally suspicion, limited to fifty men, and there are fifty now, but they are not the same.

It will be admitted that Henry put on a good show On State occasions they are armed with halberds, a weapon much used in Henry's day. He will recently every yeoman had to cultivate a moustache and a pointed beard, but this horrible adornment did not last long. The King's Yeomen were then with looking "like Jews." Now, I have read, the practice is optional, so the ladies have once more not to be taken in by such a show.

One of the duties of the Yeomen was to search the Houses of Parliament before the opening of a new session. This duty was done by Pawke, who was lurking there. Before the war they were always in attendance at State functions, but most ceremonies are out for the duration, and doubtless the Yeomen are drafted to less ornamental but more useful occupations.

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quail in men and cattle; and in all fruits such unseasonableness as was not known for many years. The old writer (who must have lived at Peterborough, from his frequent references to the Abbey there) had a crisp style which had lost nothing in the translation.

He records, for 1129, one of the few earthquakes mentioned in the Chronicle. "This same year, on the night of the feast of St. Nicholas, a little before day, there was a great earthquake." England lies far to the north of the present earthquake belt, and her quakes are of a very different character.

Under A. D. 1131. "This year, after Christmas, on a Monday night, at the first sleep, was the heaven on the northern hemisphere all as if it were burning fire, so that all who were so dismayed as they never were before. That was on the third day before the feast of St. Andrew. This same year was so great a murrain of cattle as never was before in the memory of man over all England. That was in heat, and the men that had two hundred or three hundred swine, had not one left. Afterwards perished the men fowls; then shortened the flemish, and the cheese, and the butter. May God betide it when it shall be will. The date of the aurora, when calculated, I found to be Jan. 11th, 1132; and a further calculation gave Monday as the day of the week corresponding to it. Why, then, drag in Christmas? Then I recollected that in old times Christmas and the Feast of the Epiphany were jointly celebrated as one feast. The date of the aurora, when calculated, I found to be Jan. 11th, 1132; and a further calculation gave Monday as the day of the week corresponding to it. Why, then, drag in Christmas? Then I recollected that in old times Christmas and the Feast of the Epiphany were jointly celebrated as one feast. The date of the aurora, when calculated, I found to be Jan. 11th, 1132; and a further calculation gave Monday as the day of the week corresponding to it. Why, then, drag in Christmas? Then I recollected that in old times Christmas and the Feast of the Epiphany were jointly celebrated as one feast.

## NOTES FROM THE GARDEN

A neighbor has just sent me a root of "Garden Phlox" which is so delighted to have for me had often admired the plant while passing his house. It had tall clusters of purplish flowers over a long stem. This is a Phlox paniculata, but will give you the "once-over" when it blooms, to make certain. My Phlox subulata—Ground Moss pink, the latter from the short, moss-like leaves—is at its best now in the rockery; there is nothing to be seen but a cushion of mauve-pink flowers, not to be mistaken for the Phlox which the Arabs avoid the Phlox.

The Aquilegia glandulosa, or Caperhaque Columbine, is in full bloom now. It has a long stem, pendulous flowers about 80 millimetres across; on the under side is a circle of white in the centre. The other Columbine, one of A. vulgaris, are just showing flower buds. If all roses will I shall have a small quantity of seed to distribute in the fall, so don't forget. This year I am trying out a few rows of "Early Fortune" Melon which a reader procured from Winnipeg and kindly sent on to me. This year should prove of worth since it is quite cool up here on the North Shore, and I have read that melon likes a warm climate.

## AS OUT FOREFATHERS SAIT

Towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle—it ended in A. D. 1154—there are some words by the writers of them are more concerned with the feuds of the King and his nobles, and the injustices which they were doing to the common people, than with natural phenomena.

In 1124, the seasons were very unfavorable for the grain, and for fruits. The writer says that between Christ and the Canaries men sold the acre-seed of wheat, that is two seedlings, for six shillings; and the barley, that is three seedlings, for six shillings also. The acre seed of oats, that is four seedlings, for four shillings. That was because corn (grain) was scarce. "For heavy weather was his time, it is not easy to say how heavy it was, because we do not know the capacity of the 'seedling,' nor the usual price of it. It is, however, a very worse." In this same year, "if anything, the church organist played the wedding march and sang the hymn were overwhelmed, and bridges broken down, and corn and meadows spoiled withal; and hunger and

## CONNELL-CASS WEDDING

St. Cecilia's Church, Boston, Mass., was the setting for a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, June 2nd, when Teresa Winifred, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Cass of North River, and Prince Edward Island, was united in marriage to Corporal Austin B. Connolly, son of the late Mr. John Connolly and Mrs. Connolly of Charlottetown. Rev. Frederick E. Cass, brother of the bride performed the ceremony and officiated at the nuptial Mass. White candles adorned the altar, the decorations of the Sanctuary being carried out with white peonies combined with lilies of the valley and maiden hair fern. The church organist played the wedding march and sang the hymn Ave Maria and Pans Angelicus. The bride wore a gown of perle, vanche blue gros de Lorraine, with matching calot and fuchsia

## OUR BOARDING HOUSE

WHAT WERE YOU FIELD MICE AFFRARD OF? MY HELICOPTER IS AS SIMPLE TO RUN AS A POPPORN WAGON—AMOG ONLY HAD ONE EASY LESSON, AND LOOK AT HIM GOAR!

YEAH, BUT CAN HE LAND THE BUS WITHOUT A SINGING AN OIL WELL? I WANT TO SEE HIM COME DOWN BEFORE I JUNK MY POGO STICK!

EGAD, TWIGG! ISN'T THIS HEAVENLY? PEARLY GATES IDEAS TINGLES! MY SPINE!

WE FLIES JUST LIKE A WILD DUCK!

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## PROTEST OVER BASEBALL GAME

NEW YORK, June 14.—(AP)—A protest by the Philadelphia Phillies that St. Louis Browns had been negligent in not covering their playing field when it was struck by a lightning bolt at St. Louis June 5 was sustained today by president Ford Frick of the National League and the contest was ordered completely suspended.

Frick ruled that the game should be considered a "suspended game" and should be resumed at the point it was stopped, with the Browns leading 1-0 in the last out of the eighth inning, when the Phillies returned to Sportsman's Park again July 27.

The same lineup should be used insofar as possible when the contest is resumed, he ruled, and all records made in the game will stand. He also said that no change should be made in the won-and-lost records of the two teams pending completion of the contest.

Manager Stanley (Bucky) Harris of the Phillies had asked that the game be declared forfeit because it had not been placed on the field to protect it from the elements when weather conditions interrupted the play.

However, Frick said that the negligence of the St. Louis club had served only to prevent completion of the game and that resuming it when the teams next meet would permit the contest to be decided on its merits.

## TOBACCO

It is a poison as is shown by the effects on one who uses it the first time. The stomach tries to throw off the poison; the brain becomes inflamed; the head aches and the person has a fever and a deadly pain. By repeated trials, the nerves, the faithful guardians of the body, become so benumbed that they do not resist against the habit. The person thinks he has gained a victory over the tobacco, when he is merely the victim of its insidious attack.

Constituents of Tobacco smoke: 1. Nicotine a powerful poison. 2. Carbonic acid, produced in the lungs and sleepiness. 3. Carbonic dioxide, produces a tremulous movement of the muscles and so of the heart. 4. Ammonia—Bitter, and it irritates the mucous membrane, and excites the salivary glands.

Reasons for avoiding tobacco. (a) It is not a food as it does not contain one ingredient which could go to nourish the body. (b) It creates a habit, and it is an injury to the user, at first interfering with the functions of the organs and then producing derangement of the system. (c) It is bad for boys. It stunts his growth, it weakens his memory, and he is not so good a student. It weakens his heart. (d) It is a waste of money. Money is wasted on tobacco which should be used for other purposes.

## CURRENT EVENTS

The Japanese base of Atsu has been conquered by American forces after 20 days of bitter fighting over snow-bound and fog-bound crags and valleys. The island is the first American soil to be regained by U.S. forces in this war after seizure by the enemy.

Goose airport in Labrador is one of the biggest airports in the world. Two Canadian corvettes the Webburn and the Louisville have been sunk in Mediterranean waters.

A Japanese submarine sank a few shells at the wireless station, telegraph office, and Indian Village at Estevan Point.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah is leader of the Moslems in India.

The most devastating of all air raids were made June 10 when the Lancasters of the R.A.F. dropped mines on the Eder and Mohne dams, two of the biggest dams in Germany. By their destruction will hamper German war industry for months. The British lost eight of their big bombers with crew, the damage to the Eder was controlled the water level of the Weser-Danube canal which carries much war freight.

Amateur gardeners are urged to plant "victory gardens" this year to meet their own needs, and thereby relieve the critical situation.

Experiments from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, named potatoes, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, onions, beans, green peas and sweet corn as the vegetables which will probably be difficult to procure.

A black market: Any market where the world's high prices are charged and where rationing rules are ignored.

Mohandas Gandhi began his 21 day fast on Feb. 10, during which he would take only fruit juice and water. He announced his fast from the palace of the Aga Khan in Poonna where he is interned. Gandhi has been held since the Nationalist disorders following the arrest of the Congress leaders brought to India by Sir Stafford Cripps last year. Reasons for fasting: 1. Mr. Gandhi hoped by this fast to receive his unconditional release. 2. Gandhi was aware that the fast was his most effective and most dramatic means of protest. The danger was the publicity which his movement requires.

The bombing objectives of the Congress by the allies are four-fold: 1. Destruction of war material before it can be shipped to the front. 2. Destruction of production factories. 3. Increasing the strain on the enemy's material power. 4. Cracking civilian morale.

## LITERATURE

### THE MAN WHO CLIMBED

1. Why was Forrester anxious to see the picture? Answer: Because he was the first known man to have climbed the mountain and it was named after him.

2. Why was he anxious that his friends should not know he had gone to see it? Answer: To avoid praise and questioning he had often declared that he had no real interest in mountains.

3. What was the difference in the living conditions of the two mountain climbers? Answer: Forrester was prosperous, the old man was almost poverty stricken and out of work.

4. Describe the way in which the achievement of climbing the mountain effected each? Answer: Forrester felt that he had conquered something and felt the sublimity

of his achievement in overcoming one of the greatest of nature's obstacles. The Old Man felt proud that he had been able to scale the mountain, but did not realize that he had overcome a great difficulty.

Do you think that these differences of effect help us to understand why one was successful in life while the other was a failure? Answer: The way in which each regarded the achievement gives a hint as to why each found himself in his present financial circumstances. The young man has the ability to overcome great obstacles and had great confidence in himself. The old man who had been able to overcome them earlier than Forrester did not realize that he had this ability so that when the difficulties of life faced him he made no real effort to overcome them.

## EPILOGUE TO ASOLANDO

Browning puts this poem at the end of his last book of verses. It is his last word to his readers. In the first stanza he asks his readers if, when they come to dream of him (awake asleep) will they think of him imprisoned in death and if they will pity him. He is the one meant by "who once so loved you, when you so loved him. He calls those who think that death holds those who have gone, fools.

In the second stanza he laments that those he loved and who loved him, were unable to understand him, saying that he had nothing to do with the lay, useless, and unmanly and that he did not dretel like an aimless poet who writes for money. Browning was at first a poet of the common people, and was so liked by the rich that for a time people thought he wrote only to make money and some of his

## Model School Closing Yesterday

The closing exercises were held in the Model School yesterday with Prof. J.H. Blanchard presiding. The following program was excellently given:

Opening chorus, O Canada.

Senior Chorus: Songs of Songs, Try Again, The British Grenadiers, The Maple Leaf Forever.

Drill, Grades I and II: "Little Helpers."

Recitation, Grade V: Boys: "Old England."

Junior Chorus: "Holidays."

Dramatization: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

Grade II: "Flag Day."

Senior Chorus, 3 Songs: Drive the Nail, My Own Canadian Home, Alouette.

Recitation of Certificates.

Dialogue: The Victory Garden Play.

God Save the King.

## CERTIFICATES

(Alphabetical Order)

Grade III: Keir Gundison.

Grade VI: Orville Carver.

Grade V: Bobby Bryenton, Winifred Hill, Gordon MacLean, Albert Weatherly.

Grade IV: Ronald Atkinson, William Blanchard, Barry Beers, Earl Jewell.

Grade III: Billy MacConnell, Don

## IMPORTANT FIGURES OF THE WORLD TODAY

King of Great Britain is George the Sixth.

Prime Minister is Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

President of the Council is Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson.

Secretary to the Dominions is Rt. Hon. C. M. G. D'Elia.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden.

Minister of Supply Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook.

Chancellor of the Exchequer is Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood.

Minister of Labor and National Service is Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin.

First Lord of the Admiralty Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander.

Colonial Secretary Rt. Hon. Col Oliver Stanley.

President of the Board of Trade Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.

Minister of Aircraft Production Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps.

British Ambassador to the United States is Viscount Halifax.

British Minister to Washington is Sir Gerald Campbell.

British High Commissioner in Canada is Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald.