THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

USES OF THAT

1. Demonstrative Pronoun: I know that.

2. Demonstrative Adjective. That man.

3. Relate Pronoun: The story that he told was very interesting.

4. Subordinate Substantive Conjunction: That is called a substantive conjunction when it introduces a noun clause. This clause has most of the constructions of the noun. Observe that 'that' is a substantive conjunction in the following, where the noun clause is.

A. Subject of Verb: That he was there is certain.

B. Object of Verb: They saw that she was ill.

C. Predicate Nom. The truth is that he did it.

D. In Opposition: The fact that it was done is apparent.

E. Object of a preposition: You err in that you shed innocent blood.

F. Adverbial Objective: I am sorry that she did not come.

G. Predicate Objective: I think the cause to be that he was idle.

H. Nominative Absolute: Granted that he did so, what follows.

5. Subordinate Conjunction of Purpose: He died that (in order that) we might live.

6. Subordinate Conjunction of Cause: Now that (equal since or because) you mention it, I remember.

7. Subordinate Conjunction of Result or Consequence: What were you doing that you did not come.

In 5, 6, and 7, that always introduces clauses of purpose, cause, and result respectively.

RHYMING PUZZLE

Substitute for each number in parenthesis a double letter of the alphabet:

There is a farmer who is (1)
Enough to take his (2)
And study Nature with his (3)
And thinks on what he (4).

He hears the chatter of the (5)
As they each other (6)
And sees that when a tree de (7)
It makes a home for (8).

A yoke of oxen will be (9)
With many haws and (10)
And their mistakes he will ex (11)
When ploughing for his (12)

He little buys, but much he se(13)
And therefore little (14)
And when he hoes his soil by spe(15)
He also soils his h (16).

RUSSIA

On January 25th the Russians entered Krasnogvardeisk, important rail junction. This city fell Jan. 26th. Tosno and Volsovo were recaptured on Jan. 28th. While the Red Army in the Volkhov area was clearing all Germans from the Moscow-Leningrad area and advancing toward Estonia, there was bitter fighting to the south above Kirovograd. One column of the Red Army captured Veimarn. Two other columns moved south heading for Pskov and Vitebsk. At the same time in the Ukraine a new Soviet break-through was made south of the Middle Dnieper area. By Feb. 1st, General Govorov had driven into the suburbs of Kingsiepp and crossed the Loga River. On Feb. 3rd, a new Red offensive was directed at Rowne 36 miles inside pre-war Poland. In the Dnieper bend, two Soviet armies smashed forward to spring a trap on 10 German divisions. In Poland the Russians captured Rovno and Tustk. On Feb. 6th, the Russians bombed Helsinki. On Feb. 8th, the Russians took Nikopol, chief source of manganese for the German war machines. General Vatutin's men captured the important rail junction of Shepetovka. On Feb. 13th the Red Army captured Luga (key rail centre). By Feb. 19th the Russian forces were within 28 miles of Pskov. The Germans then gave up the heavily fortified strong point of Staraza Russa.

ITALY

The Fifth Army's sudden swoop below Rome caught the Germans unprepared. As January came to an end there were reports of attacks and counter-attacks both on the Nettuno—Anzio beachhead and in the Cassino areas. Allied troops in the beachhead before Rome on Jan. 31st, succeeded in beating off a new counter-attack near Borgo Montella. On Feb. 1st, British troops made one of the first major moves in the area below Rome when they drove to the outskirts of Campoleone. British and American units of the Fifth Army, smashing the Gustav Line drove around Cassino. On Feb. 3rd, American troops forced their way into Cassino. From Feb. 3rd to 11th, Germany poured some of her best troops and armoured divisions into the fight below Rome, but the Allies were able to beat off all attacks. About February 15, the Allies were forced to bomb the Benedictine Monastery. On Feb. 18th the Germans tried to break the Allied line on the Anzio beachhead front. All attacks were repulsed.

The President of Argentina is Edelmiro Farrell. The commander of the Pacific Fleet is Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Hon. W.F.A. Turgeon was appointed First Canadian Ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Turgeon is a native of Bathurst, N.B. The first Mexican Ambassador to Canada is Dr. Francisco Del Rio Canedo.

EXERCISE IN HISTORY

Complete the following by supplying the words omitted:

1. The country that has been called the "Mother of parliaments" is———.

2. The word "parliament" simply means ———.

3. The assembly that somewhat corresponded to parliament in the Anglo-Saxon times was known as ———.

4. The corresponding assembly that advised the kings in Norman times was called the ———.

5. In Norman times this assembly included representatives of two great classes, the ——— and the ———.

6. The first English King whose powers were really checked by the great barons and the church was named ———.

7. The name of the document by which this check was brought about was ——— and the date of the event was ———.

8. The real cause that led the kings to call together a parliament was ———.

9. The first parliament to include some representation of the shires and borough was summoned by ——— in the year ———.

10. The early shire-representatives were known as ———, the city representatives were called ———.

11. The first representative parliament that was legally summoned was called together by King ——— in the year ———; and

12. This parliament was known as the ——— Parliament.

13. The mediaeval knights chosen to sit in parliament were often very unwilling to attend, because ———.

Choose the answer or answers which correctly complete the following statements.

1. An "atoll" is:(a) A coral island; (b) A peninsula; (c) A strait; (d) An archipelago.

2. Roosevelt, Church, and Chiang Kai-shek met at: (a) Teheran; (b) Cario; (c) Ankara; (d) Baghdad.

3. Roosevelt, Church, and Stalin met at :(a) Cario; (b) Ankara; (c) Baghdad; (d) Teheran.

4. Arawe, invaded by Americans, is on: (a) New Guinea Island; (b) New Britain Island; (c) New Ireland; (d) New Caledonia Island.

5. The world's largest atoll is: (a) Mili; (b) Juluit; (c) Makin; (d) Kwajalein.

6. Tokio is located on: (a) Honshu Island; (b) Chishima; (c) Hokkaido Island; (d) Tormosa Island.

7. Kherson is located on: (a) The sea of Azov; (b) The Caspian Sea; (c) The Black Sea; (d) The Baltic Sea.

8. Teheran is the capital of: (a) Iraq, (b) Syria, (c) Turkey, (d) Iran.

9. The city (recaptured by the Russians) which was the chief source of manganese for the German war machine, was: (a) Rovno, (b) Lustk, (c) Luga, (d) Nikopol.

10. An Allied bomber, to make the shortest flight across the English Channel would travel from Dover to: (a) Calais, (b) Dunkersue, (c) Dieppe, (d) Boulogne.

11. Marshal von Rundstedt is reported to be in command of German operations in: (a) Italy, (b) Austria, (c) Russia, (d) Western Europe.

SEAT WORK FOR PRIMARY GRADES

Use "ie" in each word you fill in.

1. I am and Indian ———.
2. Wheat grows in a ———.
3. Do you like jam on a ——— of bread.
4. A man who steals is called a ———.
5. The warriors of long ago carried a ——— to protect them.
6. His story was very ———.
7. The man wears a ———.
8. Mother baked a ——— for supper.

Read quickly and do what is asked:

1. Draw a line four inches long on your book.
2. From each end of it draw a vertical line four inches high.
3. Join the ends of these lines.
4. In the square write eight words each ending in "ing".
5. Write your name and address under the square.

Fill in the blanks with colour words:

1. The robin has a ——— breast.
2. The colour of my book is ———.
3. Grass you see is ———, but the sky is ———.
4. Roses are red or ———.
5. Oranges are ——— in colour.
6. The lead of my pencil is ———.
7. Scarlet or crimson means the same as ———.
8. The old ———goose is honking.
9. Dandelions are ———.
10. Our house is painted ———.

HYGIENE

Fill in the blanks:

1. The simple test to find out if a person can or can not catch diphtheria known as the ——— test.
2. The diphtheria germ produces a poison called ———.
3. When a ligament is wrenched on torn the injury is called a ———.
4. The ——— nerve is the largest nerve in the body
5. The ——— is the largest gland in the body.
6. Iron is used in the body mainly in building ———.
7. The coloured part of the eye is called the ———.
8. The tube connecting the throat with the middle ear is the ———.
9. The cavity in the bone of the middle ear is the ——— cavity.
10. The two lower cavities of the heart are called the ———.
11. They are ——— teeth in the temporary set.
12. Besides the white corpuscles there is another great defender of the body called ———.
13. Oxygen is carried through the body by the ———.
14. The medulla contains the centres which govern the ——— and ———.
15. The liver secretes a liquid called ———.
16. The teeth in the front part of the mouth are called ———.
17. ——— is a hard mineral deposit that forms on the teeth.
18. The starch like substance stored in the cells of the liver is ———.
19. A disease of the nervous system caused by a lack of vitamins is ———.
20. The delicate inner coat lining the back of the eye is the ———.

NATURAL VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION

Bulbs. A bulb is a bud-like structure, having stem, leaves and flower telescoped together in a compact mass. They occur among certain plants that have a short growing season and a long resting stage. In this resting condition they may be shipped great distances. Bulbs grown in Holland and Belgium are commonly transported to Canada and other countries in the autumn and used for winter blooming. There are two general kinds of bulbs, viz: the tunicated and the scaly. The tunicated bulb, as in the onion and the tulip, has the bases of the leaves closely overlapping each other, the whole being covered with a tightly fitting dry skin. The scaly bulb. e.g. Easter lily, has thick overlapping scales. Many bulbs multiply by producing small bulbs, bulblets within them, i.e., multiplier onion, while others produce bulbels around the base of the old bulbs, e.g. tulip. The tiger lily produces black bulblets in the axils of the leaves.

Corms: A corm resembles a bulb in general appearance but is solid throughout. New Corms usually arise on top of the planted one. Around the base of the new Corm, small corms develop. Some of the latter grow large enough to bloom the next year. The smaller ones must be grown for a year or two before they attain blooming size. Corms have to be lifted and stored over the winter. Plants that produce Corms include, gladious, cyclamen, arum, and crocus

THE TIDES

It is well-known that the tides are controlled by the influence of the sun and the moon. When these bodies act together, we have what is called high tide; when they act at right angles to each other we have neap or low tide. Bring the moon in its orbit to a position between the sun and the earth. They are now acting together and producing high tides. If the moon be moved from this position through one-quarter of its orbit, it will then be acting at right angles to the influence exerted by the sun, thus giving us neap or low tide. When the moon is on the opposite side of the earth to that of the sun, there is strange to say, the same high tide as when they are both on the same side of the earth. When a long and narrowing river estuary is subject to tides, the flood causes a Bore, which in turn causes exceptionally high tides far up the estuary. Thus, on the Severn, the bore has been known to cause at Chepstow, one the Wye, a tidal range of 47 feet. Where the tidal current rushes through a narrow channel we get what is called a race, as at Alderney in the Channel Islands, and if the channel be irregular may cause violent whirlpools such as the Maelstrom off the Lofoten Islands. Inland seas, like the Mediterranean, have a very small tidal range. The times at which high and low water occur vary from day to day, being about 50 minutes later each day. Low water occurs about half-way between high waters.

Bessarabia, province, Romania, lying between the rivers Dniester and Pruth; N. occupied by spurs of Carpathians, but W. flat and fertile, where agriculture is main occupation, maize, wheat, wine, plums; in low ground cattle are raised; manufactures include leather, soap, and iron goods; marble quarries. Area 17,146 square miles. Admiralty Islands, group of forty islands to N.E. of New Guinea Largest, Manus. Coconuts; pearl fisheries. Included in Australian mandate of New Guinea. The Americans landed on the island of Manus on March 15th and in a few hours had pushed to within half a mile of the Japanese airfield at Lorengau. Manus is the main base lying athwart the supply lines from Truk to New Guinea.

Odessa, tn. and port. Ukraine, U.S.S.R., on bay at N.W. extremity of Black Sea; large artificial harbour; freezes for a few days only; tn. undermined by catacombs, which are inhabited by casual dock labourers. Chief exports flour, wheat, barley, maize, oats, oilcake, sugar, beans alcohol, caviare, fish and wood.

LITERATURE

(By Peter MacDonald, Principal, Spring Park School)

KING HENRY FIFTH

9. "Unraised spirits". Spirits that do not raise to the enthusiasm and fervor necessary for so great a subject.

10. "Scaffold". A term for stage or platform.

11. "Cockpit". A pit in which cock fights took place. The theatre had formerly been a cockpit. The term is here used in contempt. We still keep the name in the "pit" of a modern theatre.

13. "Wooden O". The Globe Theatre which was built of wood and was circular inside.

13. "The verz casgnes". The actual helmets.

14. "Affright the air". Poetical exaggeration descriptive of the terror inspired in the French by the English armies.

15—18. "Opardon". Pardon us and permit us to work on your imagination. (imaginary forces line 18), that in our little theatre and in our small stock of actors you may in your thoughts see mighty armies and great battles. A cipher (crooked figure), by being placed to the right of a digit, increases its value ten fold. Though we are but mere ciphers as compared with the greatness of the subject before us, yet, as ciphers sometimes by their position, produce mighty results, so we by the help of your imagination may yet present King Henry's mighty deeds.

21. "High . . . fronts". Descriptive of England and France facing one another, and parted only by the narrow strait of Dover. The high projecting (abutting) cliffs (fronts) face each other.

29. "Jumping over times". As the period of the play stretches from 1414 to 1420, there would necessarily be long spaces of time between the acts. The chorus supplies the audience with the events that occur in these periods.

31. "In to an hour—glass". Into the space of an hour.

ACT III

PROLOGUE

The Chorus fills up the time from the sailing of the king to the seige of Harfleur. The audience must imagine:

(1) The spectacle of the immense fleet crossing the channel.

(2) That the King of France has sent an ambassador to Henry, offering the English king his daughter in marriage, with some inferior duchies as her dowry; and that the English king has refused, that the siege of Harfleur has begun.

1. "Imagined wings". Wings of imagination.

4. "Well-appointed'. Well equipped.

"Silken". The suffix en signifies "made of", hence made of silk, so, also, in line 10, "threaden" made of thread.

11. "With the", Along by "bottoms", Vessels, "furrowed', as if ploughed by the keels.

14. "rivage" Shore.

15. Note the vivid picture of the scene presented by this line.

16. "Majestical", Majestic.

17. sternage. The stern of.

19. "dead . . . still". Still as the dead of night.

24. "choice-drawn', Selected carefully from a great number of volunteers.

"cavaliers". Knights, horsemen.

26. "Ordnance", Cannon. "Carriage' gun-carriages.

30—31. According to Holinshed, these terms were offered to Henry when he was at Southampton.

34. "chambers". Small cannon. The chamber containing the charge was detachable, hence the name. They were used on the stage. The Globe Theatre was burned down by a discharge of them in 1613. This is very remarkable, because very little stage property was used in Shakespeare's day.

Scene I

There is an interval of more than a month between this scene and the last scene of Act II. The seige of Harfleur by the English has been begun. King Henry is soon encouraging his men to make determined assault upon its walls.

4. "modest stillness". Quiet modesty.

8. "hard-favoured", Harsh featured.

10. "pry', look out, "portage". Portholes, hence sockets of the eye.

12. "fearfully" terribly, "galled', Worn by the action of the sea.

13. "confounded", Consumed. "jutty', Project over.

15 "wasteful", Destructive.

17. "bend up'. A metaphor from the bon (Johnson), hence stretch every nerve to the full extent, as the archer tightens his bow preparatory to action.

19. war-proof, Tested in war. fet, Fetched.

24. copy, Pattern. grasser blood, Lower birth.

31. the slips, The leather thongs on which grey hounds are held before being let loose for the chase. The leash can be slipped so as to let the dogs free. The man holding the leash is still called the slipper, "straining upon the start," In a coursing match, the slipper does not slip the leash until the dogs have a sight of the hare and strain at the leash to get away.

32. "The game's afoot". The animal has set off, and now is the time to set the hounds after it.

34. St. George, The patron saint of Scotland.

This scene is vitally patriotic. It presents patriotism in its highest form. The scene shows the chivalry of the army storming the beach.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain — headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties Write or phone for appointments.

G. F. Hutcheson AND SON

F. G HUTCHESON
G. F. HUTCHESON

This War—Four Years Ago

(By The Canadian Press)

MARCH 26, 1940—French Premier Reynaud met Italian ambassador for first private conference with Mussolini's envoy. Premier Telegy of Hungary conferred with Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano. French ambassador left Italy for home to report on Italy's position.

MARCH 26, 1940—Liberal government returned to power by sweeping majority in Canadian general election. Hungary and Italy agreed to keep war from the Balkans.

Scholarships For Sea Cadets

TORONTO, Mar. 22 - -David H. Gibson, C.B.E., Dominion President, announced today that The Navy League of Canada would award scholarships to the six Royal Canadian Sea Cadets who stand highest in qualifying for entrance to The Royal Naval College at Royal Roads, B.C. Five were awarded last year.

The allotment of scholarships will be one for British Columbia, one for the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, two for Ontario, one for Quebec and one for the combined provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. If, in a given area, a sea cadet does not qualify, the scholarship intended well be awarded to the cadet with the next highest standing, regardless of the area in which he lives.

To be eligible for a Navy League scholarship, a sea cadet candidate must satisfy the regular requirements for entry to the college and be not less than 15 years and eight months of age or more than 17 years and eight months. He must have been a sea cadet for at least one year and be of British origin or born in Canada. He must have the recommendations of the Chairman and Commanding Officer of the sea cadet corps of which he is a member, be physically fit and qualified to write an examination equivalent to that of Junior Matriculation)

Candidates must file applications prior to March 31 with the Secretary, Naval Board, Department of Naval Services, Ottawa, and should advise The Navy League, Dominion Council, 320 Bay Street, Toronto, that such application has been filed. Special forms are not necessary. Letters should be accompanied by Birth Certificate, letters of approval from the Sea Cadet Committee Chairman and Candidate's Commanding Officer; medical report from the family physician, if possible, and letters from a Clergyman and the principal of the school the candidate is attending. He should also state as to whether he is able to attend the College at his own expense in the event that he qualifies but is not successful in winning a scholarship. It is expected that the examinations will be held early in May in centres that will be set up, across the Dominion, and as close as possible to the candidates' homes. There is no examination fee.

Old Dinner Pail Goes Streamlined

Gone is the old-fashioned dinner pail once proclaimed a symbol of prosperity, and now comes the "lunch kit" serving the same purpose in the streamline manner which characterises this mechanized war period. The "lunch kit" in its most popular form is a box with a domed top nesting a thermos bottle with space for food below.

Contents of the kit differ from the predecessor dinner pail indicating the influence of appeals to eat wisely, balance the diet and obtain a fair measure of calories, proteins, calcium, iron and vitamins as well as color harmony, which is another way of tickling the palate through the eye. A brief survey of the lunch period eating habits of men and women employed in National Railways Munitions Limited, operated by the Canadian National Railways for the manufacture of naval guns and field artillery mounts, reveals that the substantial corn beef and cabbage, so beloved of Dinty Moore, has given way to well-made sandwiches in wide variety, hot soups, and salads which would have left the old timer speechless.

The eating habits of Canadians are not yet all they should be but the cross section of the population found in the plants operated by the National System shows an approach towards the objective of adequate nutrition.

Miss Georgina Campbell, dietician for the Canadian National Railways, holding a degree in that subject and experienced in planning meals for industrial workers, offers suggestions regarding the worker's lunch box, recommending that it should include at least one hot course. If soup is chosen it should be a cream-type, vegetable, celery, etc. Milk is the recommended beverage but if tea or coffee is carried in the thermos, then, says Miss Campbell, the sandwiches should contain one with finely chopped vegetables. When three sandwiches are included one or two should be made with brown bread to make variety. Fresh fruit is approved rather than cake or pastry. For a light and appropriate pick-up during the mid-afternoon milk is highly recommended.

That the contents of the lunch box should be prepared with care, the sandwiches neatly cut and carefully wrapped in waxed paper, and neat containers used so that the opening of the parcel will be a pleasant invitation, is Miss Campbell's belief. In the photograph — left — Miss Campbell is shown in a demonstration of the approved method of wrapping the sandwich, while, inset — right — a worker in National Railways Munitions plant is seen enjoying the contents of a carefully prepared luncheon kit.

Out Our Way By J. R. Williams

Our Boarding House With Major Hoople

BRINGING UP FATHER By GEORGE McMANUS

TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS By Edwina

TILLIE THE TOILER—REWARD FOR MERIT! By WEBSTER