

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

- A SATURDAY FEATURE -

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

### DISCIPLINE

The way in which matters of discipline are handled has a very great influence upon the character of the pupils. The first aim should be to prevent disciplinary cases from arising. When the work is interesting and adjusted to the ability of the pupils, and when the social atmosphere of the room is congenial, difficulties are not of frequent occurrence. Good discipline depends too on the encouraging and sympathetic attitude of the

teacher and also on his good humor and self-control. When disciplinary cases actually arise, the contribution to character will depend upon discovering the cause, placing responsibility on the child for the solution of the difficulty, and recognition of his attempt to improve. The judicious teacher will deal with the child individually and will think in terms of the change to be brought about in him rather than in terms of punishment.

### IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH

**Do Not say**  
He's nowhere to be found.  
You are nowhere near ready.  
He went unbeknown to me.  
He is dark complexioned.  
Are you mad?  
Are you angry?  
He is well informed.  
The smallest child present.  
Let us go somewhere.  
Let us go somewhere.  
Surely, I'll help you.  
The older of the three.  
This is as far as I can go.  
I feel bad about it.  
I feel badly about it.  
He looks bad.  
I need the book the worst way.  
She is dumb.  
I kind of like it.  
I rather like it.  
She sat beside me.  
Are you going some place?  
I need to be informed along those lines.  
What is your line?  
He's a real good boy.  
I like these kinds.  
No less than four men.

No fewer than four men.  
He did not do so good.  
As like as not he will go.  
(To Be Continued)

**Adjectives and Adverbs**  
**Adverbial Clauses**  
Adverbial clauses modify verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Examples: The school house stands (where the roads meet). Angry (because he had failed), he abandoned the undertaking.  
Here, where the cliff was steep, a low wall protected the path.  
John worked day and night (that the plans might be ready in time).  
Clause of Result: You make such a noise (that I cannot hear the music).  
Clause of Condition: (If it rains), we shall remain at home.  
Clause of Comparison: He likes you (more than the likes) me.  
Clause of Concession: He won the game (though we expected to lose).  
Clause of Contrast: He is honest, (although he is poor).  
Clause of Extent or Manner: Men will reap as they sow.  
Clause of Time: The tooth stopped aching (when the dentist came in).  
Clause of Cause or Reason: He will succeed (because he works hard).  
Clause of Place: Remain (where I can see you).  
Clause of Respect: We cannot receive where (in what respect) the difference lies.

### EXERCISE IN HISTORY

Complete the following sentences:  
Under the feudal system the whole land of England was assumed to belong to the king, who granted large estates to the nobles in return for certain services. These services were known as the "feudal dues" and two of them were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Those who held their land directly from the king granted smaller areas, known as sub-tenants, to other nobles. The rank and file of the people, some of whom held small properties and were known as villeins, while others owned no land at all and were called \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Bishops and Abbots were also "landowners" but instead of fighting for the king they were expected to \_\_\_\_\_ the record of all these lands, with \_\_\_\_\_.

their occupiers, was called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Put a cross before those statements you consider to be true and a dash before those you consider to be untrue.  
(c) Oliver Cromwell was of strikingly handsome appearance. \_\_\_\_\_ He was a plain, blunt, gentleman farmer. \_\_\_\_\_ He favoured a measure of religious toleration. \_\_\_\_\_ He favoured parliamentary rule in England. \_\_\_\_\_ He sternly repressed rebellions in Scotland and Ireland. \_\_\_\_\_ He opposed the union of England, Scotland and Ireland under one government. \_\_\_\_\_ He made England respected on the continent of Europe. \_\_\_\_\_ His Puritan rule was popular in England. \_\_\_\_\_ He was baffled by the problems he had to face.

### TROUBLESOME WORDS

Among these words, among is used in referring to more than two, between in referring to two. The property was shared equally among the five children, but between the two men.  
Differ with, differ from. Unlike things differ from each other. A tennis ball differs from a basketball. Father and mother differ with each other on the subject of dancing.  
Further, further. Further and further are in most cases interchangeable, but very careful writers like to make the following distinction: Further applies to actual physical distance and further to quality or degree. The farther north you travel, the colder it gets.

We can go further into the plan next week.  
Healthy, healthful. Healthy means "in good health," healthful means "beneficial to health."  
A healthy family, healthful food.  
Party. Means "a group, body, or association of persons," not "an evening of dancing."  
Right: A party of sailors boarded the train.  
Wrong: The party I went to see this morning had already left its office.  
Try to (and). Try to is standard usage; try and is informal and colloquial. Right: I shall try to come. Colloquial: I shall try and come.

### SOLOMON ISLES

This large group is situated in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 miles south of the equator and about 500 miles east of New Guinea; mountainous and volcanic, heavy rainfall. Products: copra, vanilla, coconuts, plantains, and bananas; exports are copra, ivory, turtle-shell, pearls, and other products. Area 15,000 sq. miles. The seven largest islands are from 70 miles to 100 miles in length, and from 20 to 30 miles in breadth. They were discovered in 1567 by the Spanish navigator Mendana, who in 1596, set sail from Peru with the intention of colonizing

them. He however, died before reaching his destination. They were then lost sight of until 1767, when Carteret landed on its shores; and during the next twenty-seven years the islands were visited by Bougainville, Shortland, and other navigators. But the hostility of the natives prevented any prolonged stay on the islands. In 1838, D'Urville surveyed the group; and in 1845, a French missionary started a mission on the island Yasabel, but he was soon afterwards killed; the mission had to be abandoned in 1847, but it was again resumed in 1881.

### ST. HELENA

This is an isolated island in the South Atlantic, about 1200 miles from the coast of Africa, and 700 miles south-east of Ascension Island, the nearest land. It was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Joao da Nova, on St. Helena's Day, in 1501. The first known inhabitant was Fernandez Topez, who settled there in 1513. At the end of the sixteenth century, three Englishmen visited the island. It then passed into the hands of the Dutch, until abandoned by them in 1631, when it was seized upon by the British East India Company. The Dutch expelled the Company's troops twice in 1656 and in 1673, but the English ultimately prevailed, and St. Helena became a Crown Colony in 1834. The island

continued to prosper as a port of call until the opening of the Suez Canal. Since then the island has declined in its revenue and trade. The island is rugged and mountainous, but well watered and fertile. The highest point is 2700 feet. It has a healthy climate and a growing and cable station. The only town, containing about 3000 inhabitants, is Jamestown, which lies on the north-west coast. Both town and harbour are strongly fortified. Longwood, memorable as the place where Napoleon I died, is a farmhouse on a plain 2,000 feet high, about 3 1/4 miles inland from Jamestown. The area is 47 square miles. The population of St. Helena is about 8,000. The chief products are vegetables, fruit, cattle, fish and lace.

### LITERATURE

**The Runnable Stag**  
Note the movement of the poem. The whole poem suggests the galloping of a hunt, but certain sections show excited preparation, increased movement as the hunt gets close on the stag, renewed movement, less certain of success as the stag breaks away again, etc. Try to "spot" these changes. You may have to read several times to do so.  
What time of the year was it?

### What happened to the Stag?

Answer: He made for the ocean and swam until exhausted, then drowned.  
What picture do we form of the stag?  
Answer: The picture is somewhat indistinct, but we know it was a large stag, swift of foot and with fine horns.

### Does the writer intend us to pity the stag? Answer: No.

Do you consider the ending satisfactory?  
Answer: Yes. The stag rather than be caught, and killed by the hunters took his own life, after making every effort he possibly could to preserve it.

### VICTORIA, B.C.

At the southern end of Vancouver Island stands the City of Victoria. It is the capital of the Province of British Columbia. Looking out over the waters of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, it is the most beautiful and picturesque of all the cities of the Pacific Coast. It was in 1843, some time before the discovery of gold in California, that the Hudson's Bay Company, deciding to establish a trading post north of the zone in dispute, sent James Douglas, a chief factor of the Company, to prospect for a suitable site on Vancouver Island to be called "Fort Victoria". Douglas who afterwards became Sir James Douglas, arrived off Clover Point on Vancouver Island on the afternoon of March 14th, 1843, to select a site for the new trading post. He chose a location midway between the Indian villages at Cadboro Bay and Esquimalt. It was called Fort Victoria. In the spring of 1845 the first vessel consigned direct to Fort Victoria from England arrived. It was the Barque Vancouver, annual supply ship of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from that time the trade of the post grew gradually in importance. With the establishment of a Crown Colony in 1846, settlement began to extend beyond the narrow limits of the stockaded trading post and in 1858 to townsite was laid out and the name "Victoria" adopted. It was incorporated as a city in 1862. In 1868 gold was discovered in the Fraser River. Steamers and sailing vessels, packed with gold seekers, arrived in throngs. About thirty thousand adventurers came in that great "rush". It transformed Victoria from a trading post to a bustling embryo city. It became one of the most important shipping centres of the west coast with its docks, wharves and mercantile. The mainland was constituted a separate colony in 1868 with James Douglas as Governor. In 1868, the Crown Colony of Vancouver Island and the Crown Colony of British Columbia united under one government. The new united colony was known as British Columbia and attained provincial status on entering the Confederation of Canadian Provinces in 1871.

They mean waste because: 1st. They cut down the yield; 2. They damage the crops; 3. They cheapen the product; 4. They mean hard work; 5. They injure the stock; 6. They reduce the profits; 7. They rob the soil; 8. They lower land values; 9. They look shiftless.  
Why is a weed a weed? Because it adopts itself to soil, to climate and to surroundings. It spreads easily; by seeding profusely, by distributing readily, by long-lived seeds, and by underground stems and roots.  
It is a nuisance and may be poisonous. It stays right on the job all the time. Weeds cut down the yield: by robbing the crop of room, of light, of food and of moisture; by harboring insects and fungi; by occupying land where profitable crops should be grown.  
Weeds are spread in impure seed, by wind, by water, by animals, by birds, by machinery, by packing cases and from waste places, roadsides, and city lots.  
**Weed Remedies**  
1. Rotate the crops; 2. Fan and screen the seed; 3. Cultivate frequently; 4. Prevent weeds from seeding; 5. Use smother crop; 6. Pasture with sheep; 7. Enrich the ground; 8. Dig out; 9. Keep everlastingly after them.

### WEEDS

At the end of September, Allied troops had driven their lines closer to Naples and farther up the Adriatic coast above Bari. Bombers struck over the battle area, and at roads in the Naples Capua area, as well as at Northern Italy. Late September, too, will be remembered for the capture of Poggia, with its largely undamaged airfield by the 8th Army, and the fall of Naples to the 5th Army. With one-fifth of Italy safely in their control, Allied troops continued to push north along the entire line from Naples to the Adriatic. The 5th Army mopped up the entire Mezzogiorno and captured Benevento, a mountain city 32 miles north-east of Naples. The 8th Army captured Termoli. The 5th Army then turned, its way to the south bank of the Volturno River and took Capua. The 8th Army pushed back the enemy along

the Adriatic end of the front. By Oct. 11, the Allied armies in Italy controlled the south bank of the Volturno and Calore Rivers, from the sea to the town of Ponte, 44 miles inland. American and British troops captured Pontelandolfo, and made the whole Nazi defense position along the flooded Volturno River. Allied troops then proceeded to storm across the Volturno by marching by railroads, pushed the fiercely fighting Germans farther up the Italian peninsula and reached the Regia Canal. This retreat ended the battle of Volturno, for the Germans gave up the last strong point, overlooking the river. On the eastern end of the line, the 8th Army continued its advance against stiff resistance and crossed the Santa Stefano after a bitter fight.

### ITALY

Fighting in Yugoslavia has taken on the stature of a major front, as scores of thousands of patriots and guerrillas battle savagely with the Nazis along the coast of the Adriatic to the east. In the north, British and Yugoslav units have been ranging practically unopposed, carrying supplies to the partisans. The Yugoslav power has been opened in Ontario, at Decew Falls, on October 15th.

YUGOSLAVIA  
Reported to be smashing a way toward the Danube—a definite threat to German river traffic to the East. Along the coast of Dalmatia and Croatia British naval units have been ranging practically unopposed, carrying supplies to the partisans. The Yugoslav power has been opened in Ontario, at Decew Falls, on October 15th.

### SOURIS HIGH SCHOOL

Honor Roll for October:  
Grade X—1, Gerard MacAulay; 2, Jan MacDonal; 3, William J. Crockett; 4, Thomas Pierce, Francis Cheverie, equal.  
Grade XI—1, Jerry McCormack, John MacDonal, equal; 2, Alton MacKenzie, equal.  
Grade VIII—1, Alton M. Cheverie; 2, Walter MacQuarrie; 3, Leonard MacQuarrie.  
Perfect Attendance: William H. Crockett, Francis Cheverie, Francis Cheverie, John MacDonal, Alton MacKenzie.  
Miss Adele MacDonald's Dept.  
Grade VII—1, Wilbur Cheverie; 2, Colin Jarvis; 3, Leo Gallant.  
Grade VI—1, Ivan Cheverie; 2, Charles LaVie; 3, Eunice Croucher.  
Perfect Attendance: Jackie Poole, Cecil Murphy, Merlin Murphy.  
Miss Amy Malone's Department  
Grade V—1, Eric MacEwen; 2, Vernon Jarvis; 3, James Bushy; 4, John MacQuarrie; 5, Earl Mousac; 6, John MacQuarrie.  
Grade III—1, Basil LaVie, Pinar Murphy, equal; 2, Edward Clinton, James Simpson, equal; 3, Sterling Cressner, Michael Gallant, Jackie MacDonal, equal.  
Perfect Attendance: Edward McCauch, Hazel Crockett, Franklyn Heartz, Edward Cliff, James Simpson, Ross Coffin, Sterling Cressner, Faber Murphy, Basil LaVie, Jackie MacDonal.  
Miss Mary E. MacDonald's Dept.  
Grade II, A—1, Jackie Grant; 2, Kimball Jarvis; 3, Barbara Simpson.  
Grade II, B—1, Grant Cheverie; 2, Melvin Paquet; 3, Elton Doucette.  
Grade I, A—1, Norma White; 2, Joseph Jackson; 3, Kenneth Jackson.  
Grade I, B—1, Francis MacIntosh; 2, George Bushy; 3, Eugene Foster.  
Grade I, C—1, Thelma Hazelton; 2, Paula Simpson.  
Perfect Attendance: Barbara Simpson, Stanley Paquet, Eugene

with the ode and crew in union, in for quilt material and voted for the Red Cross. Mrs. Allen Stewart donated two tops and Mrs. Stephen MacLeod donated 1 top for quilts. It was decided to send

# The Price of Freedom Is High - - -



Nobody realizes the truth of this statement more than the pitiful undernourished British child whose wasted body cries aloud for MILK, MORE MILK!

Open your hearts to these youngsters who were unfortunate victims of total warfare—they were in the front lines when one brave country stood between us and the deadly foe . . . they shared the suffering in the battle for freedom.

Now it is Your Turn to Help Them! Put the KINSMEN'S SUBSCRIPTION TO RAISE \$10,000 In Prince Edward Island "Over The Top"

Be ready when the canvassers call on you.  
**CAMPAIGN OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 15th.**  
**EVERY CENT HELPS**

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### Our Outing



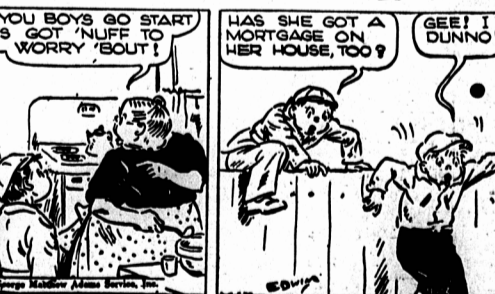
### Our Boarding House



### TIPPY AND 'CAP' STUBBS



### By Edwina



### TILLIE THE TOILER - A MILITARY SECRET!



### By WEBSTER

