

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

-A SATURDAY FEATURE-

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

THE SCHOOL TODAY

The demands on teacher time and teacher energy are great. The responsibilities are great but the opportunity to make the school a new and living force in the community is also great. It will require initiative, broad vision, and enthusiastic co-operation on the part of the teachers as individuals and as an organized body. In our concentration on meeting to day's demands, we must not overlook to-

morrow's needs. The democratic nations are looking eagerly for a new dawn to issue forth from the "blood and sweat and tears" of the war. Teachers must make their contribution towards bringing forth this new dawn. The teacher more than anyone else is vitally interested in every part of community life that affects children and youth. The teachers must give the leadership that their education and training warrants.

THE SIEGES OF QUEBEC

Quebec has been besieged five times but only taken twice.

1. In 1629, the English under Kirke took the fortress from Champlain.
2. In 1690, Frontenac drove back Philip the leader of the expedition from Boston.

EXERCISE IN HISTORY

Underline the words that make any of these statements true.

1. Political development means (a) increase in the size of a country, (b) advance in literature and art, (c) progress in the methods of government, (d) growth in importance of a city or country.
2. Arbitrary government (a) means almost the same thing as despotic government, (b) means a government that is just to all, (c) means that those governed have no share in the governing, (d) is the same as parliament rule.
3. Under the French rule the government of Canada was (a) cruel and unjust, (b) arbitrary and despotic, (c) military, (d) weak and incapable.
4. From 1763 to 1774 Canada was governed (a) by General Murray and the British Army, (b) by officials appointed from England, (c) by an assembly elected by the people, (d) by a Roman Catholic minority.
5. The Quebec Act of 1774 (a) gave Canada a representative government, (b) gave the Roman Catholic Church the right to collect taxes, (c) established in Canada the Old French civil law, (d) was welcomed by the British Government.
6. The Loyalists objected to the king of government they found in Canada because (a) they were quarrelsome people who would object to anything, (b) they thought there were too many Roman Catholics in the country, (c) it gave the French-Canadians supreme control, (d) they gave the vote to owners and to tenants who paid a rental of ten pounds in the towns and fifty pounds in the country, (e) the farm and the smaller farmers were still subject to the vote.

THE REFORM BILL, 1832, AND OTHERS TO DATE

The conditions that led to the passing of the first Reform Bill in 1832 were the unequal representation of various parts of the country in the House of Commons and the opportunities for corruption provided by the existence of numerous "rotten" and "pocket boroughs." The former were those that had only a small number of voters and the latter were those where an individual or a corporation had the right to nominate the member. The system dated with few changes in the years and the divisions, never equal, had not been adjusted to meet the shift of population caused by the Industrial Revolution. As a result, depopulated places, such as Old Sarum, had two members, while large factory towns, such as Manchester and Birmingham, had none. On this unfair system were blamed most of the evils of the day and the demand became strong for Parliamentary Reform.

Two of the most important supporters of the Bill in Parliament were Earl Grey, the Prime Minister and Lord John Russell. The Bill in 1832 appeared the Chartists who demanded the passing of a series of reforms which they called the People's Charter. They demanded the following:

1. Vote by ballot.
2. Annual parliaments.
3. The right of every man to vote.
4. Equal electoral districts.
5. That members of parliament be paid.

CITY POPULATIONS IN 1941

Some of the larger Canadian cities have in their neighbourhoods growing "satellite" towns or densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipalities. The census shows these areas have been classified as "Greater Cities." The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has calculated the population of these areas in Canada which includes that of the city proper together with that of the neighbouring densely populated areas. The following tabulation shows the population of these areas in 1941, a population of 100,000 and over for the city, proper in 1941, comparisons with 1931 being in brackets: Greater Montreal 1,339,721 (803,864); Greater Toronto 884,843 (603,864); Greater Vancouver, 351,491 (308,340); Greater Winnipeg, 230,540 (284,129); Greater Ottawa (including Hull), 215,022 (175,988); Greater Quebec, 200,814 (172,517); Greater Hamilton, 176,110 (183,710); Greater Windsor, 121,112 (110,385).

HELICOPTERS

It has been announced in Britain that plans are being made to use hover motionless in the air, will helicopters for the protection of convoys of the ships shipping convoys. The craft, which which they accompany.

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR

- (a) Insert "who" or "whom" in the following sentences.
1. I saw this morning. 2. You are the person I must see.
(b) Use "is" or "was" where correct in the following. 1. Either Alice or Mary is going with us.
2. A car and a truck were in a collision yesterday. 3. Neither John nor Harry is here. 4. John and Harry both here now. 5. Each of the cars is equipped with a radio. 6. Every man, woman and child present. 7. The dog and the cat sitting by the fire. 8. Every boy and girl in the village invited to the party. 9. The man and the woman who were arrested. 10. Both Helen and Edith away to-day.

LITERATURE (HENRY IV PART I)

Notice: (a) Shakespeare's opinion of the superstitious things were common at this period. "O, then the earth shook to see the heavens on fire down to in passion shook."
(b) The general superstition of the age.
"Give me leave to tell you once again down to—And hold me pace in deep experiments" C. The bickering between Hotspur and Glendower.
1. Explain (a) These promises are fair, the parties sure and our induction full of prosperous hope is cou- sin, of many men.
I do not bear these crossings.

3. In 1759, the English, under Wolfe, gained possession of the stronghold by the defeat of Montcalm in the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
4. In 1760 the French under de Levis, made an unsuccessful attempt to retake it from General Murray.
5. In 1775, Montgomery was re- pulsed by Governor Carleton.

people were not represented in the government.
7. The constitutional Act of 1791 (a) permitted the English-speaking Canadians to rule the country (b) divided English-speaking from French-speaking Canada, (c) was warmly welcomed by the French-Canadians, (d) gave the people full control over the government of the country.
8. The Family Compact was, on the whole, (a) a corrupt and dishonest group of rulers, (b) a high-minded and honest group, (c) a privileged and intolerant group, (d) a group disloyal to the British connection.
9. Among prominent members of the Reform Party in Upper Canada may be included (a) Robert Baldwin, (b) Sir James Crank, (c) Robert Peel, (d) William T. Mackenzie, (e) Louis Peillon, (f) John Beverley Robinson, (g) Rev. John Strachan.

10. The Rebellion of 1837 (a) was a rash and criminal adventure (b) had some good results, (c) proved that Canada wished to break away from the British connection, (d) roused the British Government to action, (e) was strongly supported by the Roman Catholic clergy.
11. The British Government sent Lord Durham to Canada (a) to suppress the rebellion, (b) to find out who were the guilty leaders and to bring them to trial, (c) to find out the cause of the rebellion and report as to changes needed, (d) to introduce into Canada responsible government.

Crete is an island in the eastern Mediterranean, forming part of the outer defenses of the Balkans. Crete boasts with formidable coast defence fortifications, including defenses in depth, case-mates, land and sea-chest traps, barbed wire and mine-fields. In fact Crete has been transformed into a fortress second in impregnability only to Malta. Crete is 160 miles long and 7 to 30 miles wide. Coast is much incented.

SICILY
Island, Italy; largest island in Mediterranean, about 200 miles from S.W. extremity of Italian mainland, from which it is separated by the deep, narrow Strait of Messina. It is about 90 miles from Cape Bon in Africa; in long and 120 m wide; triangular in shape. Surface is mountainous; most of the island is over 500 ft. above sea-level; high- points are Etna, a volcano (11,870 ft.). Good harbours on North and South.

CURRENT EVENTS
The commander-in-chief of United States Fleet is Admiral Ernest J. King.
The Hon. Cyrus MacMillan has been made Assistant Minister for Air.
The French High Commissioner of Martinique is Admiral Georges Robert.
United States troops have put into operation a base at Anchitika Island, only 70 miles south east of Kiska.
Gen. Charles Mast has been named resident general of France in Tunisia.
Tine is a river in Tunisia. It rises south-west of Mateur (a railway centre) and has linked Bizerte with the rest of Tunisia), flows northward a short distance east of mateur and empties into the sea. The lake is one of the chain of lakes which formed Bizerte's southern defenses.
Admiral L. W. Murray has recently been appointed Com- mander-in-Chief of the Canadian North- west Atlantic.
The Chief Justice of P. E. Island is Hon. Campbell.
The Premier of P. E. Island is Hon. J. Walter Jones.
The Attorney and Advocate General is Hon. Mart. P. McGuigan.
The Minister of Public Works is Hon. George H. Barbour.
Hon. J. Walter Jones look over the portfolios of Agriculture and Education in the cabinet in addition to becoming Premier.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain is Sir Kingsley Wood.
The British foreign secretary is Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden.
The President of Mexico is Avila Camacho.
The Vice-President of the United States is Henry A. Wallace.
British raiders are known as "Commanco's."
American raiders are called "Rangers."
Lieut. Gen. Frank Maxwell Andrews is the commander-in-chief of the United States troops in Europe.
The United States ambassador to Russia is Admiral Standley.
Pantelleria is an island midway in the Sicilian Channel. It is about 40 miles from Malta with a con- siderable volcano at its centre. Its airfield is reported to be connected by tunnel with a small under- ground hangar. The harbour can be used as a submarine base. The whole island is strongly fortified.
Lampedusa; eight square miles of rock, 80 miles away from 100 miles west of Malta. Most of it is

maker between Hotspur and Glendower? Answer: Because he is the leader of the rebellion and must keep his chief followers from quarrelling among themselves.
4. Why do they talk about dividing the land? Answer: Each one of them were in the rebellion for what they could get out of it. Their day for taking part in the rebellion was to be that they would each get a large area of England to rule over.
5. What are the typical Celtic qualities revealed by Glendower? Answer: Fiery; superstitious; quick to get angry; quick to cool off; ready to give in when he saw that yielding was necessary in the interests of the main scheme.
6. Does Harry Percy justify his popular name of Hotspur? Answer: Yes.
7. As between Glendower and Hotspur, which was the more blame for the quarrel? Which was more irritating, which more irritable? Answer: Hotspur was more to blame for the quarrel? He started it in each case. Glendower was more always harking back to the fact that even the heavens and earth celebrated his birth, was the more irritating. Hotspur was the more irritable.
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HENRY IV PART II

son who would become Henry V (c) For all the soil of the achievement goes.
With me into the earth.
(c) All the dirt and crafty ways (soil) used by me to gain the crown will be buried with me. You will not be held responsible for the manner in which I raised the crown.
(2) Note: "And to the English court assemble now."
From every region, apes of wit- nessness drove to that wild, wild- erness again, O, thou wilt be a witness.
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants? Why did Henry IV believe that these things would hap- pen in England under the rule of his son Henry V?
Answer: Because up to this time his son had been a wild careless fellow who did not seem to have any real idea of his responsibility as Prince of Wales.
3. What does Henry IV advise his son to do in order to keep peace in England? Answer: To make war with foreign state.
Therefore, my Harry, be not looking for her. The thought m'ere out some encouragement to her as she went toward the ap- artment.
As she half expected, she did not find Bob Graves at the stables. A boy was waiting for the Roamer around and pound. He was suspi- ciously non-committal.
"Don't know where he is. I just went around here. I ain't supposed to know what the boss does."
He continued his round with the horse. Cary stood dejectedly by for a moment, then turned and

war machine with beautiful, copper and brass, and with a variety of natural surpluses are wheat, corn and meat, and her wealth in quality tim- ber is enormous. Greece supplies chrome, manganese and pyrite. Vegetables from Bulgaria play an important part in the German food basket.
The four Balkan countries produce more wheat and corn than all of Germany and have eight times as many sheep, more horses and two- thirds of the number of her cattle.

CRETE
and has good harbours—Suda Bay in N. and Kall Timenes in S. Four ranges run from E. to W. Mt. Ida (8,070 ft.) lies in the centre. The valleys are fertile under irrigation, rivers are often dry. Climate is de- lightful, the heat being tempered by sea breezes. Chief products are olive oil, wine, goats' milk cheese, silk, leather, cran fruits; chief town is Candia, area 3,200 sq. miles. Crete was captured by the axis on June 15, 1941.

SICILY
hot and dry, winter mild and rainy. Sicily suffers from earthquakes. Chief crop wheat; fruit trees and olives, especially on N. and E. coasts, vines mainly in west; soil is fertile trees, principally citrus fruits, almonds, nuts, preserved vegetables, sulphur, salt, silk, sunny and sardines sunchamp (for tanning). Sea-bass, fisheries are valuable. Capital Palermo. Area, 9,935 sq. miles. Population in 1931 was 4,486,000.

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Girl of the Turf

By MARY DOUGLAS STORVAL
CHAPTER XVI

"Cary had never fainted in her life, but moments of utter black- ness, of which she had no memory, held her helpless at the rail. She looked about her vaguely. The crowd was still there. A group near at hand was loudly jubilant over Candy Man's victory. Figures were coming up on the tote board. A man at her elbow viciously tore up a couple of tickets and said roughly, "The stewards will sure dust off the owner of that horse. He'll deserve it too."
"He'll deserve it too," Cary made a mirthless sound. Little did she know in the gray fedora, who turned to look at her, realize that the tall, pale girl in the spectator sport dress and the black straw hat ornamented with the absurd look- ing yellow bird, who edged away in the crowd, was none other than the owner of Red Roamer. He must have caught her, she thought, for she heard him say, "That finish must," have hit some folks prettily."
Cary wouldn't let herself think. She didn't dare. It didn't make sense to believe that Jim Con- stance or Bob Graves or anyone else would have given orders that Red Roamer should not win. The loss of the \$500 that the bookie had a fast purse. It meant that Jim Constance would have to wait for his money.
"I'm sure that it meant that Cary would have to borrow more money from Jim to carry on. She wouldn't let herself think of the \$500 that the bookie had carelessly raked in across the counter that morning, or the bills that waited on her desk at the apartment.
Her first impulse was to get in touch with Anthony. She knew he had seen the race. He had not told her he would be there, but she knew he was. Somewhere in that milling crowd he was eluding his way around the track, perhaps frantically looking for her. The thought m'ere out some encouragement to her as she went toward the ap- artment.
As she half expected, she did not find Bob Graves at the stables. A boy was waiting for the Roamer around and pound. He was suspi- ciously non-committal.
"Don't know where he is. I just went around here. I ain't supposed to know what the boss does."
He continued his round with the horse. Cary stood dejectedly by for a moment, then turned and



Typical of the Royal Canadian Air Force fliers who have helped rid Africa of the Axis forces, these youthful Canadians pause a moment beside one of their Spitfires at an advanced North African aero- drome. In this picture, just received by bomber, the four (left to right) are: Flight Sergeant M. A. Per- kins, of Melfort, Sask.; Flight Sergeant E. G. Sher- ouse, of Moose Jaw, Sask.; Flight Sergeant Don Gordon of Vancouver; Flight Sergeant W. J. Steele, of Montreal and Flight Sergeant P. D. Schofield, of Montreal West, Que. (RCAP Photo)

walked swiftly away. She would not wait for the stewards to call for her. She would and nervous when she found herself seated with the gentlemen whom the bookie had raked in across the counter that morning, or the bills that waited on her desk at the apartment.
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OUR BOARDING HOUSE



TILLY THE TOILER



PLAIN TO BE SEEN



TIPPY AND "CAP" STUBBS



BRINGING UP FATHER



By Webster

By Edwina

By George McManus