

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

dictatorship

A dictator holds his position by force. In this respect he is like an absolute monarch, but unlike the monarch, he does not inherit his position. A government run by a dictator with a single party under his control is known as a dictatorship. Totalitarianism: Dictatorial and totalitarian governments are usually thought of as one and the same thing. Some dictators, however, adopt a greater measure of totalitarianism than others. If a dictator controls not only political affairs, but also every other activity of his people, his government is completely totalitarian. The term totalitarian is derived from the fact that the state has total, or full, authority. It can do whatever it pleases with the lives and activities

of the people. Germany under Hitler and Italy under Mussolini were perfect examples of totalitarianism. Economy: A nation's economy, or economic system, is everything connected with the way its people make a living. It is a general pattern according to which all work—farming, manufacturing, transporting, selling and everything else is organized.

"He who only plans is a dreamer; he who only works is a drudge; but he who plans and works his plans is a conqueror." "Good marksmanship is a matter of concentration. It means keeping everlastingly at it until you begin to hit the bullseye." "Stand still and silently watch the world go by and it will."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF 1926

This conference laid down the principle that Great Britain and the Dominions are "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status and external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." After a further conference to iron out some minor details, this definition of the position of Canada (and the other Dominions) within the Empire was made law by the Statute of Westminster.

Account for the failure of the Thirteen Colonies to win the support of Canada during the American Revolution.

A fundamental reason why Canada did not join the Thirteen Colonies in the American Revolution is to be found in the fact that the French-Canadians had never had self-government of any kind. The first Governors, Murray and Carleton had been kind in their treatment of them and the habitants did not feel that they were oppressed in any way under British

TANNING

One of man's oldest crafts is the making of leather. Leather making, or tanning, came to the New World with Champlain and Maisonneuve more than three centuries ago, and in a form very little changed from the leather making of the ancients. Hides from the cow's back were scraped clean of hair, immersed in a tanning fluid of vegetable origin and allowed to remain there for three months. They were then removed, tacked up on a board to dry and stretch—and the early Canadian shoemaker had his raw material.

The tanning agent used in French Canada at that time, and for the greater part of the last century as well, was ground oak bark, or the bark from hemlock, spruce or, in later years, from the quebracho tree of Argentina and Paraguay. Bark tanning continues today in spite of the fact that the first of a number of chemical tanning treatments was developed in the early nineteenth century. It was not generally adopted for almost a hundred years, and even now it is not suitable for all types of leather.

Today Canada's tanning industry still presents a unique industrial picture. In the first place, tanning is what is termed a "by-product industry." Leather is made from hides or skins which are by-products of meat packing. Very seldom, if ever, are animals raised for their hides alone; the supply of hides therefore depends upon the demand for meat, and the logical way for consumers to reduce the price of shoes would be to eat more meat.

Secondly, tanning in Canada is still almost exclusively a family enterprise. Every one of the family makes sole leather for shoes. For instance, in more than a hundred years old, and fourth and even fifth generation owner-managers are found throughout the industry. While meat packing has become a big, mass production business, tanning remains largely a family concern, even though the lapse of time from hide purchase to leather delivery may mean a heavy investment running into millions of dollars.

Finally, though hesitating for

rule. The clergy and the seigneurs were pleased by the definite recognition of their rights by the Quebec Act of 1774. Thus the appeal of the first Continental Congress fell on deaf ears.

Define the following terms: Speaker of the House, Minister without Portfolio, the Speech from the Throne.

The Speaker of the House is the chairman, chosen by the members of the House from amongst themselves to preside over all meetings of the House.

A Minister without Portfolio is a member of the Cabinet who does not administer a department of the government.

The Speech from the Throne is the address delivered by the Governor-General, the representative of the King, in opening a session of Parliament (Federal Government). Actually the speech is prepared for the Governor by the government of the day, and its chief feature is an outline of the business to be dealt with during the session.

long before adopting modern industrial methods, today's tanners admittedly owe their present high production position to the introduction of science into their age-old process. Every tanner will admit that good leather could be produced in Canada a hundred, or even two hundred years ago. The trouble was, however, that its quality could not be duplicated day after day, and that it was made entirely for wear and seldom for appearance.

Today the tanning process has been speeded up for certain leathers from six months to two or three days. Bark tanning is still used for some types of leather but, generally speaking, tanning has become a chemical process. Chrome tanning means, simply, tanning with chemicals which are prepared from chromite, the mineral used in chromium plating. Chrome ores in a rough state are first chemically treated and refined, and the chemical industry then supplies the tanners with sodium or potassium bichromate, the chrome salts for tanning.

Chrome salts are chemistry's biggest contribution to tanning, but not only the one. Lime for dehairing purposes, synthetic tanning agents, acids and alkalis, salt and a long list of other chemicals now enter the tanneries throughout the year. The chemical laboratory has largely replaced the woodpile or the bank bins; the scientific, constant-record thermometer has replaced the elbow as a gauge for tanning fluid temperatures; and uniform, high quality chemicals have unplaced other materials in the treating and softening of leathers.

But it is not only in the tanning process itself that change has been made. As recently as twenty years ago the leather for shoes was either black or brown. Today shoe leather comes in a multitude of shades, because the tanners are the beneficiaries of what is called "coal-tar chemistry". The brilliant colours produced from coal-tar dyes have made possible dyed leathers of any colour dictated by fashion.

This article was taken from the "Oval Magazine" and sent in by D.N.S.

MATCH

1. St. John's
2. Grand Falls
3. Corner Brook
4. Bell Island
5. Buchans
6. Gander Field
7. Torbay
8. Signal Hill
9. Goose Bay
10. Placentia Bay
11. Lester's Field.

During the reign of England became anxious to establish colonies in the New World. had claimed land for England many years before that did not create great interest in colonization. Now the merchants wanted new markets for their goods and explorers had hopes of discovering gold as the had done. In 1585 was granted a charter to find favourable land for an English colony. made two attempts to establish a colony on Ireland but with were failures. In 1607 the Company sent out colonists. they arrived in Bay and started a settlement on the

- (d) Alcock and Brown took off from this point for the first trans-Atlantic air-flight.
- (e) Famous war-time airfield in Newfoundland.
- (f) Important commercial airfield.
- (g) Marconi received the first trans-Atlantic radio message here.
- (h) Lead, zinc and copper mines.
- (i) Where Roosevelt and Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter.
- (j) Largest iron ore mine in the British Empire.

WALTER RALEIGH (Fill in the Blanks)
River. _____ was planned. The head man of the colony, _____, was _____ by the Indians but he saved himself by showing them his _____ an Indian girl, _____ persuaded her father, the chief of the tribe, to spare him. The colony was called _____ in honour of Queen _____ and became the first English settlement in America.
The English in Virginia found the work of the pioneer too great. To help with the work on the tobacco plantations Negro _____ were brought to Virginia. Such articles _____ were made. _____ was grown and exported at a great profit.

NEHRU

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has dropped his title "Pandit."
He has instructed all Indian ministries that he should be addressed as "Shri Jawaharlal Nehru" and not as "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru."
"Pandit," derived from Sanskrit,

means "a learned man," but by usage in India has become a title for a Brahmin.
Use of titles, the instructions said, was contrary to the new Indian Constitution, "which aims at unity of the nation."
The term "shri" is the Indian equivalent of "Mr."

MATCH THE MEANINGS ON THE RIGHT WITH THE WORDS ON THE LEFT

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. ecstasy | (e) an excuse |
| 2. inveterate | (f) certain |
| 3. oration | (g) unbelievable |
| 4. assiduously | (h) planner |
| 5. compromise | (i) a muscle that acts in bending a limb |
| 6. alibi | (j) a long violent speech |
| 7. incredible | (k) a device for measuring speed |
| 8. exhilaration | (l) a deadener of pain |
| 9. narcotic | (m) somewhat |
| 10. flexor | (n) exuberance |
| 11. tirade | (o) cogitate |
| 12. tachometer | (p) fact |
| 13. perpetrator | (q) mentally acute |
| 14. savoir-faire | (r) tense |
| 15. perspicacious | (s) carefully |
| 16. sententious | (t) great happiness |
| 17. mahlistick | (u) deep rooted |
| (a) speech | (v) to agree by each party giving way |
| (b) intrinsic | (d) gladden |
| (c) impossible | |

WHIRLPOOL

The three most famous whirlpools in the world are probably the Maelstrom, the Charybdis, and the whirlpool downstream from Niagara Falls in North America. The Maelstrom is located off the Norwegian coast, and the Charybdis lies in the narrow channel between Italy and Sicily. Smaller whirlpools may be seen in any brook where a bank juts out into the current and gives a circular twist to the water. As the water spins around in the narrow space behind the bank, it tends to pile up on the outside of the circle and to hollow out into a funnel-shaped hole in the centre. This is the result of the action of centrifuga-

force. That is the same force which holds the water in the bottom of a bucket when the bucket is swung around in circles. The Maelstrom and the Charybdis whirlpools are both caused by the meeting of tidal currents which start the water spinning around. They are especially dangerous in stormy weather when winds strike the currents slant-wise. The whirlpool of Niagara is caused by a peculiar formation in the channel. A round basin has been worn out on one side. Into it the water rushes and whirls around before it escapes and follows the regular course of the river. E.B.

WRITE THE WORD THAT HAS THE SAME MEANING AS THE WORD WHICH IS IN BRACKETS

- | | |
|---|---|
| (story)—game, play, sport, tale. | (sport)—work, fun, toil. |
| (disorder)—fury, repose, confusion, pastime. | (to mourn)—to quit, to grieve, to want, to count. |
| (strong)—evil, rough, powerful, crude. | (wealthy)—idle, unhappy, rich, strange. |
| (plentiful)—rude, abundant, elegant, unhappy. | (famous)—celebrated, chilly, heavy, valuable. |
| (crowd)—throne, riot, crime, picnic. | (cold)—tender, weary, genial, chilly. |

CAUSES OF THE REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA, 1837

(1) The Constitutional Act gave the greater part of the financial control to the governor and council. This made it possible for them to ignore the wishes of the Assembly.
(2) By degrees the council was selected from a small group of men known as the Family Compact. They prided themselves on being English born. They branded the Assembly as disloyal and American. As there was at that time no municipal government, the Family Compact controlled the appointment of all officials in the Province however humble.
(3) The quarrel over the Clergy Reserves became acute. Although an arrangement had been made whereby the Anglican Church received slightly less than one-fourth, the Presbyterian Church slightly less than one-fourth and the other churches the remaining half, still retiring governors had a habit of leaving the distribution of reserve land till the last minute before they left Canada and

then distributed only the Anglican share.
(4) The Compact was highly abusive in its treatment of opponents. John Gourey, the first leader of the Reform Party, was persecuted until his mind gave way and William Lyon Mackenzie, his successor, was five times expelled from the Assembly though legally elected.
(5) In 1835 Sir Francis Bond Head came to Upper Canada as Lieutenant-Governor. The Assembly disagreed with him and refused to vote supplies. Then the Governor dissolved it and ordered a new election. He went into the election like a candidate at the polls. He persuaded the people that the Imperial will was at stake. The result overwhelmed the Reformers, most of whom went down to defeat including Mackenzie. Constitutional methods were now abandoned and preparations were made for rebellion. The provocation was truly very great.

KING HENRY IV — PART II

This selection should be read in parts. Note (a) That the father loves his son: "O, my son, God put it in thy mind to take it hence, down to that ever I shall breathe".
(b) The King regrets the way in which he won the crown: "God knows, my son, down to I met this crown."
(c) That the king had great trouble to keep his crown: "And I myself knew well, down to Lest rest and lying still might make them look Too near unto my state."

I. Explain: (a) Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought, King Henry IV felt that his son thought him dead because he wished him dead.
(b) Then get thee gone and dig my grave thyself, And bid the merry bells ring to thine ear That thou art crowned, not that I am dead.
Then go away and dig my grave yourself and let the bells ring for joy that you are King and I am dead. Henry IV felt that his son would be glad to see him dead and that his funeral bells would sound as bells of joy to his son who would become Henry V.
(c) For all the soil of the achievement goes with me into the earth.
All the dirty 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 gained the crown.
Note: "And to the English court assemble now, From every region, spes of idleness down to Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants."

Why did Henry IV believe that these things would happen in England under the rule of his son as 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.
III. What does Henry IV advise his son to do in order to keep peace in England?
Answer:—To make war with some foreign state.
Therefore, my Harry, Be it thy course to busy giddy minds, With foreign quarrels.

Outline of the procedure in solving a problem. (Geometry).
1. State the problem in general terms. 2. Draw a figure showing what is given. 3. State what is given in terms of the figure thus drawn. 4. State what it is required to construct in terms of the given figure. 5. Decide upon the plan to be followed. 6. Construct the required figure, using only ruler and compasses, and describe each step. 7. Prove that the figure, as constructed, meets the given conditions. 8. Give a discussion showing whether there are special cases in which there is more than one solution or a solution is impossible.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A perigon is an angle of _____.
2. An axion is a truth so obvious that it requires _____.
3. Reaching a conclusion by observing a number of particular instances is called reasoning by _____.
4. The three statements of a syllogism are called _____, _____, and _____.
5. A good definition is re. _____.
6. If the median, altitude and the bisector of an angle of a triangle are the same line, what kind of a triangle is it? _____.
7. If a transversal cuts two lines so that the corresponding angles are equal, the lines are _____.
8. Equal adjacent angles are _____.
9. A polygon of x sides has _____ diagonals.
10. Four properties of a parallelogram are _____.
11. If the altitudes of a quadrilateral are equal, the figure is _____.
12. The sum of the interior angles of a polygon are _____.
13. A diagonal divides a

Continued on page 14

visiting around

We like to go visiting to see how other people produce textiles. A good many come to visit us, and we like this too. All main countries have textile industries, and people come from other countries in the western group to study our methods. The textile industry here in Canada is among the leaders in technical skill and effectiveness. And along with the U.S. it pays the highest wages for textile employment anywhere. In Canada the industry is the largest employer of manufacturing labor. Textiles also pay the largest manufacturing wage bill in this country. In these times, the size and technical ability of the industry are important features of Canada's strength.

DOMINICA TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED



Carloadings

OTTAWA, March 9—(CP)—Carloadings on Canadian railways declined during the week ended March 3 to 75,660 cars, compared

with 76,123 cars for the previous week, but was higher than the 71,566 cars for the corresponding week a year ago.

The Bureau of Statistics reported today that increases over the similar week a year ago were shown in loadings of grain and grain products, building materials,

pulpwood, lumber and woodpulp and paper. Decreases were registered in loadings of livestock, coal and coke.

KEEP BACK

NANAIMO, B. C.—(CP)—Next time a policeman stops a motorist

with the question "going to a fire?" it might cost the driver money even if that's where he is going. Fire Chief Murph Wardle complained some motorists are following the fire department too closely when it is out on emergency calls.

MARTEL NEW CHAMPION WINS INTERNATIONAL DOG DERBY



"Dogs Well Conditioned" Says World Champion

"My wonderful dogs deserve all the credit for their victory in the International Dog Derby in Ottawa. I only drove them. But I trained my dogs all year, and I brought them up to tip-top running condition for the race using Dr. Ballard's Meal Formula. In all my years of raising dogs, and racing them, I have never used a food that compares with it. This meal seemed to give my dogs more energy and endurance and really on the final day, I think they could have gone another thirty miles!"

Emil Martel

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DR. BALLARD'S MEAL FORMULA



If you use dry food for your pet—pick the winner right now—get Dr. Ballard's Meal Formula.

This New Wonder Meal will keep your dog in tip-top condition because it's packed with proteins (guaranteed more than 25%); energized with body building vitamins; and contains all the essential ingredients for a balanced diet.

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This amazing new Meal is completely odorless to humans—yet has a meaty, satisfying aroma that All dogs love!

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To keep your dog full of energy, vitality and endurance, feed him THE MEAL OF CHAMPIONS—DR. BALLARD'S MEAL FORMULA.

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