

Girl Guide News



CORONATION PLANS

Guides, we have been informed that our representative from each province may attend the Commonwealth Youth Movement Coronation Tour. The Guide chosen will sail from Montreal on May 15th and return on July 6th. However, the trip is at their own expense. If interested in submitting an application, it should be sent to Mrs. Gordon, Hitchenson, 80 Greenfield Avenue, Charlottetown, not later than December 15th next. The itinerary includes: May 21st to 28th—In Scotland, with headquarters in Edinburgh; May 28th—Leave for London via English Lake District; June 12th-19th—At the Seaside (Brighton or Eastbourne) from where visits will be made to historic centres in Southeast England; June 19th-26th—At Manor Hall, University of Bristol, from where visits will be made to the West Country (Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire); June 26th-30th—Sail from Liverpool; July 6th—Arrive at Montreal.

GUIDERS

Any Guide who is lucky enough to be going to England next summer and wishes to be part of the Official Guide Representative Delegation should write direct to Mrs. D. E. S. Wishart, Girl Guide Association, 891 Yonge Street, Toronto, for further information and details. There will be a hospitality camp for those who are unable to make their own plans for accommodation, at Blacklands, from which transport will be arranged to London, and there will, of course, be special services and gatherings of all kinds to which representatives will be invited.

IN MEMORIAM

The people of Malpeque and surrounding communities were indeed both shocked and saddened when the word came of the sudden passing of Bevan, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Champion, Malpeque, on Friday afternoon, November 14th at the age of 18 months. The little lad had been in his usual health and spirits full of life and gaiety, the pet of the home, when he suddenly became ill. The doctor was immediately called and when he arrived he found him quite ill and he was rushed to Prince County Hospital. But on arrival they found the little patient had passed away to the Great Beyond, the Home of Many Mansions where the little lambs are safe in the "Tender Shepherd's care."

The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon in the Kelt Memorial Presbyterian Church at Malpeque, conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. C. Evans. The church was crowded with friends from far and near who came to show their sympathy to the heartbroken parents in their great grief in the passing of their only child. Rev. Mr. Evans gave a wonderful comforting message to all aching hearts. The hymns sang were "When He Cometh" and "There's A Friend For Little Children". The choir also sang with deep feeling, "Till Be A Sunbeam For Jesus".

There are also left so lonely in the home, the grandparents who adored and loved little Bevin so dearly, all have the hope and consolation that their darling will be waiting for them where there is no parting. He is safe in the arms of Jesus. God knows how much we miss him. Never will his memory fade. Loving thoughts will always wander to the spot where he is laid. The pall-bearers were Masters Garth MacGougan, John Quirk, Kenneth Stewart, Jimmy Bearisto, and flower bearers were Ronald Chisholm and Preston Baisro. Interment in People's cemetery.

Card Of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Champion wish to thank their friends and neighbours for all their acts of kindness; also those who sent flowers and messages of sympathy during their bereavement. Special thanks extended to Mrs. Percy MacGougan.

FREDERICTON SCHOOL

Following is the standing of the pupils of Fredericton School for the month of November: Grade X-1. Vernon Weeks. Grade IX-1. Allan Stevenson. Grade VIII-1. Evelyn Weeks; 2. Robert Weeks; 3. Byron Cutcliffe. Grade VII-1. Morris Weeks; 2. Kathleen Weeks; 3. Jimmy Ross. Grade VI-1. Albert Weeks; 2. Wesley Stevenson. Grade V-1. Shirley Weeks; 2. Joan Stevenson; 3. David Berran. Grade IV-1. Roma Rackham; 2. Donnie Stevenson; 3. Blois Weeks. Grade III-1. Heather Jorgensen; 2. Thelma Ross. Grade II-1. Brenda Rackham; 2. Martin Jorgensen; 3. Leonard Morrell. Grade I-1. Allison Weeks; 2. Carl Jorgensen; 3. Grant Buchanan. Perfect attendance: Evelyn Weeks, Byron Cutcliffe, Wesley Stevenson, Shirley Weeks, Joan Stevenson, Roma Rackham, Donnie Stevenson, Heather Jorgensen, Martin Jorgensen, Grant Buchanan.

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

EDUCATION—EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

The purpose of Education Week is to encourage Canadians to examine their educational system, discuss it and help in its development. Criticism by parents, rate-payers and teachers, provided it is sincere and based upon accurate information, can make a very valuable contribution to our schools, our teaching methods and the effectiveness of education in today's changing world. Education Week is a time for every citizen to clarify his or her thinking on the real purposes of education—to focus the spotlight on all its aspects and to strengthen this bulwark of our democracy.

Your interest, your ideas, your active participation are vital to the improvement of education in Canada. The home, the church, the school, the farm, industry and commerce, management and labour, all have responsibilities in this continuing process. Canadian Education Week will be March 1 to 7, 1953.

1. Sheep-raising is one of the most important industries of... 2. The largest trees in North America grow along the... coast. 3. The fisheries of the western coast of North America derive greatest wealth from... river noted for its ship-building yards is... 5. The climate is extremely cold on the top of a high mountain because... 6. The centre of the coffee industry of South America is... 7. What two rivers of Europe give Czechoslovakia important connections with the sea? 8. The Torrid Zone is separated from the South Temperate Zone by... 9. The winds which have the greatest effect on the climate of Brazil are the... 10. The chief occupation of the people of China is... 11. The three most important

agricultural products of the northern part of the Great Central Plain of the United States are... 12. ... a city of France is famous for its manufacture of silks. 13. The sun is vertically over the Equator on or about... 14. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is noted chiefly for its industries. 15. The two chief fruits of Tasmania are... 16. Alexandria lies at the mouth of the... 17. ... state of the United States is noted for its large production of anthracite coal. 18. Spinnifex is the name applied to grasses which grow in... 19. The dense forested plains of the river Amazon are called... 20. The largest island in the Philippines is the island of... 21. The island of... is the richest island of the East Indies.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS

1. Wild oats originated in Asia Minor. 2. Alfalfa originated in Persia. 3. Sweet clover originated in Central Asia. 4. Cabbages, cauliflowers and beets originated in Southern and Western Europe. 5. Potatoes originated in South America. 6. Apples, pears, plums and cherries originated in Europe. 7. Corn originated in Mexico. 8. Cabbages, cauliflowers and beets originated in Southern and Western Europe. 9. Wheat and barley are two of the oldest plants grown by man.

1. Flies should be destroyed because they spread (a) measles, (b) mumps, (c) scarlet fever, (d) typhoid fever. 2. Potato beetles can be killed by (a) lime dusting, (b) Bordeaux mixture, (c) D.D.T. 3. Bacteria which get into the blood are destroyed by (a) the white cells, (b) the red cells, (c) the hormones. 4. Trees are sprayed because (a) leaves are too thick, (b) injury is caused by fungous disease, (c) growth is thereby stopped. 5. Children may be protected against diphtheria by (a) plenty of good food, (b) toxin-anti-toxin treatment, (c) a Schick test. 6. People often make their milk supply safe from bacteria growth by (a) filtration, (b) sanitation. 7. The isolation of a plant or an animal with a communicable disease is called (a) inoculation, (b) quarantine, (c) vaccination. 8. A good way to develop a healthy complexion is by (a) playing tennis and skating, (b) using face cream, (c) eating pickles and cake.

FYRD

The national militia or army which existed in Saxon times. Each man had to leave his work and fight for the king when called on. The men of each shire or county would serve under their earldom.

The fyrd survived into Norman times. It was a defensive army only; the men could not be ordered to fight abroad.

SCUTAGE

Money paid in place of service. Under Norman rule the service due from a single knight's fee, was that of one fully armed horseman to serve in the king's army for 40 days in the year in the time of war. In 1159 personal service in the army might be commuted for a money payment. With the money from this tax the king was able to hire soldiers to fight for him.

Whenever the sentence offers no such noun or pronoun, the participle is dangling. This error results from the writer mentally changing his point of view and consequently changing his subject, after he has begun composition. For example, in the sentence, "Seated on the fence, the car whizzed past me, the author began as if "I" were the subject. He changed to car and thus left dangling the participle seated. Seated on the fence, I watched the car whiz past me (correct).

PARTICIPLES

Things to remember about participles: 1. A participle cannot serve as a verb without a helping verb to accompany it. 2. A participle may be used alone without a helping verb, as a modifier of a noun or pronoun. He worked hard, hoping to win the prize. 3. When a participial phrase comes first in a sentence, a comma is usually placed after it. 4. Participles may be used in both the present and perfect tenses, and the active and passive voices. 5. Since participles are made from verbs, they may be followed by all constructions that follow verbs—objects, complements and adverbial modifiers. The dangling participle is another error in sentence structure.

from which a knowledge of grammatical can help us. A participle we must ever remember serves as an adjective, and as such must modify some noun or pronoun in the sentence in which it appears. Whenever the sentence offers no such noun or pronoun, the participle is dangling. This error results from the writer mentally changing his point of view and consequently changing his subject, after he has begun composition. For example, in the sentence, "Seated on the fence, the car whizzed past me, the author began as if "I" were the subject. He changed to car and thus left dangling the participle seated. Seated on the fence, I watched the car whiz past me (correct).

RECESSIONAL

Queen Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, and her "Diamond Jubilee" was celebrated in 1897, in the sixtieth year of her reign. The poem was written upon the withdrawal of the immense display of military and naval forces which had been assembled in honour of the event. The prayer of the poem is that the British people in their exultation at the display of the tremendous strength of the Imperial resources in men and armaments, may not be led to put their trust in these and forget God, the Author of their sovereignty and Source of their power. The tone of religious fervour is almost Hebrew in its intensity and seems to claim the same special relation to Jehovah for the British peoples as that enjoyed by the Hebrews of old. Recessional: this is the hymn sung by the choir, as they retire from the chancel at the close of the service. God of our fathers known of old: acknowledged by our fathers as the Source of their power. Our far-flung battle line: a phrase with the true heroic ring in it. The British Legions have penetrated to the ends of the earth. Awful hand: awful, inspiring with awe or fear. Palm and pine: synecdoche—palm representing the tropics pine the colder countries. The tumult and the shouting: of the Jubilee celebration. The captains: the commanders of the various divisions of the British forces. The kings: the foreign potentates, princes and ambassadors, colonial and foreign, assembled to do honour to the Queen may all be included in this designation. Still stands: is still efficacious.

The general meaning of the passage is that a humble and a contrite heart is still efficacious to win the favour of God and to secure His protection. Note the contrast; the captains and the kings are gone, but the protecting arm of the Lord is about us still. Far called-away: our navies, that have been summoned from all parts of the world, return to their posts of duty. Dune: a sand hill accumulated on the sea-coast. The fire: the bonfires built on hills and headlands. Is one with Nineveh and Tyre: has completely vanished. Nineveh: the capital of ancient Assyria, was formerly noted for its extent and magnificence; now its site is marked only by a few ruins. Tyre: a Phoenician city of antiquity, situated in the east of the Levant. It carried on an extensive trade with all parts of the then-known world. Such boasting as the Gentiles use: St. Paul, in speaking of the Gentiles says: "When they knew God they glorified Him not as God, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations." Gentiles or lesser breeds: includes here non-Christian and pagan nations. Without the law: those who have not received the Word of God. Kipling here frankly adopts, for his fellow-countrymen, the language of the Hebrews, who regarded themselves as the chosen people of God and all others as outside the pale of the law. Racking tube: smoking cannon iron sherd: the shells used as explosive projectiles in war. All valiant dust: for all valiant

dust, etc. The petition in the last stanza asks pardon for the nation that puts its trust in its military strength and its native courage, forgetting that it is God who gives the victory.

NEOPRENE

Neoprene is the commercial name for a rubber-like plastic which is superior to natural rubber in many respects. Coal, limestone and salt provide the raw materials for neoprene. A German product, Buna, is another rubber-like plastic. Though more expensive than natural rubber, neoprene is used in increasing amounts because it resists oil, heat, sunlight and many other chemicals and conditions which quickly render natural rubber useless. Neoprene and Buna differ from natural rubber in their chemical composition.

TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY

It is one of the longest highways in the world. It joins two islands, One is Vancouver Island and the other is Newfoundland. Several years ago, when the British provinces and colonies joined together to form Canada, they were united by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. With the coming of the automobile, people began dreaming of a highway which would join the provinces as the railway had done. Canadians had to drive through the United States if they wished to travel from east to west. In 1925, Ed. Flinkenger did drive across Canada by car, but to do so he had to put iron wheels on his car and drive on the railway tracks. There was no Canadian road across the country. The hardest part of the national highway to build was completed in 1940 when the Big Bend which follows the curve in the Columbia River from Golden to Revelstoke in the Rocky Mountains was completed. Today the Trans-Canada Highway, including three places where cars must still travel by boat, goes all the way from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. The journey from east to west begins with a boat trip, from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, or from P.E.I. to New Brunswick. In either of the mainland provinces, the traveller will find himself on old United Empire Loyalist trails. Then, turning northwest, the highway leads to Quebec City. From Quebec to Montreal, the route is along the old post road, and from Montreal it leads to Ottawa. At Ottawa, the highway leaves the older settled parts of Canada and turns north to North Bay and Sudbury, new cities in the land of gold and nickel mines. It then turns west to Sault Ste. Marie, the city on the famous canal which joins Lake Superior and Lake Erie. Following the north shore of Lake Superior, the highway continues through Port Arthur and Port William, the twin cities where western Canada's wheat is transferred from trains to ships, to

Kenora, which was once called Rat Portage, and to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg, the highway crosses the Prairie where the Red River carts travelled to Regina. Then, on to Calgary, and the long mountain climb to Banff, then to Golden around Big Bend, down

past the beginning of the Cariboo Trail and along the Fraser River Valley to Vancouver. Once again the car boards a ship to cross to Vancouver Island and the city of Victoria, capital of British Columbia.—L.L.K., J.C.

THE BUILDING OF THE C. P. R.

In 1871 the Dominion Government promised in return for the entrance of British Columbia into the federation to begin a railway line to the Pacific within two years and to complete it within ten years. Sanford Fleming, chief engineer, began the surveys. Sir Hugh Allan was head of the company. The Pacific Scandal hindered the project and Alexander MacKenzie carried the work on very slowly. In 1880 the MacDonald Government gave the construction to a group of capitalists including George Stephen and Donald Smith. Van Horne was the chief engineer. The road was finally completed in November 1885.

UNDERLINE CORRECT WORD

Underline the word you think is closest in meaning to the word in brackets. 1. (Callow) (1) prone to be sickly, (2) immature, (3) hypersensitive. 2. (Chauvinist) (1) A show-off, (2) one who is unduly patriotic, (3) one who loves old customs, (4) a militarist. (Discern) (1) know, (2) learn, (3) remember, (4) distinguish. (Foliage) (1) weeds, (2) grass, (3) leaves, (4) trees. (Stille) (1) tower, (2) fashion, (3) fence, (4) steps. (Mansard) (1) a roof with two degrees of slope, (2) the house of the lord of a manor, (3) a roof covered with thatch, (4) a kind of a veil worn in Spain. (Scullion) (1) small boy, (2) kitchen helper, (3) thief, (4) street cleaner. (Precocious) (1) happy, (2) early-maturing, (3) intelligent, (4) quarrelsome. (Patois) (1) affected speech, (2) uneducated speech, (3) rudeness, (4) abusive language. (Ameliorate) (1) to improve, (2) to tear apart, (3) to destroy, (4) to run down. (Cerebrate) (1) to think, (2) to work until fatigued, (3) to entertain noisily, (4) to entertain. (Phantom) (1) specter, (2) disaster, (3) tornado, (4) light carriage. (Ubiquitous) (1) ugly, (2) being everywhere at the same time, (3) being contrary of mind, (4) single-mindedness. (Egocentric) (1) dream, (2) ghost, (3) animal, (4) idea. (Person) (1) A prejudiced person, (2) one who is self-centered, (3) one who is prone to be opinionated, (4) a philanthropist. (Talesman) (1) a writer, (2) a charm, (3) a person added to a jury, (4) a teller of tales. (Cynosure) (1) a centre of attention, (2) a statement censuring one, (3) one who is a disturbing factor. (Contentious) (1) quarrelsome, (2) replete, (3) wrought up, (4) full of contempt. (Creed) (1) doctrine, (2) loyalty, (3) action, (4) attention. (Console) (1) Top of the piano, (2) the keyboard section of an organ, (3) the shelf on a mantel, (4) covering for the back of a chair. (Harbinger) (1) an advisor, (2) a forerunner, (3) a clerk of a court or of any official meeting.

Vegetable tanning, using the extract from the bark and wood of trees, is a long process extending over several months. It produces a firm leather with excellent water resistance. Chrome tanning, a much more rapid process, taking only a few weeks, shrinks the skin and produces long-wearing leather with fine heat resistance. Most shoes, soles, harnesses, industrial beltings, luggage and upholstery are made from vegetable tanned, heavy hides. Most shoe uppers, gloves and garments are made from chrome tanned, light hides or skins. Some hides are tanned by a combination of the two methods. Vegetable tanning materials are obtained from the barks or woods of the gubacho tree grown in South Africa, the mangrove in Borneo, the wattle in Australia and South Africa, the valonia in India. The chestnut, oak and hemlock trees are the principal domestic sources of tanning. Chrome ore is imported from Africa, Greece, Brazil and French Oceania. Sir Humphrey Davy discovered in 1805 that tanning materials could be obtained from hemlock, mimosa and chestnut. Samuel Parker in 1809 invented a machine that split heavy hides to any thickness. Where formerly it took one workman a whole day to split four hides, it now became possible for him to split one hundred. The first shoemakers in America were Isaac Rickman and Thomas Beard. In the early days shoemakers travelled about from village to village carrying a kit of tools and a supply of leather to make shoes. John A. Dagyar, known as the father of American shoemaking, was the first to operate successfully the factory system. The leather comes from the skins of cattle, goats, deer, kangaroos, horses, snakes, lizards, seals, ostriches, sharks, pigs, and frogs.

TANNING HEATHER

Tanning is the process by which animal hides and skins are transformed into leather through treating them with various chemicals and bark extracts. The two principal tanning methods are vegetable tanning and chrome tanning.

Advertisement for INCO Nickel featuring a large illustration of a man's face and a smaller illustration of a boat. Text includes: 'Why Monel nails, Dad?', 'How about Monel in acids, dad?', 'Is Monel used for anything besides nails?', 'It sure is! Propeller shafts are made of Monel because it is extremely strong and tough and doesn't rust in salt water. That's why Monel is used so much too in plants where salt is made.' INCO Nickel logo and contact information: The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, 25 King Street West, Toronto.