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E. M. O.—(1) The teacher who presented to the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW for January, 1912 questions on Canto I. of the Lady of the Lake, gave some good hints for Grades IX and X. I would be very grateful if more like that and on Canto II as in February were given.

(2) In the sentence as given.

"We entered the wide gate which led us to the city." Would you say the verb "entered" was transitive; if not, is "gate" in the objective case?

1. Our correspondent will find further questions in this number of the REVIEW. It will please the writer of these papers to know that her work is appreciated.

2. "Entered" is not transitive. "We entered" makes a complete statement. "Gate" is in the objective case governed by the preposition "through" or "by" understood.

S. E. L.—Will you please tell me what bird this is? (Specimen sent.)

It is the redpoll, so called from its bright red crown. Some winters it is a resident here when great flocks are to be seen; other winters it is scarce and very few are seen. Its food is weed seed and the seeds of native trees such as poplar, alder, etc.

J. B. C.—1. (a) Would you tell me why we have high tides on opposite sides of the earth at the same time? (b) Do we ever have tides of equal height all over the world for any period of time? and (c) Is there ever high tides at the poles?

2. Does every fly have the same periods in its life history—egg, cocoon, larva, pupa and adult fly, so that when we teach the history of the common house-fly, you may make it a rule that all other flies have the same life history with perhaps slight modifications?

1. (a) Students seldom find any difficulty in seeing that the combined sun and moon's attraction on one side of the earth causes a high tide; they do find it hard to understand, however, why there should be a correspondingly high tide on the opposite side of the earth at the same time. It seems to them that the tide should be lower there than anywhere else. But if we consider that the earth is not *fixed*, and that the moon exerts a lifting force upon it as well as upon the waters we shall find no difficulty in understanding the problem. The sun and moon acting together draw towards them not only the waters of the earth but the earth itself, and the latter is *pulled away* from the waters which are on the opposite side

to the sun and moon, causing them to be, in a manner, protruded or thrust out from the earth.

(b) No. Tides are not observed on the ocean, far from shore. They are observed only as they come upon the shores of islands and continents where the form of the shallowing sea floor and shore line causes in places a great rise of water, as we see in the Bay of Fundy, the Bristol Channel and other funnel-like indentations.

(c) This question is not easy to answer, as no observations at the poles have given data to work upon. The rotation of the earth from west to east gives the "tide wave" a general motion from east to west. This would be felt more in equatorial regions, were it not that the tide has to go round great masses of land, and felt less at the poles. So that one would suppose that tides at the poles are not perceptibly high unless shallow waters and masses of land intervene.

2. The house fly lays its eggs about stables or on dooryard filth; after a day or two the eggs hatch out as little worms or maggots which eat voraciously and grow rapidly; in about a week they cease eating, become dry and brown, resemble a seed and neither move nor grow; from this pupa the fly emerges. The adult fly is short lived, though some live over winter. House flies belong to the order diptera or two-winged insects, and here belong the blow flies, bat flies and others. Many of these have a different life history, as the blow fly or flesh fly (our familiar blue bottle fly) some species of which bring forth their young alive which feed on fresh meat or the wounds of animals. In the larval state they only live a few hours whereas as adult insects they may live all summer.

Other insects, popularly known as flies have also a different life history. The May flies or ephemerids spend one, two, or three years in the larval state and only a few days, or a few hours, as adult insects. They have four wings. But let not our correspondent be discouraged in the number and variety of life history of the numerous "flies." It is sufficient to give effective teaching on the house fly such as that produced in a little leaflet published by the Woman's Municipal League of Boston—viz., that it breeds in filth; that it walks over and feeds on the waste matter and sputa from people ill with typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and many other diseases; that the house fly is an enemy to the health of the community, especially to child-