

should do the best he could, and get what information he can.

When they come to the recitation, each one has something to contribute, and the thought of each will help the other think. The teacher takes her part along with the rest to help clear up misconceptions and straighten out erroneous ideas. So the thought of the class is lifted to a higher plane, and out of the very process of clearing their thought, there will arise new problems for the next lesson. The teacher has only to gather these up and state them in proper form, and the work goes on.

The recitation period should clarify old problems and set up new ones. The study period is given to the pupil in order that he may do his best, unaided and unhindered, toward the solution of these problems.—*School News*.

The Review's Question Box.

E. A. P.—Would you please explain clearly the uses of "should" and "would," through the columns of the REVIEW. The grammar does not seem to be very plain on it.

"Should" and "would" generally follow the rules for "shall" and "will." To express mere futurity, use "shall" in the first person, "will" in the second and third persons.

To express determination or willingness, to give a command, to make a promise or a threat, use "will" in the first person, "shall" in the second and third persons.

In questions in the first person, use "shall" always.

Ex. I. I shall (should) get wet; you will (would) get wet; he will (would) get wet.

Ex. II. I will (would) do it in spite of everything.

Will (Would) you be kind enough?

I determined that he should not go.

Ex. III. Shall (should) I get wet?

But "should" and "would" have also some special meanings. "Should"="ought to" as You *should* be kind to animals. He *should* study harder. I know I *should* rise earlier.

"Would" is used to express custom; as: "Then he *would* make us read to him;" and to express a wish, as, "I *would* that I were dead."

In subordinate clauses after "if," "though," "when," "shall" and "should" are used with all three persons to express conditional futurity; and

"will" and "would" in all three persons to express consent or willingness—as:

When he *shall* appear.

If he *should* be there.

Though I *should* not be able to go.

If I *would* say yes.

If you *would* agree.

If she *would* only decide.

R. L. S.—Why is a fraction called a process in division?

Perhaps the following definitions from Wentworth's Arithmetic will make this clear.

The expression 7-9 means:

I. Seven of the parts when a unit has been divided into nine equal parts.

II. One-ninth of seven units: for, if *seven* units be divided into nine equal parts, one of these parts will be *seven* times as great as one of the parts obtained by dividing one unit into nine equal parts.

III. The quotient of seven divided by nine.

R. L. S.—What is meant by the Zero Time Zone, and what are its boundaries?

We have never heard of a Zero Zone. The 180th meridian is called the *Time Zero*, because the 165th meridian west is the 23rd hour meridian, and the 165th meridian east is the first hour meridian. We presume that if a Zero Time Zone is spoken of, its boundaries would be these meridians, 165° E. and 165° W.

The following are the answers to bird conundrums in the February REVIEW:

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| 1. Oven bird. | 2. King bird. |
| 3. Cat bird. | 4. Cow bird. |
| 5. Nut-hatch. | 6. Chick-a-dee-dee. |
| 7. Fly-catcher. | 8. Junco. |
| 9. Mocking bird. | 10. Nightingale. |
| 11. Lark. | 12. Thrasher. |
| 13. Jay. | 14. Crow. |
| 15. Flicker. | 16. English Sparrow. |
| 17. Swallow. | 18. Creepers. |
| | 19. Kingfisher. |

King George frequently appears in public with his right hand gloved and the other bare. It is not generally known that this custom is a survival of the habit found necessary in the days when the king's touch was held to be a cure for certain diseases, and when the glove was worn to avoid the dangers of infection.