



Ross Hancock, left, manager of a London theater, requires that all the rosin, tiffin, two-gun shootin' London kids check their weapons before seeing American Wild West movies. A seven-year-old cowpoke hands over his shootin' iron. Hancock made the rule so the youngsters won't hurt themselves in excitement of the film.



Trust a nurse to know what's good for you! Whenever you feel dull, dragged down and dopey because of common constipation, it pays to know about the great aperient laxative KRUSCHEN. The natural aperient action of Kruschen is due to its unique blend of saline minerals, the same as are found in the natural waters of famous medicinal springs. Kruschen offers you these four advantages: EASY TO TAKE—Dissolves quickly in water, or your morning coffee, tea or fruit juice. Most folks find the small morning dose is best. WORKS FAST—Usually within the hour. Does not spoil your day. GENTLE ACTION—Its formula is balanced to act gently, without discomfort. TIME-TESTED—Over 300,000,000 packages sold throughout the world. Let Kruschen help you as it has so many others. Try a regular morning dose of this great aperient and know what it is to have "that Kruschen feeling". 25c and 75c at all drug stores.

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Prince Edward Island

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We have White Leghorns, New Hampps, and B.R. X N.H.  
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New Wiltshire  
Telephone — Milton — 8-211

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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

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**LEAVING ON VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES** Mr. Burgess Newson and daughter, Mrs. Dan MacNeill of Clyde River, the former from New Haven; also Mrs. John A. MacKinnon, Churchill, Mrs. Gordon MacKinnon, Clyde River, and Mrs. Katie Frizzell, Cornwall, left on a visit to the United States.

**FILMS SHOWN AT YORK POINT** On the evening of January 13th, some very interesting films were shown in York Point School by Mr. John Martin of the National Film Board. The films were opened by a singing, followed by scenes from Travel in the Maritimes, Shipping on the Great Lakes and the Royal Winter Fair. Lunches were sold by the ladies of the district, the net being used in aid of the school, which has recently been equipped with electricity. Afterwards a pleasant social hour was spent and all returned to their homes. The evening spent a very pleasant and profitable evening.

**Personals**  
Mr. Melville Morrison of Stanley was in the City on a business trip Friday and was the guest of his brother, Mr. George Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, 85 Kent St.  
The many friends of little Anita Moore, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Moore, Clyde River, who is a patient in the P. E. I. Hospital all wish her a speedy recovery.

**Shower At Searletown**

On Thursday, January 13th, a large number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mrs. T. W. Bradshaw of Searletown to offer in a tangible way greetings and felicitations to the newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bradshaw. After the bride and groom had been escorted to the seats of honor by Mrs. Frank Bell and Mr. Eldon Wright the gathering was called to order by Mr. Walter Wright who called on Mr. Fred Platts who read the following address:  
To Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Bradshaw Dear Edith and your recent marriage, and to express our sincere congratulations we, your friends, have come to your home this evening.  
We welcome you, Edith, to our community. For both of you we wish happiness and prosperity in abundance. May the pleasant side of life's door swing before you and may it open on scenes of great enrichment. May kindly Providence bless and direct you in every way.  
We hope that you may visit us, and we do assure you of a very cordial welcome.  
With our best wishes we present you with this gift.  
Signed on behalf of the people of Searletown and surrounding communities.  
The presentation of a well-filled purse was made by Mrs. Harry Green.  
Malcolm, on behalf of his bride and himself, thanked the people for their good wishes and accompanying gifts. A very pleasant evening was then spent in games, music and singing. The pianist for the evening was Mrs. Kenneth Buttart, assisted by Miss Bernice Sharpe. At the close of the evening a delicious lunch was served by the ladies.—A.

**Says Many War Brides Find Yanks "Wolves"**

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—British author Beverley Nichols reports that many British war brides are unhappy because their American husbands are still "wolves."  
He said he got that impression while on a visit to the United States. Nichols, whose books and newspaper columns have taken him into many a lively debate, reported his observations to the widely-read magazine, Woman's Own.  
"American husbands give a somewhat loose interpretation to the word fidelity," he wrote. "And he warned British girls: 'If you marry an American you marry a foreigner, just as much as if you were marrying a Spaniard or a Greek.'"

**PICKLED BAMBOO**

In the West Indies the tops of tender shoots of bamboo sticks are pickled and eaten.

**THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON**  
PRESENTING NEWS AND VIEWS OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS AND ALL OTHERS SEEKING IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION

**FOUNDATIONS IN CHARACTER TRAINING**

This material was contributed by Urban Teachers—  
All good discipline tends to the building of character. Principals should strive for uniformity of discipline in classroom discipline. If one thing is forbidden by the sixth-grade teacher and is permitted in the seventh grade . . . and again the eighth-grade teacher's prohibitions are different, the child is bewildered. He finally comes to the logical conclusion that there is no standard, no norm, and that it is just a question of the whims of the various teachers. Instead of character formation there is deformation.  
In character work we should start out with a clear definition of character. For example, "Character shows in the doing of the right thing at the right time whether one feels like it or not." Make the boys character conscious. Dwell on character at least a few minutes each day.  
Boys are eager, even wistful, for good training and discipline. The boy does not respect weakness especially in authority. Many a boy has said, "My teacher always tells me to be a man of character but they never tell me how."  
In suggesting these eight chosen points of character, we suggest that from time to time you ask the boys to test themselves and to grade themselves on a 100 per cent basis. You will be surprised at their frankness and their desire to improve. The results, of course, are not to be published in class. Each is confidential.

**"BE ON TIME"**  
Promptness is more important than it might at first seem to be. Train the boy to do the right thing at the right time and it will be done. Teach the boy that he is to do it. The habit of procrastinating is easily acquired.

**"BE DEFENDABLE"**  
There are so many ways you can develop a sense of responsibility in the boy. Can your teachers and parents rely on your work? If an assignment is given, can they know that it will be done even if it is easy to find examples of dependability. Examples such as the air force in the war. How the safety of each flight depended on the reliability of each man—the checking of compasses, of gas supplies, etc.

**"BE ABLE TO TAKE IT"**  
This is one of the most important of all for it covers so much. A boy must learn every day that there are things that do not suit him, but that he must learn to accept with a smile. No boy is so perfect that he does not need correction and he must learn to take it in stride without pouting or showing or feeling any resentment. A person must love another to be willing to do the pleasant duty of correction. All through life men and women must be prepared for disappointments. Everyone cannot win. If a man or boy goes to pieces when he does not get his way or when he loses, he is preparing for a miserable life.

**"BE HONEST"**  
When it is said of a man, "He cannot be trusted," it is the final condemnation. He has no place in society and cannot hope to get a decent job. Teach the boys honesty even in little things. Cheating in examinations is always serious. There is plenty of room for instruction on this subject.

**"BE DILIGENT"**  
Too many men with other good qualities fail to succeed just because they are afraid of work. A boy must be trained to work, even when it is hard. By laziness a man fails to realize the good that he can do.

**"BE UNSELFISH"**  
The boys are apt to think of this as meaning generous. . . . Willing to share with others freely. That is really selfishness. They give and get. The real idea is to think less of self. Not to be always asking, "What is in this for me?" but rather seeing how it can help others. That is something to try at home. See whether their idea is that Mother and Dad should be pleased or that Mother and Dad should be trying to please the boy. This gives room for plenty of work.

**"BE CLEAN"**  
Every boy naturally realizes the nobility of being clean and pure. The development of this point will depend on age and class. It gives limitless scope to doing good.

**"OUR DUTIES TO OUR PUPILS"**  
We cannot give what we have not. It will always be true that we teach more by example than by precept. The young boy can always distinguish the true from the false.  
Taking for granted that you are on this right foundation, we list the first duty—to gain the respect, confidence, and even the affection of your pupils. If a pupil does not like you, your capability of doing him good is very little. Boys reach to your opinion of them. Tell a boy that he is no good and he will try not to disappoint you.

**"ENCOURAGE THEM"**  
Encouragement! We all need that. Helen Hunt Jackson, the author of Ramona, wrote, "If you love me, tell me now. Don't wait till I am dead. The silence beyond the grave is deep." Appreciation is the drink of the soul, and we all thirst for it. In every boy there is something that can be praised. If we look only for the faults, we will be scolding all the time. Try to find at least one thing that the boy does well. Raise him on that and you will raise his whole standard. We know that teachers need appreciation, too. A pleasant word, then, a pat on the back from the teacher goes a long way with the pupil.

**"CORRECT THEM"**  
Correction! This is probably the most delicate and yet the most important of all duties. It is idle to think that any child can go without a hedge that when you show us in perfect symmetry without pruning or trimming, then we may believe that a boy can go without "trimming" or correction. The acceptance of the penalty restores his self-respect. But he wants it to be fair. If he detects any sign of favoritism, his whole attitude will change. The wise way is to talk it over the first time an offense is committed, with clear understanding that a repetition will bring certain correction. But if that promise is made, it must be carried out or respect for rule is lost.

**"TEACH SELF-DISCIPLINE"**  
We owe the boy character training and discipline that tends to self-discipline. All our training is almost useless unless we can train the boy to control himself when he is no longer under our immediate control. We can hold a sponge compressed in our hands, but the moment we release it, it will spring back to its original shape. If we could make that sponge will to remain that way! Let the boy know that the rule of discipline are to help him, until he is sturdy enough to make himself do right. A great comparison is the building of a concrete pillar. The boy can readily understand that the steel or wood forms are necessary, but only until the concrete has hardened and the pillar can stand by itself. Then the forms are removed and the pillar will be in whatever shape the forms held it. This comparison could be carried on at length.  
Compare the boy's sincerity in following the rules with the cement in the mixture. If the contractor "cheats" on the amount of cement, the pillar will crumble when weight is put on it. If the boy does not play the game fairly, his character will crumble when the restraints of discipline are removed.

**EXERCISE IN GEOMETRY**  
Write the letters on your paper, and after each the number indicating the expression which best fits the corresponding term below:  
(a) An angle less than ninety degrees.  
(b) A perfectly flat surface.  
(c) The side opposite the right angle of a right triangle.  
(d) A rectilinear figure of six sides.  
(e) A triangle with all sides equal.  
(f) A quadrilateral in which both pairs of opposite sides are parallel.  
(g) A straight line through the centre of a circle and having both its ends on the circle.  
(h) A triangle with two of its sides equal.  
(i) Two angles whose sum is 180 degrees.  
(j) To divide into two equal parts.  
(k) Lines which lie in the same plane and which cannot meet, however far they are extended.

**A WORD TO THE Y'S**

Word—Add this suffix—words with suffixes added  
1. Cloudy by  
2. Day ly  
3. Easy er  
4. Beauty ful  
5. Mercy ful  
6. Penny less  
7. Cleanly ness  
8. Modify ing  
9. Study ing  
10. Carry ing  
11. Busy ness  
12. Happy ness  
13. Necessary less  
14. Bury ed  
15. Play ing

Use doesn't with he, she, and it and with the nouns to which these pronouns refer. Use don't with I, you, we, and they and with the nouns to which we and they refer. Use is and was with singular subjects. Use are and were with plural subjects. Use are and were with you.

A plural subject takes a plural verb.  
A compound subject with and takes a plural verb.  
A participle is a verb form that is used as an adjective.  
A gerund is a form ending in -ing. It does the work of a noun.  
An infinitive is a verb form that is usually introduced by the word to.

Intransitive verbs cannot be used in the passive voice, because they have no direct object; but if an intransitive verb has attached to it a prepositional phrase, the object of the preposition may become the subject of the verb compounded with the preposition; e.g., "They you, we, and they and with the nouns to which we and they refer. Use is and was with singular subjects. Use are and were with plural subjects. Use are and were with you.

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**PUBLIC NOTICE CIVIC BY-ELECTION**

Voters lists have been prepared for the Ward 3 Civic By-Election to be held on Thursday, January 27th, 1949, and will be posted for the inspection of all electors at the City Court Room, City Building, up to and including January 25th, 1949 from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. daily.

All persons, especially wives or husbands qualified to vote under (b) below, and men and taxpaying women voting on rental qualifications only, should see that they are registered with the Electoral Officer in order to have their names on the Voters List.

All Voters qualified as below must be 21 years of age, residents of the City for one year (except non-residents occupying business premises), Canadian citizens, and not in arrears at January 15th., 1949, for any taxes or assessments owing to the City.

- QUALIFIED VOTERS, SUBJECT TO, ABOVE, ARE:
- (a) Owners or joint owners of real estate in Ward 3 to the extent of \$500.00 assessed value.
  - (b) Wife or husband of such an owner if the owner be entitled to vote.
  - (c) Men renting premises in Ward 3 of yearly rental of at least \$100.00, and having rented such in City for the three months previous to Election day.
  - (d) Women renting premises as above and who have been assessed for civic taxes for 1948.
  - (e) Residents of Ward 3 who have paid Poll Tax for 1948.
  - (f) Non-Residents if otherwise qualified as above and doing business and occupying business premises in Ward 3.

Dated at Charlottetown this 20th. day of January, A. D. 1949  
(Signed) W. A. SMITH  
ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.