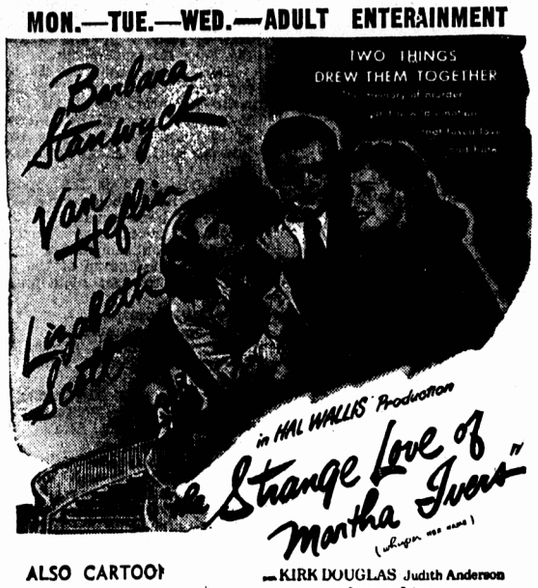
TODAY — SPECIAL IN THE NEWS
BARBARA ANN SCOTT
WINNING OLYMPIC CHAMPIONSHIP

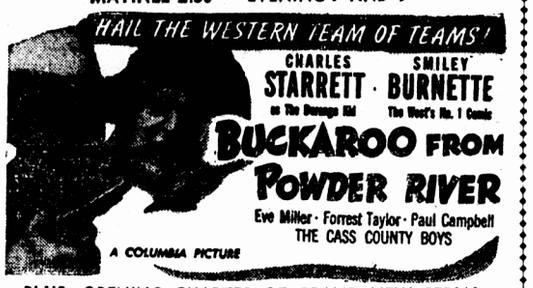
MICKEY ROONEY - ANN BLYTH In
"KILLER McCOY"
NEWS - CARTOON — SHOWS 2:30-7-9

PRINCE EDWARD
MON.—TUE.—WED.—ADULT ENTERAINMENT



ALSO CARTOO

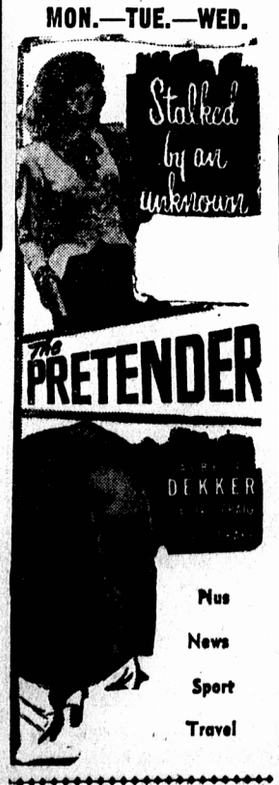
EMPIRE TONIGHT and SATURDAY
MATINEE 2:30 — EVENING 7 AND 9



PLUS: OPENING CHAPTER OF GRAND NEW SERIAL
"BRICK BRADFORD"
and Comedy "TELEVISION TURMOIL"

TODAY
"BLONDIE'S ANNIVERSARY"
Also Shorts
Shows 2:30-7-8:45

CAPITOL
MON.—TUE.—WED.



MY VALENTINE

When first I met you, dearest one,
I gave my heart to you
Because you are my only love,
You are my dream come true.

You are a part of all my thoughts
From morning until night,
And in the sunshine of your smile
The days are always bright.

I love the way you look at me,
The sweetness in your eyes,
I love to be alone with you
Beneath the starlit skies.

And when I kiss your winsome face
And draw you close to me,
Then I have touched the pinnacle
Of perfect ecstacy.

Because your love means more to me
Than all the world's acclaim,
And you will find upon my heart
The letters of your name.

—Constance I. Heckbert.

PAPRIKA COLORS FISH

The addition of paprika to the diet of hatchery-reared trout gives them a more natural color and the taste of the flesh is unaffected.

Real Money Makers
BRAY CHICKS
Charles E. Worth
322 Queen St. - Phone 2252-6
E. A. Jelley, O'Leary
Charles S. MacKay, Kensington
Mrs. Geo. Muirhead, St. Eleanor's
Garth MacLean, Lot 16, South West
Fred W. BRAY, Limited
120 John St. N., Hamilton, Ont.

PICKLE CURED CODFISH

We have had a large demand for hake and our own cure is now sold, but we have secured a supply of good sound hake more lightly salted than our own cure and offer these at 9c per lb.
PRESENT PRICES:
LARGE CODFISH ..... 16c per pound
MEDIUM CODFISH ..... 14c per pound
SMALL CODFISH ..... 11c per pound
HAKE ..... 9c per pound
Freight paid to your station.
MATTHEW and MacLEAN
LIMITED
SOURIS, P. E. I.

THE EASTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: MONTAGUE: Harold F. Landry, Albert Aitken, Mrs. Byron Stewart, Miss Harriet Clair.
AGENT GEORGETOWN: Waldon Lavers.
AGENTS SOURIS: Miss Enid Richards and Gordon Farrell

The Guardian may be bought at any of the following places in Montague: Miss S. A. Llewellyn; Mrs. Clay. In Georgetown: The Post Office; in Souris: Condon's and Florence Roper, in St. Peter's: The Post Office.

Montague Wins Semi-finals Opener 10-3

Riding the crest of an overwhelming attack, Montague Seniors swept over the Georgetown team with a sound trouncing by a score of 10-3 in the Montague rink Thursday night in the first game of the Southern King's hockey semi-finals. Lacking the Murray Harbor defence, used during the last game, and without the services of three of their regular players, Montague, however, showed their superiority with smooth passing plays and neat net work. Unable to do anything wrong, wave after wave of Montague players drove the puck into their opponents zone, knocking them aside with bone-shaking checks. The Georgetonians strove mightily to hold back the driving attack, but their efforts proved fruitless and Montague was not to be denied, The first period opened with a Montague offensive for two fast goals, putting their opponents off balance, and netting them one more counter before the period ended with Georgetown scoring a lone tally.

The second session was wide open, with Montague demonstrat- their goal-getting ability by netting five tallies to Georgetown's one.

The third session yielded two more goals for Montague, one a beautifully scored penalty shot by Power, after having been tripped by one of the opposing players. In the last minute of play Georgetown netted another tally, making the final score Montague 10, Georgetown 3.

The fans, thoroughly pleased with the fast hockey and smooth plays, are anxiously awaiting the next encounter in the home rink.

The winner of the semi-finals will meet Murray Harbor for the Southern King's title.

Lineups:

Georgetown— Goal, Stevens; defence, Lavers, B. MacLean; forwards, McNeill, M. MacLean, Fitzgerald, Landry, MacSweyn, Stevens, MacLean, Lavandier.

Montague — Goal, F. Fraser; defence, George, Beck, Reynolds, MacDonald, forwards, P. Fraser, R. Fraser, R. Collings, Carver, H. Power, Collings, Nelson.

SUMMARY

First Period

1—Montague, Carver (Fraser) 4.17
2—Montague, Power (Collings) 8.12
3—Georgetown, Lavers 13.10
4—Montague, R. Collings 16.14
Penalties — None.

Second Period

5—Montague, Nelson 1.13
6—Montague, P. Fraser 6.0.
7—Montague, Power 7.53
8—Montague, Roy Collings 9.10
9—Georgetown, Fitzgerald 16.18
10—Montague, Collings 18.12
Penalties — None.

Third Period

11—Montague, P. Fraser 10.08
12—Montague, Power (penalty shot) 12.35
13—Georgetown, Fitzgerald 19:35
Penalties — None
Referee—A. Fraser.

Guest Artists
GERALD RUTLEDGE, Pianist

SOURIS & VICINITY

Last Wednesday night the Souris Legionaires won over the Charlottetown Heartbreakers 12-2 in a hockey game played at the Souris Rink.

The lineups are as follows:—

Heartbreakers: S. Gordon, D. Larter, M. Duncan, G. Kelly D. Larter, E. Drake, H. Larter, J. Hennessy, A. Moore, D. Molyneaux.

Legionaires: B. Pierce, M. MacPhee, C. Jarvis, V. Jarvis, F. Jewis, B. MacDonald, F. Belliveau, B. MacCormack, O. Cheverie, J. MacIntyre, C. MacIntyre, E. Dugas.

Wedding Bells

A very pretty winter wedding took place at 3 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 7th. at the North Congregational Church in North Woburn, Mass., when Rev. Elton K. Bassett united in marriage in a double ring ceremony Irma Jeanne Bennett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wilson Bennett of Francis Wyman Rd., Burlington, Mass., and Mr. F. Seldon Nichols, son of the former Miss Grace Cavanagh of Barnscliffe, P. E. Island Frederick Clinton Nichols of Aylesford Nova Scotia.

The bride was attractively gowned in ivory satin with fingertip veil and carried a shower bouquet of white rosebuds. She was given in marriage by her brother, Richard Bennett of Fletcher Road, North Woburn.

Her matron of honor was her sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard Bennett who was dressed in alice blue taffeta with shoulder length veil and carried a bouquet of mixed flowers. The bride's mother wore a navy flowered silk crepe with corsage of pink and white rosebuds. The going away costume of the bride was a delph blue suit with white accessories and corsage of orchid and rosebuds. Mrs. William Lynch of Lee St., Somerville friend of the bride was in charge of the guest book and Mr. Frederick C. Field of Church Lane, Burlington, Mass., relative of the groom, was best man.

Ushers at the church were Mr William Lynch of Somerville, Mass. During the wedding ceremony, Rev. Sidney D. King of Burlington Congregational Church sang two solos, "Because" and "I love You Truly" accompanied by Mrs. Nathalie C. Hern of Woburn at the organ.

During the reception which was held in the vestry of the church musical selections were played by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rezendes on accordian and guitar. Decoration in the church were white snapdragons and in the vestry bouquets of mixed flowers.

After a short honeymoon in the Western part of Mass. and Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols will make their home in Aylesford, Nova Scotia.

LAKE VERDE SCHOOL

Report or January.
Grade X — 1. Anges Boylan.
Grade 1X — 1. Charles Shea.
Grade V111 — 1. Mary Kelly, 2. Theresa Curley and Rita Duffy (equal).
Grade V11 — 1. Joseph Curley, 2. Marguerite Duffy.
Grade V — 1. Charles Duffy, 2. John Duffy and Francis Kelly (equal).
Grade 1V Sr. — 1. Billy Adams.
Grade 1V Jr. — 1. George Billman.
Grade 111 — 1. Phyllis Myers, 2. Hinson Myers.
Grade 11 — 1. Windsor Adams.
Grade 1 — 1. Linda Myers.
Teacher — Eileen MacKenzie.
(Patriot Please Copy)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — (CP) —There will be 7,000 more workers than last year on Scottish farms by June—most of them European displaced persons.

Napoleon and Uncle Elby — By Clifford MacBride

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

The material contained in this Horizon was contributed by the teachers of the O'Leary-Tignish Local.

A HORSE RACE

I have hectagraph pictures of a galloping horse. These are colored appropriately and cut out. I then make a six-inch border at the top of the blackboard on which I sketch a landscape scene with colored chalk. The horses are pasted on this scene a few inches apart. Each child is given a favorite horse below which is printed his name. Now all are ready for the race. For every perfect lesson the horse gains ten miles. During the last period of the afternoon these scores are written below the horse to which they belong. At the end of the month, the horse with the highest score is winner. Children are very enthusiastic to bring their horse in with as high a score as possible. One may substitute pictures of automobiles or airplanes, but smaller children prefer the horse.

A teacher will find that, besides being very efficient for an incentive to better work, these horses will also add to the attractiveness of the room.

THE RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEM

In rural schools one of the greatest obstacles to leadership is the extreme youth of the teachers, with their natural feeling of insecurity and lack of confidence. The young teacher wants to get along well with the parents; she is afraid to start anything new for fear of embarrassing consequences. She recognizes many problems but she is not sure how to approach them or what steps should be taken to solve them. Too often the teacher does not stay long enough in a school to know the parents and win the confidence of the community. The young teacher is afraid to attempt anything beyond the classroom and the traditional methods of teaching. She chooses the safe way of presenting health topics—as lessons in school—and hopes that if these are presented often enough they are bound to influence the health behaviour of the children in her classroom.

Health teaching won't function if it remains a school activity, for the home is the key to the health of the child. The school must influence not only the home of one child but the homes of all the children, for the collective attitude of the community is necessary for progress in health. But since the school is the teacher's domain where she has considerable freedom to carry out her ideas, the school plant is a good centre around which to start a health program—

THINGS TO DO AT SCHOOL

The rural school teacher can make a setting and create an atmosphere where healthful ideas and behaviour become an accepted part of the school day. The neatness, cleanliness, and attractiveness of the schoolroom are important. Pleasing colours and attractive pictures are as essential to health as the scrupulous cleanliness of desks, cups, towels, and other classroom equipment. The teacher and pupils should plan together the best means of improving the room.

A wash bench attractively painted or covered with washable material, clean basins, warm water, plenty of soap, clean individual towels, invite one to wash one's hands. The routine of washing before lunch and after coming from toilet can become a pleasure. Dirty basins in a cold cloakroom, soiled towels, cold water, all repel a child so that he washes only as a grim necessity. The arrangements must include putting the water to heat, making individual towels at school, arranging for pupils to keep the basins and bench clean and keep the waste water emptied. The teacher, too, must be prepared to meet such complaints as "Jimmie got a rash at school so he is not to wash in the school basins." But all the teaching about germs and colds and communicable diseases will not have as much value as the establishment of this simple procedure carried out in an effective orderly manner.

Many other facilities in rural schools lend themselves to learning by doing.

The storage and dispensing of drinking water are important. A cooler with a tap is necessary if there is no drinking fountain. Individual cups must be kept clean and sanitary, they may be kept in a cupboard on marked nails. The development of good toilet habits depends on toilets that are kept clean, and reasonably free from odors and flies.

The teacher and pupils might make a survey of the school to determine what is needed most. The survey should include plans to obtain the materials. An important piece of equipment which is very important to a health program in a rural school is a first-aid kit, which is not only a necessity in case of accident, but important when giving lessons on first aid treatment.

It is frequently true that rural children do not know how to play with other children and have few opportunities to participate in group games. Physical activity at school should lend itself to a great variety of activities. This may mean movable desks, that may be pushed back to leave space for fundamental gymnastics. It means playground equipment so that organized games may be enjoyed at recess and after school.

Co-operation with Home and Community activities centred in the school plant are just the beginning of a good health program. Since it is important for the teacher to know each child as completely as she can, she must become acquainted with the parents. Perhaps the best way to make a start is to invite the mothers to school. It may be an invitation to a little party, or to the Junior Red Cross meeting, or to a conference to discuss some possibilities such as serving a hot school lunch. As time goes on the rural teacher will find many opportunities to visit the children's homes.

It is important that the school and the teacher be identified with community projects. Red Cross groups and service clubs can do a good deal to intend the health program. However, suggestions for soliciting the help of community organization should come from teacher and pupils working together, with the help and co-operation of the parents.

It cannot be too greatly stressed that the teacher must study her children individually and try to estimate their needs in terms of physical and mental health. Inexperienced as a teacher may be, she can determine a good deal about her pupils' physical and mental health by careful observation from day to day. The only way to make health real and vital is to teach it in relation to the needs of the children in a particular classroom. It is a mistake to cover topics just because they are set down in a textbook or in the course of study. There is no point, for instance, in teaching that each child must have a quart of milk a day, if that amount of milk is not available in the homes. Teaching a child to brush his teeth night and morning has no significance if he hasn't a toothbrush. Emphasizing the importance of Canada Approved flour brings no results if mothers haven't heard of it and don't know its value.

Teachers must learn where to put the emphasis. Too often teachers feel that if they are not teaching lessons they are wasting time. A well-known Professor once said "the teacher should spend half of his time studying his pupils and the other half of his time doing what his study shows to be desirable and necessary."

VISUAL AID THROUGH VARIETY IN ARITHMETIC (Grade VIII)

Though the modern arithmetic test is a very good source of visual materials, some types of problems, such as the "Discount Series" will remain difficult. To aid the pupils more effectively, the instructor may solicit advertisements showing discount offers. Brought to school by the pupils these newspaper clippings will be the first visual medium in the presentation of the unit.

The teacher will then draw from the class the probable reasons for these several discounts. For instance, an additional discount may be allowed because of overproduction, supplying a surplus beyond the demand of remunerative prices, or because a buyer whose credit is exceptional may be investing in a gross purchase. Occasionally cash payments elicit a second or third discount, thus establishing a discount series. To save the reprinting of an expensive, catalogue when a change in price is necessary the second or third rate is often affixed.

After the above introduction to the unit, the following variety of solutions to a simple problem in "Discount Series" was presented to a group of eight graders:

The Problem:
Given—
List Price—$800.
Discounts—10% and 5%.
To find:
Net Price.

Solution A:
To show that when more than one discount is given each successive discount is reckoned on the last discount price:

$800	$800	$720	$728
X.10	—80	X.05	—36
$80.00	$720	$36.00	$684
			Net Price

Solution B:
To show there is no difference in the net price when the trade cash, or other discounts are treated in reverse order:

$800	$800	$760	$760
X.05	—40	X.10	—76
$40.00	$760	$76.00	$684
			Net Price

Solution C:
To show that when two discounts are involved, a single discount is equal to the sum of the two discounts minus their product:
10% + 5% = 15%.
10% X 5% = .5%.
15% less .5% = 14.5%.

800	$800
X.145	—116
4000	$684 = Net Price
3200	
800	
$116.000	

Solution D:
To show another method of finding a single discount:
10% + (5% of 90%) = 14.5% or
5% + (10% of 95%) = 14.5%
Then proceed as in solution C.

Solution E:
Converting the net price in per cent value to pecuniary value:
100%—14.5% = 85.5%.

$800
X.855
4000
6400
$684.000 = Net Price.

Enlarged patterns of solutions A to E may form a mathematical border design on the bulletin in the front of the room. As an opening exercise in the arithmetic class a problem in successive discount may be given each morning.

PRIMARY — HEALTH — GROWING

Write your name on the first page of your Health Book. Find a snapshot of yourself to paste on this page.

All the boys and girls in your class may measure their height against the door with a yard-stick.

What have you that is one foot long?

How many feet show on the yard-stick?

Why do they call this distance a foot?

In your Health Book tell how many feet and inches tall you are.

How shall we find out how much we weigh?

Perhaps you can have scales in your class-room.

If not get somebody at home to weigh you.

Write down in your Health Book how much you weigh.

Write under the sentences which tell your height and weight: "I want to grow tall and strong this year."

I am going to learn how.

THE RIGHT WAY TO STUDY

The right way to study must be learned like any other mental habit. It must include at least the following particulars:

Concentration of mind on the subject in hand; most children form the habit of opening the book and allowing the eye to wander aimlessly over the page, while the ears are listening to what is going on in the room and the mind is thinking of anything and everything but the lesson.

Mental concentration seems at first a difficult thing to acquire, but it is not. Any boy or girl who happens to read this paragraph can reduce the time now spent in getting a given lesson by one-half in a month's conscientious effort to attain a good mental concentration.

2. Systematic application; have an intelligent plan about your studying. Give it your best and freshest energies, postponing play and other diversions until after your serious work is done.

3. Thoroughness: Understand fully the first steps that you may not stumble over what comes after.

4. Calmness and mental poise: Nervousness is at the root of a vast amount of poor scholarship. Do the best you can by honest conscientious effort and do not worry over the result.

5. Economy of intellectual force: Much energy is needlessly wasted. After the brain is really tired it is a waste to push it further. Drop the subject and take a run in the fresh air and go to bed and get a good night's sleep. The chances are that the solution of your difficulty will come without effort in the morning.

"FELLOW TEACHERS LET US BE KIND TO OTHERS"

The double reward of kind words is the happiness they cause in others and the happiness they cause in ourselves. The very process of uttering them is a happiness in itself. Even the imagining of them fills the mind with sweetness and makes our hearts glow pleasurably.

Is there any happiness like a disposition made happy by the happiness of others?

There is no joy to be compared with it. The luxuries which wealth can buy, the rewards which ambition can attain, the pleasures of art and scenery, the abounding sense of health, and the exquisite enjoyment of mental creations, are nothing to this pure and heavenly happiness where self is drowned in the blessedness of others.

Yet this happiness follows close upon kind words, and is their legitimate result. But independently of this, kind words make us happy ourselves. They soothe our own irritation. They charm our cares away. They draw us near to God.

Do you know that scientists tell us that the smallest thread of a spider's web is made up of no less than 4,000 threads; that on one wing only, of a butterfly no less than 100,000 scales have been found, and on the silk moth 400,000, that each of them is a marvel of beauty and of perfection; that the wings of many insects are so thin that if 50,000 of them were placed upon the other the thickness would not be more than a very small fraction of an inch?

Even if the above figures were divided by five it would still remain a wonder.

How infinitely powerful God must be to make things which men cannot see with their naked eyes, but have to use glasses which enlarge those things a thousand times or more.

This Department is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers' Federation. Contributions are welcomed and should be addressed to Millar MacFadyen, 8 1-2 Felling St., Charlottetown.

A GOOD MAN TO KNOW

His excellent record over many years in the insurance business is your assurance that he has the experience and expert knowledge to advise you wisely. He invites you to discuss your life insurance plans with him. He's a good man to know.

H. ELWOOD CAMPBELL
Charlottetown

The National Life Assurance Company of Canada
Home Office Toronto
Established 1897