

# THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

## -A SATURDAY FEATURE-

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

#### THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT

Although the Teachers' Federation is far from satisfied with the plan of salary increases adopted by the Government, we are grateful that at last we have received some practical recognition. We have at least gained one important point. The principle of a sliding scale has been adopted.

The fundamental weakness of the Government's plan is that it does not, by any means, provide a living wage for teachers. It offers little inducement for teachers of long experience to remain in the profession, and will have little attraction for our ambitious young students to adopt teaching as a life work.

There are also several minor weaknesses, such as: Superior Teaching Licenses, and the fact that no cost-of-living bonus is provided for teachers already in the profession, till they have completed three years' service. We do not intend to discuss these here, as they will be dealt with fully at the coming Convention. The only wish to make is that these would have been avoided if the plan proposed by the Teachers' Federation had been accepted by the Government.

We are convinced that education plays a part of paramount importance in fitting our young men and women for the tremendous tasks which await them in the gigantic struggle which faces the democratic world to-day, and for the reconstruction of the post-war period.

It is essential that we provide them with every possible educational opportunity which it is within our power to give them. The cost does not matter. Good teachers are the backbone of the whole educational system. Therefore, the Teachers' Federation is prepared to fight unflinchingly for an adequate living wage for the teachers.

We thank the Government members on both sides of the House for the interest they have shown in education, and we are confident that when they have fully reviewed the question and have become conscious of the urgent need of a living wage for teachers, both to meet the needs of this present emergency, and to place teaching on a permanent basis for the future, they will readily accept our proposals.

J. R. MacDONALD,  
Sec'y F.E.T.F.

#### WHAT A BOY OF SIXTEEN IS EXPECTED TO KNOW

1. How to write a fair business letter.
2. How to write a social letter.
3. How to spell all the words he knows how to use, that is, ordinary every-day English.
4. How to add a column of figures rapidly and accurately.
5. How to make out an ordinary account.
6. How to deduct 5 per cent, or 10 per cent, or 12 1/2 per cent, or 16 2/3 per cent from the face of it.
7. How to receipt it when paid.
8. How to write an ordinary receipt.
9. How to write an ordinary promissory note.
10. How to reckon the interest or discount on it.
11. How to draw an ordinary bank cheque.
12. How to cash it at the bank and make a bank deposit.
13. How to make out a correct entry in a day book or other simple record of business transactions.
14. The chief cities and products of the main countries of the world.
15. The chief rail and water routes of his provinces and of Canada; also connections with other British points and with the United States.
16. The duties and powers of the chief public officials and the manner of choosing them.
17. The properties of the common plants, woods, minerals, and chemicals.
18. The daily applications of the laws of physics, mechanics and chemistry.
19. How to raise the common vegetables and flowers.
20. How to handle properly the saw, plane, and hammer.
21. The basic laws of form and color, so as to know what harmony is.
22. How to read and sing simple music.
23. How to swim, and to play such games of contest and teamwork as football, baseball and hockey.
24. The history of his own country and her great men and women.
25. A number of good books, including the Bible.
26. Something of the great writers, speakers, inventors, discoverers, and leaders of the world, other lands as well as his own.
27. How to care for his own body and to preserve a good physical appearance.
28. How to meet all persons with reasonable courtesy, the weak and the unfortunate with consideration, the strong and successful with dignity and women with honor.
29. The current events as recorded in the newspapers, and public opinion as reflected in the journals, but at public meetings.
30. How to work hard and faithfully, to give more than he receives, and to make use of his environment and every opportunity for his own advancement and the welfare of others.
31. Of course, they are not all learned at school. They are learned while the boy is living at home, in the schoolroom, on the street, on the farm, with his playmates; in short, wherever the boy happens to be.

—The Manitoba Teacher

#### LANGUAGE

- Insert the word that expresses the exact meaning in each of the following sentences:
1. address, speech, talk: Last night a large audience heard Dr. Thomas A. Hornaday's interesting and instructive ..... on the American Indian.
  2. addition, edition: Everyone was eager to hear him because his late book on that subject has been so popular that the third ..... is already sold.
  3. admittance, admission: For the price of ..... was \$1.00, but every seat was filled.
  4. award, give, grant: Dr. Hornaday began by ..... a brief survey of the condition of the Indian at the coming of the white man.
  5. affect, effect: He claimed that the Indian has always been .....ed unfavorably by civilization.
  6. aggravate, irritate, exasperate: Although the Indian life was ..... no means ideal, his ills were ..... by contact with the whites.
  7. admittance, admission: For the preservation of their race, they should have put up a "No ..... sign" on every coast.
  8. ability, capacity: They had the ..... to receive social training and eventually, no doubt, work has developed ..... in many lines.
  9. access, excess: This development was delayed because of their ..... to such an ..... of wild animal and plant life as the
  10. perpetually ( )
  11. The most consistent feature, (a) praise-worthy (b) undependable (c) noteworthy (d) unobtrusive (e) 11. Predominately a woman's gathering, (a) increasingly (b) undeniably (c) for the most part (d) for the least part (e) 12. Engaged with hobbies, (a) overweight (b) absorbed (c) wearied (d) perplexed (e) 13. The basic idea, (a) underlying (b) overlapping (c) non-essential (d) base of his (e) 14. Resume what happens, (a) detailed account, (b) summary (c) prediction (d) criticism, (e) 15. Success of their collaboration, (a) expedition (b) companionship (c) working together, working separately ( ) 16. Might conceivably allow, (a) unintentionally (b) cleverly (c) imaginably (d) accidentally (e) 17. An amiable person, (a) spiteful (b) religious (c) quick-tempered (d) lovable (e) 18. A rare feat, (a) banquet, (b) achievement (c) pedal extremity (d) journey (e) 19. A reappraisal of the issue, (a) reconsidering (b) re-upholstering (c) rejecting (d) regurgitating (e) 20. Ardently enthusiastic, (a) tirelessly (b) laboriously (c) intensely ( )

#### VOCABULARY EXERCISE

- Read each of the following phrases and place in the brackets the letter corresponding to that of whichever of the four words (or phrases) comes nearest the meaning of the italicized word in the selected phrase.
1. Confirm the rumour—(a) dispute (b) verify (c) announce (d) take under consideration ( )
  2. Inordinately modest—(a) exorbitant (b) pitifully (c) artificially (d) irritatingly ( )
  3. Legendary figures (a) true (b) heroic (c) story (d) remarkable ( )
  4. By a curious coincidence, (a) happening (b) mistake (c) collision (d) previously made plan ( )
  5. Succumb to the lure, (a) appeal (b) yield (c) un-fight back (d) apologize ( )
  6. An amiable person, (a) spiteful (b) religious (c) quick-tempered (d) lovable ( )
  7. A rare feat, (a) banquet, (b) achievement (c) pedal extremity (d) journey ( )
  8. A reappraisal of the issue, (a) reconsidering (b) re-upholstering (c) rejecting (d) regurgitating ( )
  9. Ardently enthusiastic, (a) tirelessly (b) laboriously (c) intensely ( )
  10. The most consistent feature, (a) praise-worthy (b) undependable (c) noteworthy (d) unobtrusive (e) 11. Predominately a woman's gathering, (a) increasingly (b) undeniably (c) for the most part (d) for the least part (e) 12. Engaged with hobbies, (a) overweight (b) absorbed (c) wearied (d) perplexed (e) 13. The basic idea, (a) underlying (b) overlapping (c) non-essential (d) base of his (e) 14. Resume what happens, (a) detailed account, (b) summary (c) prediction (d) criticism, (e) 15. Success of their collaboration, (a) expedition (b) companionship (c) working together, working separately ( ) 16. Might conceivably allow, (a) unintentionally (b) cleverly (c) imaginably (d) accidentally (e) 17. An amiable person, (a) spiteful (b) religious (c) quick-tempered (d) lovable (e) 18. A rare feat, (a) banquet, (b) achievement (c) pedal extremity (d) journey (e) 19. A reappraisal of the issue, (a) reconsidering (b) re-upholstering (c) rejecting (d) regurgitating (e) 20. Ardently enthusiastic, (a) tirelessly (b) laboriously (c) intensely ( )

#### CANADA AS A PRODUCER OF ESSENTIAL WAR MINERALS

Mines and minerals have come into greater prominence than ever since 1939. This is due to the fact that the present war is being waged with planes, tanks, motorized trucks, gliders, submarines, etc. in numbers that are almost magical. Consequently there is a close inter-relationship between a nation's war effort and operations and its industrial development. All minerals are being used, some more than others. As a result no definite line

can be drawn between minerals that are essential for war and those that are not. However, there are several minerals, without ample supply a nation cannot hope to defend itself successfully. These minerals are usually classified as essential war minerals, although they are, in reality, indispensable war minerals; they are not, however, limited to those from which armaments and munitions are actually made. Tungsten, for example, is used only in rela-

tively small quantities, chiefly in making the high speed tool steel necessary for high efficiency mass-production machining operations in ammunition factories.

Iron still holds its position as chief war metal, but is no more essential than the Manganese required in steel and the nickel, chromium, cobalt, and Molybdenum that, used in small proportions, give strength, toughness, hardness, resistance to shock, endurance, or other properties to the many steels used in war machines.

Copper and zinc are essential for the making of brass cartridge-cases and other munitions; large quantities of zinc are used in galvanizing and in paints, and copper is widely used for electrical and communication equipment as well as for shell-bands.

Lead and Antimony are essential for the making of bullets for small arms and shrapnel, and lead for the storage batteries.

Aluminum is used in the building of aircraft and in the production of an abundance of the element, and it is the belief that Dominion Government plans to utilize the deposits of aluminum of importance for the same purpose.

Platinum is valuable for electrical contact points and as a catalyst in the production of sulphuric acid and for the manufacture of explosive.

Tin and Mercury are also essential, the latter being of special importance for the making of dynamite.

Coal is considered as the most important non-metallic war mineral, though superseded by oil as naval fuel. Petroleum is extremely important, were it not for the lubricants produced from crude petroleum, present mechanized operations on land and sea and in the air would cease at once, and the sportsman's industrial machine could not function.

Other non-metallic minerals usually classified as essential for war are sulphur, mica, asbestos, fluorapatite, graphite, potash, magnesite, pyrite, phosphate and iodine, limestone and silica.

The contributions that can be made by a nation's mining industry to its war effort are of two kinds. First, the production of reasonable quantities of these minerals is essential for the manufacture of armaments, munitions, and other war supplies, as well as for normal civil needs.

Second, the creation of essential foreign credits by the production of gold and silver and other minerals surplus to national needs, for export sale to neutral countries.

#### CANADA'S MINING AREAS

The importance of mining in Canada's economy may be appreciated from the fact that it now ranks second among the great basic industries. The estimated output, valued at over \$437,000,000 in 1939, was the highest on record, yielding first place only to agriculture. The Dominion now occupies a leading position among world mineral producers—in 1938, ranking first in nickel, asbestos, and platinum; second in radium, third in gold, silver, copper, zinc, and fourth in lead. These are produced in the following order of importance: In addition, Canada produces large quantities of coal, gypsum and petroleum, and many other minerals.

The attainment of such prominence in the mineral field is evidence of the wealth of the Dominion's mineral resources, and all but a small portion of its present very substantial production of metals has so far been found in two of its main physical divisions, the Canadian Shield and the Canadian Cordillera. The Canadian Shield

#### CURRENT AFFAIRS

Canada given seat on New Pacific Council. On March 30, President Roosevelt announced that Canada was given a seat on the new Pacific war council of the United Nations, representing for seven countries fighting Japan on the wide Pacific. The council will be concerned with "matters of policy relating to our joint war effort, and will be in intimate contact with a similar body in London." The new council will consist of representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Britain, the United States, China and the Netherlands and Headquarters at Washington. Canada's Minister to U.S.A. will represent Canada.

The council, established mainly at the insistence of Australia and New Zealand, will consist of maintaining direct contact among governments concerned in the Pacific struggle and will not be charged with the direction of the day to day military operations which will continue to be operated by the combined chiefs of staff committee in Washington.

Canada's attempts at unification of fighting services. The Canadian Government has placed the three services on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Newfoundland each under a single commander-in-chief, instead of under their own senior officers, acting independently, but in consultation.

Maj.-Gen. W.H.P. Elkins has been named as Commander-in-Chief of the East or Atlantic Coast; Maj.-Gen. R.O. Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the West Coast; and Maj.-Gen. L.E. Page has been named Commander-in-Chief of the Newfoundland divisions.

#### MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY

- Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs.
- Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources.
- Hon. Lewis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.
- Hon. Kerwin Joseph Arthur Cardin, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Transport.
- Hon. James Layton Ralston, Minister of National Defence.
- Hon. Ian Allison MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health.
- Hon. Charles Gavan Power, Associate Minister of National Defence.
- Hon. James Lorimer Isley, Minister of National Defence.
- Hon. Joseph Enoll Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.
- Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.
- Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture.
- Hon. Joseph F. Thorson, Minister of National War Services.
- Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.
- Hon. James MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
- Hon. Norman McLarty, Secretary of State.
- Hon. William Pate Mulock, Postmaster-General.
- Hon. Colin William George Gibson, Minister of National Revenue.
- Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, Minister of National Defence for Naval Services.
- (Vacancy due to Dandurand's death), member of the Administration and Minister without Portfolio.

#### MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY OF P. E. I.

1. John A. McDonald, Cardigan.
2. John E. Sinclair, Enderal.
3. Freeman MacArthur, Summerside.
4. Vacant.
- MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST MINISTRY OF P. E. I.
- Hon. Thane A. Campbell, Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Attorney and Advocate-General.
- Hon. Horace Wright, President of the Executive Council.
- Hon. James McIntyre, Minister of Public Works and Highways.
- Hon. William H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture.
- Hon. Mac R. McGuigan, Minister of Education and Public Health.
- Hon. John A. Campbell, Minister without Portfolio.
- Hon. Martin Gallant, Minister without Portfolio.
- Hon. Harry Cox, Minister without Portfolio.
- Hon. Donald McKinnon, Minister without Portfolio.

#### PROVINCIAL PREMIERS

- Prince Edward Island, Hon. Thane A. Campbell.

NOVA SCOTIA, Hon. A.S. MacMillan.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Hon. J.B. McNamee.

QUEBEC, Hon. Adélard Godbout.

ONTARIO, Hon. Mitchell Hepburn.

MANITOBA, Hon. John Bracken.

SASKATCHEWAN, Hon. J.W. Patterson.

ALBERTA, Hon. William Aberhart.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, Hon. John Hart.

#### UNITED STATES CABINET

- President of U.S.A., Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- Vice-President, Henry Agard Wallace.
- Secretary of State, Cordell Hull.
- Secretary of Treasury, Henry Morgenthau.
- Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson.
- Attorney-General, Francis Biddle.
- Postmaster-General, Frank E. Walker.
- Secretary of Navy, Frank Knox.
- Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes.
- Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard.
- Secretary of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones.
- Secretary of Labour, Francis Perkins.

#### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax.
- Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir R.I. Campbell.
- Co-Ordinator of United Nations War Efforts, Lord Beaverbrook.

#### UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, John Gilbert Williamson.
- Minister Plenipotentiary, William Averell Harriman.

#### LEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

- Prince Edward Island, Bradford W. LePage.
- Nova Scotia, Frederick F. Matthews.
- New Brunswick, W.G. Clark.
- Quebec, Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene Flanagan.
- Ontario, Albert Matthews.
- Saskatchewan, A.P. McNab.
- Manitoba, Roland Fairbairn McWilliams.
- Alberta, J.C. Bowen.
- British Columbia, Col. William Culham Woodward.

#### INDIA

Britain, China and the United States are attempting to check the Japanese onslaught against India and Burma. At the present time the Japanese are making gains in Burma, but an all-out effort is being directed by the United Nations against the invaders. India's war effort is impressive but the latent potentialities of the country, both in manpower and raw material, are beyond comprehension and the British and Americans are doing their best to co-ordinate the raw resources, and manpower into a single front of resistance.

India's factories, working night and day, are making 45,000 of the 60,000 different articles needed by the Indian army. She produces 60 per cent of her own military necessities, quantities of machine tools and gauges, boots, guns, from rifle calibre up to 6-inch howitzers, and munitions for them, and she exports a considerable surplus. Shipbuilding and aircraft construction is now taking place in India. She produces a third of the world's cotton yarn and some of the best production is 28,000,000 tons a year while Canada's is 17,000,000 tons.

Her population of 387,000,000 is that of the U.S.S.R. Were India's enlistment in proportion to Canada's her army would be about 18,000,000 strong; yet, her army numbers only a million men. India possesses the world's largest deposits of iron, yet only 3,000,000 tons are mined annually (U.S. 14,000,000 tons). She produces only about a million tons of steel though in 1939 she produced approximately 28,000,000 tons of steel. Only a fraction of her other mineral riches has been developed.

Why hasn't the development of India, with such a huge population and a great supply of raw materials, been comparable to such western countries as U.S.A., Canada, and England. Here are some of the reasons. First India is predominantly agricultural. Three-quarters of the people are dependent on tiny farms of which half are less than one-quarter less than 1 acre. Burdened by debts, oppressed by heavy taxation especially in the states, ignorance, poverty, etc. pervades the country as a whole. In the industrial field conditions are the same due to the meagre wages which amount to about 10 paise a day.

Second, is the old Hindu caste system, which condemns two-thirds of the population to live and die in poverty. Hence, the social and economic advancement does not exist. There are in India 40,000,000 Untouchables, the lowest caste of the Hindu society.

Third, is the great religious problem whose difficulties are in part political. India was first visited by the Moslems in 1000 A.D. They brought their religion with them and as a result of conquest and conversion, developed a Moslem community to some 80,000,000. Between this and the 262,000,000 Hindus there is constant friction.

#### Present Government Set-up in India

One-third of India's territory, representing one-quarter of her population, is divided into 562 hereditary princely states. The princely states, which are maintained as private armies, are restrained only in matters directly affecting British interests. These feudal states vary in size from a few square miles to as large as France. The remainder of India is divided into eleven provinces each ruled by a British Governor, appointed by the King, an appointed Advisory Council and an elected Legislative Assembly. Educational and property qualifications restrict the vote to about 85 million (pop. 388,000,000). The princely states have little power, can initiate no financial measures without the governor's consent, have no control over the police, and are ruled by officials. Baluchistan considered of primary military importance, comes directly under the military government at New Delhi. The India Act of 1935, which provides for changes in the central government which have not so far been carried out, the Federal Legislature consists of two houses: the Council of State (Upper House) has 26 nominated members and 34 elected on a property franchise so stiff that only 7,000 persons are eligible to vote for it, and the Federal Assembly of 145 seats of which 41 are nominated and 104 elected by about one million voters. Above these is an Executive Council of ten (including three nominated) appointed by the Crown for five years to advise the Governor-General or Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow is the present Viceroy of India. He is given wide powers, has sole con-

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#### An Easter Message

(Mrs. Wm. D. McEwen, St. Peter's Harbor)

God gave his son to die on the cross so God loved the world. Outwardly that cross was defeat, the most complete and final defeat. All his friends forsook him. Only the penitent thief remained. Inwardly it was sublime victory. His only defeat would have been that he should love to die tortures and die with the word of perfect faith on his lips. What brought the Sa-

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WEST KENT SCHOOL Honor roll for the month of March:

Grade I-1, Donald Haynes; 2, Helen Whitlock; 3, Nancy Hyndman; 3, Brail Chandelier.

Easter

When I see scarlet tulips, And lilacs white and dim, On altars East: morning, My heart goes out to Him, The gentle son of Mary, Who went alone to die Upon an eastern hilltop, Beneath an April sky.

That day the road to Calvary Was filled with noisy mirth, But ere night fell, a darkness came, Strange intruders shook the earth, And watching Him with anguished eyes, Did Mary's heart remember, A little lad, at twilight time, And lullabies so tender.

But when I hear the an-hems That tell of that glad day, How He arose and angels moved, The mighty stone away, I know the "ad to Calvary, So rough and steep today, Will lead to glorious victory, Some Easter day.

—Constance I. Heckbert

For a tasty dessert, try tart apple slices spread with a zippy cheese, circle about a plate of crisp crackers.

Peanut butter, thinned to "spreading" with cream, makes a tasty filling for sugar cookies. It adds vitamins too.

Grade I-1, Donald Haynes; 2, Helen Whitlock; 3, Nancy Hyndman; 3, Brail Chandelier.

Grade X-1, Philip Hardy; 2, Ruth MacDougall; 3, Wendell MacCannell.

Grade IX-1, Harold Jenkins; 2, George Brown; 3, James Palmer.

Grade IX-1, Maurice Brehaut; 2, Shirley Douglas; 3, Ralph Holman.

Grade VIII-1, Barbara Pickard; 2, Don MacLeod, Joan Large (equal); 3, Evelyn Stewart.

Grade VII-1, Kendrick Gordon; Melvin Jenkins (equal); 2, David Andrew; 3, Harold MacPherson.

Grade VII-1, John Nash; 2, James Bentley; 3, Walter C. Brad.

Grade VII-1, Lorna Creelman; 2, Kenneth Yeo, Allyn Atwell (equal); 3, Jean Robinson.

Grade VI-1, Leth Douglas; 2, Donald Callbeck; 3, David Jardine, Nell Foster (equal).

Grade VI-1, Elaine Bourke; 2, Grahk Crockett; 3, Eleanor Bourke.

Grade V-1, James Barral; 2, Mary Ramsay, Paul Cudmore (equal); 3, Barbara Pickering.

Grade V-1, Philip Jardine; 2, Joan Wood; 3, Ann Blake.

Grade IV-1, Hester Lantz; 2, Jean Millar, Betty Dunning (equal); 3, Phyllis Tait.

Grade III-1, Mary Beth Harris; 2, Stella Pickering; 3, Bobbie Nelson, and Elaine Gill.

Grade III-1, Elsie McDonald; 2, Frank Currie; 3, Claudette McMillan.

Grade III (Jr.)-1, David McEachern; 2, Jim Wood; 3, Jill MacKay.

Grade II-1, Murray Carmody; 2, Keith Thacker; 3, Edgar A. use.

Grade II-1, Johanna MacDonal; 2, Joan Marie MacGuire; 3, Arville Diamond.

"We have invited the appointment of representatives of the Indian government to take a position in the war cabinet. When the war is over India's representatives will take their places side by side with those of other free nations in order to make her own contribution to the building of a new world order. Success hangs on Cripps' diplomacy."

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Two native Czechoslovakian women, now residents of Canada, demonstrate the fine sugar-less pastry they have been baking in their country for years. "Too much sugar spoils the flavor," says Mrs. J. A. Mack of the Women's Auxiliary to the Czechoslovak National Alliance of Canada, as she and Lida Sychra inspect the delicate pastries the latter has made from old native recipes. Mrs. Mack wears her country's festive costume.