The WEEK at S.D.U.

Hockey: A team from the Intramural League defeated Prince of Wales second team 6-3 in a game played at the end of the week. In the annual Philosopher's game on March 7, the Seniors won from the Juniors by a 9-6 score. Great excitment prevails among the hockey fans as the Intramural League nears an end, and the two rival Dalton Hall teams battle for the championship. The Has-Beens, winners of the semi-finals, were the victors in the first game of the finals, defeating the Looters 3-2. The second game resulted in a one-all draw.

Confident Coach Callaghan considers championship certain, can't convince Clarence Coady, contemplates cautioning charges concerning convert conspiracy, cheering crowds, crafty contenders, cynical convictions concerning capturing cup.—Winners will be announced next week.

Debate: The Grade XII meeting this week took the form of a conference in which a paper on Catholic Action was read by Ernest Hemphill and discussed by Fred Hessian and Phillip Steele. David Gorman presided.

Grade XI, X, and Commercial Group: In a debate on the resolution that deceit does more harm than war, the affirmative speakers J. A. McDonald and Maurice O'Brien were defeated by Emmett Roche and James Murphy. Angus Gillis was chairman of the meeting. J. J. MacDonald secretary, and James Wood critic.

General meeting of the Student's Council was held on Saturday, President Jack Trainor occupied the chair. Talks on student problems were given by Walter McGrath, Kenny Mooney, Bill MacGuigan, and Frank Aylward.

The members of the staff of "Red and White" have begun work on their various departments, and the magazine will go to press on March 22.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

THE DOCTOR'S HANDBAG

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association has said that 85 per cent of human diseases are of the type that the general practitioner can handle with the amount of equipment that he can carry in his handbag.

Now Dr. Hugh Cabot in his book "The Patient's Dilemma," comments that "this statement never was true and that it is less true to-day than it ever was."

In order to find out which of these views was correct five doctors at Winslow-Salem tabluated an average of 200 consecutive patients each making 1000 in all. Of the 1000 patients, 848 or 84.8 per cent had been cared for without any other equipment than the contents of a handbag. A modern doctor's bag contains at least a blood pressure apparatus, a stethoscope, a hypodermic syringe, an otoscope, an ophthalmoscope, a transillumination light, scalpels and gauze, a blood counting apparatus, glass slides, a pleximeter, tongue depressors, a haemoglobin scale, Wassermann tubes, culture tubes and a few other odds and ends.

The lowest proportion of patients cared for unaided by an individual doctor in the investigation referred to was 82 per cent, the highest 89 per cent. The average of 84.8 per cent is close enough to 85 per cent to allow Dr. Fishbein to win out.

It must be remembered that the remaining small margin of 15 per cent which the contents of the doctor's handbag will not take care of include cases of arthritis, beyond cure, mental cases and those with chronically poor health that no scientific medical attention will cure.

Try SAFEST FAST Relief from Pains of COLDS Pictured Here

3 Simple Steps begin amazing relief in few minutes

1. To quickly relieve *headache, body discomfort* and *aches*, take 2 Aspirin Tablets and drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

2. For *sore throat* from cold, dissolve 3 Aspirin Tablets in ½ glass of water and gargle. Pain, rawness are eased in a very few minutes.

3. *Check temperature.* If you have a fever and temperature does not go down—if throat pain is not quickly relieved, call your doctor.

Be sure you get real fast-acting Aspirin. Avoid strong, dangerous drugs

Take no chances with a cold. Follow the directions in the pictures above—the safe way millions use to relieve colds amazingly fast. In entirely avoids the dangers of taking strong drugs.

So quickly does Aspirin act—both internally and as a gargle, you'll feel wonderful relief start often in a few minutes.

Try this way. Doctors recommend Aspirin because *even when taken frequently they know it does not harm the heart.* But get Aspirin—made in Canada. "Aspirin" is the trade mark of The Bayer Company, Ltd.

WARNING! Aspirin is always marked with this Bayer Cross

BAYER

"ASPIRIN" DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

—A SATURDAY FEATURE—

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

This column is conducted by the Prince Edward Island Teachers Federation Committee in charge: Ralph MacLean, Zilpha Linkletter, Millar MacFadyen, Dan MacDonald, and Harold Lawton. We welcome contributions which should be addressed to H. Lawton, Charlottetown.

C.T.F. — ITS ACHIEVEMENTS AND AIMS

F. N. STEPHEN

It is a federation of nine provincial teachers' associations comprising about 58,000 teachers; it tries to obtain cooperation and coordination of all provincial teachers' organizations upon policies and activities of common interest; and to provide means for the ready exchange of information of mutual interest to the affiliated units.

What has the C.T.F. achieved? I am going to limit these accomplishments to the last three years, of which I have fullest information:

(1) Abolition of duty on textbooks and reference books for school uses;

(2) Reduction of postal rates on library books;

(3) Improved calibre of public relations —through intensified propaganda in Education Week;

(4) By precept and example gradually interested the C.B.C. in the presentation of Educational Programmes;

(5) Sponsored research and papers on a number of subjects, some of which follow: (a) Briefs to the Rowell Royal Commission, (b) Education— a National Responsibility, (c) Salaries and Salary Schedules, (d) Lockhart and Seiveright Teacher Training and Normal Schools, (e) School Administration and Organization, (f) Salary Negotiations and Financing, (g) Equalization of Educational Opportunity, (h) Teacher Tenure, (i) School leaving requirements and tests in the various Provinces;

(6) Aided C.S.A. in the establishment of National Scholarships;

(7) (a) Sponsored aid to Saskatchewan Schools, by both financial and material gifts, (b) Intensively besieged Federal Government for aid — result, $2,000,000 grant;

(8) Instrumental in establishment of Canadian Council for Educational Research of which our immediate past president, Dr. M. E. Le Zerte, is the chairman. Gave $500 towards its programme, which is financed by $10.000 from the Carnegie Trust Funds and $2,000 each year from the Provinces.

What are we now doing? We are carrying on a very intensive programme of study and action. Our studies are the following: (1) (a) brief on the tax-paying of our Provinces as compared with present educational grants; (2) A study of (a) pensions schemes now in existence, (b) the possibility of transference of pension equity from Province to Province, (c) an ideal pension scheme for teachers; (3) A study of the improving of the present system of teacher exchange, with possibly teacher advisory control; (4) Preparation of a series of salary schedules comparable to the Burnham scales in England; (5) A detailed study of education finance in English speaking countries as well as in Canada, with suggestions as to means of improving our financial status.

Our activities include: (1) Preparation for education week to be held in November, 1941. (2) An attempt to persuade the publishers that plays, etc., presented by schools, especially rural schools, should be free from royalty. (3) An attempt to interest C.B.C. in the broadcasting of the educational programmes of The Columbia School of the Air. (4) Agitation to impress on all Departments of Education the unethical nature of the engaging of uncertificated persons as teachers. (5) An intensive campaign to obtain Federal Grants for Elementary and Secondary Education. (6) A wide-spread campaign to rid Canada of the blot on her good name caused by the fact that 10,000, that is 23%, are paid less than $460, which is the minimum set by legislation for young, untrained factory workers; 19,000, or 35%, of our teachers obtain less than $602, which is the minimum set for trained women and girls; 37,000, or 62% of teachers obtain less than the sum of $933, which is the average government-authorized pay for unskilled city workers. A sheet metal worker is paid more than 87% of most teachers. Why? The only reason that can possibly be made is that a sheet metal worker might spoil a piece of good tin. Are the boys and girls of our land not more important than tin, bottles, and other raw material? Out of 59,000 teachers, 85% are paid less than skilled workmen, and yet, in Canada, during the year 1937, 650,000,000 dollars' worth of goods were imported, and one billion dollars' worth exported; for every ten people in our country there is one motor vehicle; $300,000,000 is spent annually on motor goods and services; during the depression years, 91 1-2 million dollars was spent on tobacco and liquor; and, during the past twenty years, Great Britain and the United States have been responsible for our national defence. Can you affirm that we cannot support a better form of education?

To raise all Canadian teachers who are below the sum of $600, that is $50 a month, to that figure, would require a little over $3,000,000. What a price to pay for giving a bare existence to 19,000 Canadian teachers who are now in economical degradation! — one-thirtieth of the amount of money spent on tobacco and liquor each year. However, if the minimum salary for rural women teachers with first class certificates in England and Wales is $817, in Scotland $750 and New Zealand $840, why should our Canadian teachers be expected to live on $600 and less? To bring the salaries of our Dominion teachers in line with the rest of the Empire would require an increase of 1% only in public expenditure without an increase of 1 cent in municipal or local finances.

What about male teachers in Canada? Do you realize that 6,000 teachers in this great land of ours receive the sum of $900 or less? The Cost of Education Bulletin No. 1 suggests that a man and wife require approximately $1,068 a year for bare existence. This would naturally increase up to the amount of $1,693 if he were rash enough to have three adolescent children. The deduction that one would naturally make, then, is that 7,000 teachers cannot afford to get married; 55% of our men teachers cannot support a wife and one child; 61% of the men who are training our boys in Canadian schoo's have no economic right to have two children. What are the results? It is impossible to attract the best intellects of the nation to the teaching service when the salary offered can be doubled or tripled in business pursuits, or trippled and quadrupled in a successful profession. Note what happens in New Zealand — Wanted: for Government state farm, expert in pig husbandry; salary, $2,250. Wanted: for junior school, sole teacher (i.e. an expert in child education, all branches and all grades); salary, $850 to $1,000.

A committee is attempting to correlate all war work being done educationally throughout Canada. The C.T.F. has an appointee on the Educational Service Committee of the Legion. The C.T.F. is sponsoring a campaign to raise money for a "Spitfire". Our parent association is a member of most Dominion organizations that have the welfare of youth at heart. These are a few of the general activities that this organization is promoting. The officers are doing many other worthwhile things of a more detailed nature, thus representing you and your interests in a very practical way.

CAPITALIZATION

1. Capitalize titles of religious literature-bibles, books or divisions of bibles, creeds, confessions of faith, religious legislative documents and the like.

Bible; the Thirty-nine Articles; Lord's Prayer; the Beatitudes; the Book of Proverbs, the Revised Version.

2. Capitalize names of religious denomenations, of holidays, and of holy days and events.

3. Capitalize the names of the days of the week, and of the months of the year, but do not capitalize the names of the four seasons except when they are used figuratively or are identified in history with some special event or date.

The fateful Winter of 1917.
Now Summer blinks on flowery braes.

4. Capitalize period and scientific names—era, epoch, age, genus, even—when they are closely identified with specific proper nouns and adjectives and are thus made to stand for recognized particular happenings or things. The name of a species is not capitalized, but the name of the class or order or family usually is.

the Civil War — the Dark Ages
the Crusades — the Renaissance

5. Capitalize the names of particular organizations — clubs, companies, dynasties, families, institutions, mercantile establishments, orders, parties—when they are closely identified with specific proper names, and when standing alone, they refer unmistakably to special units.

Canadian Legion — Soviets
Masonic Order — Socialists

6. Capitalize "constitution" and names of other official documents of great importance.

the Constitution of the United States.
the Treaty of Versailles.

7. The words administration, bureau, committee, commission, commonwealth, confederation, department, government, office, powers, service, station, union, and so forth, are capitalized when used with or as proper names or as proper adjectives in definite reference to any specific government or divisions thereof.

the British Government.
the Allied Powers.
the Commonwealth of Nations.
the Treasury Department.

8. Capitalize the names of steamships, special trains, airplanes.

(to be continued)

CURRENT EVENTS

TERMS USED IN WAR:

Armored Force—
A force that consists chiefly of armored vehicles, the personnel of which fights without dismounting.

Balloon Barrage:—
Protective screen of captive balloons anchored near land objective or attached to ships in convoy to snag attacking planes, particularly dive-bombers.

Battle Cruiser:—
A heavy ship with the same tonnage as a battleship but with armour sacrificed to speed.

Blenheim:—
British bomber monoplane, fitted for three-man crew, one gun in wing and another in hydraulically operated turret atop fuselage maximum speed at operating height 295 m.p.h.

Blitzkrieg:—
In German "blitz" means lightning, and "krieg" means war. Therefore, a blitzkrieg is a lightning war.

Bomb Sight:—
Delicately adjusted optical mechanism for aiming bombs in rectification of airspeed and trajectory. United States claims the best in the world, and have given the secret to the British.

Contraband:—
Goods of such character as to be liable to seizure by belligerent, almost anything than can be shipped.

Cruiser:—
Warship of superior speed, but armed and armored less heavily than a battleship.

Battleship:—
Largest and most heavily armed and armored of British fighting craft

(Next day we shall continue this list; save for future reference).

ITALIAN COLONIES IN AFRICA

Eritrea:—
Italy's colonial venture began in Africa in 1870 when the port of Assab in the extreme southern part of Eritrea was purchased. An effort to establish a protectorate over ABYSSINIA (now called ETHIOPIA) was made in 1889 but was upset by King Menelek, who, with an army of 80,000, annihilated a force of 12,000 Italians at the battle of ADOWA (1896), that we heard so much about during the Abyssinian campaign of a few years ago. In 1890 Eritrea was made a colony.

Eritrea stretches for 670 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea. To the west it is bordered by the Soudan, on the south by Ethiopia, and French Somaliland, a small section of which bordering on the Gulf of Eden was transferred by France to Italy (1935) when an interest in the railroad from DJIBOUTI to ADDIS ABABA was also transferred to her. The total area in 1931 was 15,754 square miles and the population was 600,000. The soil is poor, and irrigation is necessary. The chief industries are stock raising and agriculture. There is a railroad 75 miles long connecting the seaport Massawa (for which Britain is directing her energies now) with the capital ASMARA, thence 65 miles to Cheren, thence 53 miles to AGORDAT (which the British have captured). Gold and petroleum are both found, but as yet no development has occurred.

OIL-RICH CAUCASUS:—

Since at present we are being told that Russia is concentrating her forces in the Caucasus region, we might say a word about the importance of this area. Russia seems to have an unexpressed dread of German penetration into this rich area. The Caucasus region is between Turkey and Soviet Russia. Once a battleground between Turkey and Russian forces, this region is a vast mountainous isthmus separating the Black and Caspian Seas. Practically all the isthmus proper lies within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. The southern border is split between Turkey on the west and Iran (Persia) on the east.

The Caucasus region contains one of the richest oil fields. From the Baku district on the Caspian Sea petroleum has been extracted in large quantities for more than sixty years without depleting a supply still rated well over a billion tons. New sources are being tapped in other regions as well. Across the isthmus pipe lines carry the oil from Baku, the oil capital on the Caspian more than 500 miles west to the Black Sea ports of Batum and Poti. At Batum the pipes are only about 10 miles north of the Turkish frontier. Although many conquerors came and went, for twenty centuries the Georgians, one of the races of this region, (of whom Joseph Stalin is one by birth), were the most powerful group. In the 19th century the Russian people extended its domination over the whole region. Turkey still challenged Russian supremacy along the border, with Great Britain first on the side of Turkey in the Crimean War, and later supporting Russia during the World War. When the present boundaries were set, the isthmus on the Russian side was divided into the Armenian, Azerbaijan, Daghestan, and Georgian Soviet Republics.

THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS

Summary of Capter 10

Heyward expected that the savages intended violence to himself and to the girls; but was much surprised to find the Indians very much respected them. Apparently the ones, the Indians really wanted, were the scout and his Indian friends. After some time, Ducan began a conversation with Magua and asked what would happen. He was informed that if he would tell where the scout and the others were hidden, he would not be harmed. He narrated to Magua how the scout, Uncas, and Chingachgook had escaped. A consultation was then held and after some few moments the party prepared to depart. The chief and most of the young men followed the river while Magua and a few others took the captives and started in the opposite direction. Duncan took the first opportunity to approach Magua with a view to persuade him to free them, offering the bait of reward and promotion. The speech apparently had no effect on Magua and the party proceeded in an opposite direction from Ft. Edward till they reached the summit of a hill. Here they prepared to camp for the night.

Summary of Chapter 11

The site had been chosen because of its advantageous position for no surprise attack could be made on it. While the Indian followers of Magua ravenously feasted on the raw flesh of a deer, he sat apart in deep meditation. Heyward, mistaking the meditation as plotting the escape for the captives, ambled up to give some help to the Indian. Magua offered to free the others on condition that Cora return with him to Canada and become his wife. This offer was made, not because Magua had any love for Cora, but because such would bring sorrow and disgrace on Monro whom he hated. The proposal having been refused, Magua called a council of the companions and from the gestures, one could forecast the outcome of the council. Magua urged that the prisoners be tortured; whereupon Duncan and David were bound to trees as, also, were Cora and Alice. While the Indians were sharpening sticks and collecting brush for the fire, Magua once more made the proposal to Cora. This time she was helped in her decision by Duncan and Alice, who said she would rather die than see such happen. "Then die!" exclaimed Magua throwing his tomahawk at the unfortunate girl, just missing her face by inches. Such an action prompted Duncan to exert one final effort and the cords which bound him to the tree broke. He was just in time to throw himself on the nearest Indian who was in the act of taking a more accurate aim than Magua had done. The Indian proved much stronger than Duncan and soon had him at his mercy. Just as the savage was about to stab Duncan a shot was heard and the look of pride and cunning on the face of the Indian turned to a vacant stare. The Indian had been shot.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sister M.H.—Glad to hear you find "The Educational Horizon" interesting and helpful. Appreciate your "word of constructive criticism."

D.M. — Received your material which will be used in this column. Thank you.

G.E.M. — Have attempted to answer some of your questions in this column today. Hope to be able to have answers for the balance for next week's column.

G.E.M. **Reciprocity** (Reciprocal Treaty)—An agreement by which one nation grants special commerical privileges to another nation in return for equivalent privileges. Reciprocal treaties generally include the mutual reduction of import tariffs. Sometimes they are designed to stimulate friendly relations between countries. In 1703 English signed a treaty with Portugal, granting special rates on Portuguese wines for English consumption in return for lower rates on English cloth sold in Portugal. The desire for international cooperation began to wane at the beginning of the 20th century, due mainly to the rise of nationalism and the attempts of national governments to increase their revenue through higher tariffs. When reciprocity reaches the state where one nation shows obvious discrimination among other nations, reciprocal treaties become manifestations of retaliation and are not stimulated merely by the desire for mutual cooperation and benefit. Thus a nation with one type of government may obtain the goodwill of a similarly governed nation through reciprocal agreements which will assure mutual cooperation in other international affairs.

G.E.M. **Vaccination** is a process that produces an active immunity in an individual by the introduction of viruses or bacteria that have been modified so as not to cause the disease. The body reacts to the introduction of the organisms by producing anti-bodies that are protective against the disease.

G.E.M. **How is the Prime Minister of Canada elected?** — In Canada, Executive power is vested nominally in the Governor-General as representative of the British Crown; but is in fact exercised by a Cabinet or group of ministers, who hold office only so long as they can retain the support of a majority in the Dominion House of Commons. They are virtually a Committee of Parliament, and in it all of them sit. Thus the actual Executive, the creature of the House of Commons, possessing as against it only one power, that of appealing to the people by a dissolution of Parliament. If ministers do not dissolve they must resign, and if they dissolve and the election goes against them, they resign forthwith and a new Cabinet is formed.

Theoretically the Governor-General decides upon or appoints his new Cabinet from the party having the majority in the House of Commons; but, in reality, the Governor-General asks the recognized leader of the party having the majority or having the support of the Lower House to form a Cabinet; he is known as the Prime Minister of the Cabinet. In this way the Governor-General selects his advisory Council or Cabinet.

M.K.—The Canadian Ministry:

The Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Hon. Raoul Dandurand, K.C., A member of the Administration and Minister without porfolio.

The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources.

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada.

The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Minister of Transport.

The Hon. James Layton Ralston, K.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Minister of National Defence.

The Hon. Ian Alistair MacKenzie K.C., Minister of Pensions and National Health.

The Hon. Charles Gavan Power, K.C., M.C., Associate Minister of National Defence and Minister of National Defence for Air.

The Hon. James Lorimer Ilsley, K.C., Minister of Finance.

The Hon. Joseph Enoil Michaud, K.C., Minister of Fisheries.

The Hon. Clarence Decatur Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

The Hon. James Garfield Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of National War Services.

The Hon. Norman Alexander McLarty, K.C., Minister of Labour.

The Hon. James Angus MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Hon. Pierre Francois Casgrain, K.C., Secretary of State.

The Hon. William Pate Mulock, K.C., Postmaster-General.

The Hon. Colin William George Gibson, K.C., M.C., V.D., Minister of National Revenue.

The Hon. Angus Lewis MacDonald, K.C., Minister of National Defence for Naval Services.

Sea View And Vicinity

The storm of the past week-end was quite bad and reminds one that although March is slipping away the winter weather is still here.

Mr. John E. Campbell and Mr. Norwood Campbell have returned to their homes from Debert, N. S., where they have been employed for some time.

Miss Gertie Adams and Miss Marie Adams spent a pleasant visit recently with friends in Kensington.

Miss Myra Hickey was a recent visitor to her home in Darnley, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hickey.

Many are sorry to learn that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Connick is quite ill at their home in Darnley.

Mrs. Hugh Campbell was a recent visitor to Sea View the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Campbell.

Mrs. William Mill, Clermont, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. John T. McKay.

Mrs. Heath McLeod is still seriously ill making it necessary for her to enter the Prince Edward Island Hospital for treatment.

An epidemic of flue is raging in many of the surrounding communities.

Mrs. Edward MacKay is confined to her bed suffering from a bad attack of cold and other complications.

Mrs. (Corporal) Ellsworth Bernard has returned to Halifax after spending a pleasant visit, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Bernard, Baltic.

Mr. Keir McKay, has returned to his home in Sea View after being employed in Halifax, N.S., for some time.

Mrs. John W. Pickering, Convenor of the Red Cross Branch, entertained the ladies of the Red Cross Branch for their weekly sewing bee on Friday afternoon. There was a good gathering and a pleasant and profitable afternoon was spent, a number of finished garments were completed ready to be sent and a number more were cut out and distributed among the ladies. A bountiful tea was served by the hostess assisted by some of the ladies and a most pleasant afternoon was enjoyed by all.

Miss Laura Adams spent the week-end in Darnley the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Crozier.

Mr. David Cousins spent the week-end in Malpeque the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George McKay.

The Ladies' Aid of the Kier Memorial Church held a successful tea in the Institute Room of the hall on Saturday evening serving from four till nine o'clock. A goodly number were present on this occasion and all did ample justice to the valety of good eats provided by the Ladies. A splendid sum was realized by all.

The Malpeque Y.P.U. met in the Memorial Room of the Church on Friday evening. There was a good attendance of members. President presided during the business discussion. Rev. Mr. Crowdis extended a cordial invitation to the members to come to the Manse on the following Wednesday evening and Messrs Kenneth McKay, John MacDonald and Roy Abbott who are leaving shortly for military duty are to be guests of honor. Plans were made for this entertainment. The devotional period was then held Rev Mr. Crowdis gave a most helpful talk the theme being "Christ and Prophecy", this was greatly enjoyed. Closing hymn and prayed by Rev. Mr. Crowdis. The remainder of the evening was pleasantly spent in games of various kind. The singing of National Anthem closed the recreation period.

Mr. Reginald Mountain has returned to his home in Darnley after spending some time in Halifax, N.S.

Many friends are sorry to learn of the accident when Mr. Hurtle McLeod of Darnley when chopping kindling wood the axe slipped cutting a bad gash in his hand. Mr. MacLeod received medical attention at once, and will be laid aside from active duties for some time.

Many will be sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. Bruce Crozier with an attack of flu which developed in congestion.

The monthly meeting of the Junior W.A. met at the home of the Superintendent, Mrs. Atwood Blakney on Saturday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members. In the absence of the President the Superintendent took charge of the meeting and opened with Hymn "Jesus Loves Me This I Know," followed by Scripture reading, the 4th chapter of Matthew. The opening form of service was used and all joined in the members Prayer. Roll Call was responded to with a verse of Scripture, after which the minutes were read and discussed. A beautiful letter from Mrs. Weeks, Charlottetown Secretary Treasurer of the J.W.A. thanking the members for their help in the past and reminding them as this was the Lenten Season each one was asked to make some sacrifice. She urged them to do without candy and gum and save their pennies for the month and bring them to the next meeting to be used for the work of the Sunday School by post to help in carrying on this wonderful work. Dolls were distributed among some of the girls to be dressed for the Junior Doll competition which closes May 15th. An interesting chapter from the Study Book, "If I Lived In Palestine," was read by Dorothy Murphy and for next meeting there will be a contest of questions asked and answer given from this chapter, a prize to be awarded to the member answering the most questions correctly. Hymn "Just As I Am", brought the meeting to a close after which a short program of readings and music. The singing of the National Anthem brought this meeting to a close.

DE SABLE SCHOOL

The following is the report for the month of February:

Grade IX—1, David Holm; 2, Burton Holm; 3, Karen Petersen.

Grade VI—1, Robert MacNevin
Grade V—1, Carl Petersen; 2, Helen Holm.
Grade IV—1, Shirley Holm.
Grade III—1, Jane Fletcher; 2, Kathleen Campbell; 3, Annie Campbell.
Grade I (a) —1, Robert Fletcher.
Grade I (b) —1, Allison Holm
Grade I (c) —1, Victor Campbell.

Perfect Attendance, Burton, Helen, Shirley and Allison Holm, Karen and Carl Petersen.

Highest average in Sr. Grades, David Holm.

Highest average in Jr. Grades Robert Fletcher.

Teacher, Lillian MacDougall.

See the New Spring COATS

Complete range of new Spring Coats ....Smartly tailored navys and blacks, sporty tweeds, dressy pastels. Attractive range of prices $10.95 to $29.50

For the Spring season we suggest one of our mannish tailored suits, beautifully cut and finished navys and blacks or a smart dressmaker of soft pastel blue or green $19.50 to $29.50

New assortment of Spring print and pastel Dresses, complete range of sizes 14-20, 38-44, 18 1-2-24 1-2 only — $2.95

Lovely Dresses are being shown in a better line of printed silks and plain crepes, junior Misses and women's sizes 11-17, 12-20, 38-44 Attractively priced — $5.95

MOORE & McLEOD Limited

In The Basement

Men's Brush Wool Zip Sweaters. Colors, Wine and Bottle Green. Sizes 36 to 42. Reg. $2.50 — $1.98

Men's Silvertone Fur Felt Hats. Colors Brown and Dark Grey. Sizes 6 3-4 to 7 3-8. Reg. $2.00 — $1.49

Men's Fancy Broadcloth Shirts with Fused collars. Sizes 14 to 17 $1.00

Men's Doeskin Zip Windbreakers, side straps and pleated back. Sizes 36 to 42 $2.98

Men's Heavy Jumbo Knit Shawl Collar Coat Sweater, Heather mixture. Sizes 38 to 44 $1.75

Men's Heavy Mackinaw Cloth Zip Windbreakers, pleated back and side straps, dark navy only. Sizes 36 to 44 $3.49

Men's Fleece Combinations. Sizes 36 to 44 $1.39

Men's Doeskin Work Shirts. Colors Wine, Navy and Light Blue. Sizes 14 to 17 1-2 98c

MOORE & McLEOD Limited

WALLPAPERS

So Spring Rolls In Again

You'll feel positively inspired to "do things" with your rooms when you see our new 1941 Wallpapers. From them you can capture the full measure of charm and beauty that fine Wallpapers can bring to your home.

You can now choose Wallpaper without doubt, fear or guesswork about what the finished result will be, by using the Wallpapers we are featuring. All nicely displayed. Call in and look them over or ask for Sample Book.

CARTER & CO. LIMITED

MARGARET SCHOOL

Honor Roll for January.

Grade X.—1, Reggie Dennis.
Grade IX.—1, Ruth Woodside; 2, Evelyn Tuplin; 3, Florence Dyment.
Grade VIII.—1, Thelma Adams; 2, Wyman Howard.
Grade VII.—1, Doris Henderson; 2, David Henderson; 3, Ralph Adams.
Grade VI.—1, Phillip Henderson; 2, Wallace Henderson; 3, Tom Major.
Grade V.—1, Ruby Henderson; 2, Louise Crane; 3, Eileen Howard.
Grade IV.—1, Helen Semple; 2, Clair Mayhew; 3, Lorne Adams.
Grade III.—1 Royden Dyment.
Grade II.—1, Gene Crane and Arthur Henderson, equal.
Grade I.—1, Freda Mayhew.
Wendell L. Mayne—Teacher.
(Other papers please copy.)