

THE EDUCATIONAL HORIZON

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

THE EDUCATOR

Artists create and when their work is done they point with pride to chiseled stone, to score symphonic, to manuscript or oil. Before their peers their measurable award is won. But you have worked with finer clay than one of these—with media as warm and real as sunlight, yet with the tensile strength of steel.

The minds and hearts of children... There are none who now can measure worth for you or say your day is done—At some far council board. A man may speak, remembering your way. Of justice and of truth his mind long stored. And speaking, change the pattern of a world. There, unseen, your banner is unfurled!

THE NORTH ATLANTIC PACT

The parties to this treaty reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall immediately be reported to the Security Council. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

They are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defence and for the preservation of peace and security. This pact obligates the nations that signed it to make common cause against any aggressor in the North Atlantic area.

Article 6: For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian departments of France, on the occupation forces of any party in Europe, on the islands, under the jurisdiction of any party in the North Atlantic, north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the parties.

This pact was signed by twelve Western Powers on April 4, 1949. Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canada's external affairs minister, signed for Canada. Mr. Pearson said the pact gives "the promise of greater security and stability than we possess today."

Article 9: The parties hereby establish a council, on which each of them shall be represented, to consider matters concerning the implementation of this treaty. The council shall be so organized as to be able to meet promptly at any time. The council shall set up such subsidiary bodies as may be necessary; in particular it shall establish immediately a defense committee which shall recommend measures for the implementation of Articles 3 and 5.

Of its 14 articles, the following are considered the most vital ones: Article 5: The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all; and consequently they agree that, if such an armed attack occurs, each of them, in exercise of the right of individual or collective self-defence recognized by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, will assist the party or parties so attacked by taking forthwith, individually and in concert with the other parties, such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security.

THE PREDICATE

The following kinds of predicates occur: (1) A verb or verb-phrase making a complete predicate. This may be either: (a) An intransitive verb; as "He runs"; (b) A transitive verb; as "He makes a wagon." (2) A verb or verb-phrase making an incomplete predicate. This may be: (a) One of the intransitive verbs; be, seem, become, appear, having for its completion one of the following: (i) A noun (or pronoun) in the predicate nominative case. "He is a farmer"; "I am he." (ii) A predicate adjective or adjective phrase, as "They seem good"; "He is without friends." (iii) A noun clause: "The triumph of my soul is that I am." (b) One of the transitive verbs; make, call, choose, elect, having for its completion one of the following: (1) Objective Predicate Noun: "They made him king." "They chose him captain." (2) Objective Predicate Adjective:

"He made me angry." The following is a fairly complete statement of the verbs that make incomplete predicates: (1) Intransitive verbs: (a) The verb be; thus, "She was a heroine." (b) Become, grow, get, turn, and the like. "I became ill." (c) Remain, continue, stay, and the like. "He remains a farmer." (d) Seem, appear, look. "She seems a fool." (e) Sound, smell, feel, taste. "It sounds hollow." (f) Verbs of state and motion, such as stands, sit, go, move. "The door stands open." "The water runs smooth." (g) The passive verbs which in the active are followed by an objective predicate. "He is considered a good player." "He was made president." (2) Transitive verbs: Make, call, choose, elect, are the most common, but there are many others. Of course these verbs are not always incomplete, as "I make books." Make here is complete, but in "I make the books red." "Make" forms an incomplete predicate with its objective complement "red."

THE ELFIN KNIGHT

Explain: A wiser never — spoke the word of power. According to ancient legend the magician had to call on the fiends he wished to summon to his aid at exactly twelve o'clock midnight. How was the tower built? By the fiends which Sir Hugo had at his command. What disaster threatened Scotland at this time? The Norsemen were invading the country and had already sailed up the Clyde River and overran the islands off the coast of Scotland. Who was Pharaoh? This was the title given to a line of Egyptian kings. In this case the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt at the time of the escape of the children of Israel is probably referred to. Explain: Dire dealings with the fiendish race. The chief of the spirits who could be commanded were the fiends from hell and other evil spirits. Why did the King seek Sir Gifford? To learn if he could defeat the Norsemen, and how it might be accomplished.

State in your own words Sir Gifford's instructions to the King. He was to ride out at midnight to a flat rampart or table land, which was on top of a nearby hill. Entering this from its south entrance he was to blow his bugle. On the sound of the bugle the fiend would appear dressed as Alexander's worst enemy. He must fight this Elfin Knight and if he overcame him the fiend would tell him what he wished to know. How did the King fare in his fight with the Elfin Knight? He was successful in his fight. Also in learning what he wished to know. But received a slight wound on the face. What was the result of this fight? He learned that he was to defeat the Norsemen, and also saw much of the future of Scotland. He defeated the Norsemen then went home. In what way did the King pay for his adventure? Every year afterward his wound would bleed and smart on the night on which he fought with the Elfin Knight.

REFORM BILLS

Reform Bill of 1832 (Grey) Lord Grey was a landowner and an aristocrat, but he was able to see that the middle-class demands were reasonable. He was leader of the Whig Party. In 1831 Lord John Russell, a younger member of the Government introduced a Reform Bill. This bill proposed to give the vote to those in the counties who rented land worth 50 pounds a year, and in boroughs to occupiers

of houses worth at least 10 pounds a year. A large number of rotten and pocket-boroughs were to be deprived of their members and about 50 new industrial towns were to receive the right to send representatives to Parliament. Opposition to the Bill. King William IV and the Tory majority in the House of Lords were hostile. When the latter rejected the bill, rioting broke out in all the big towns.

Finally, going to William IV, Grey persuaded him to create the Bill through the House of Lords. It became law on the 7th of June, 1832. Its passing showed that the Lords must yield to the Commons, and it gave Britain real representative government. But it did not make Britain democratic. Only about 16 per cent had a vote. Artisans were still excluded; the workers were therefore, left dissatisfied.

The Second Reform Bill (1867) In 1865 Lord John Russell succeeded Palmerston as Prime Minister of Great Britain. The most able man in his government was W. E. Gladstone, at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer. Gladstone had started life as a Tory but his opinions changed and now he was one of the most advanced men in the Whig Party. Because of their advanced views the Whigs were beginning to call themselves Liberals. The Tories called themselves Conservatives. In 1868 the Government introduced a moderate Reform Bill which was defeated through the action of a number of disaffected Liberals. The Liberals resigned and the Conservative party took office.

The most remarkable member of the Conservative Government was Disraeli, later Earl of Beaconsfield. He introduced another Reform Bill. In 1867 while Chancellor of the Exchequer, he introduced the second Reform Bill. Terms of the second

Reform Bill gave the vote to every household in the towns and to all in the Counties who paid as much as 60 dollars a year for rent. Labourers and women were the only ones left without a vote.

As a statesman Disraeli was the most striking figure of the century. He touched the imagination of the people. Gladstone swayed them with his eloquence and earnestness but Disraeli, with a lighter touch, roused their spirit and fired their zeal. He was elected to Parliament in 1837, when the Conservative party broke up, as a result of the repeal of the Corn Laws, he built up, gave it a programme, and made it popular in the country. He first became leader of the conservatives in 1848, passed the second Reform Bill in 1867, Prime Minister, 1874, at head of large Conservative majority one of the most popular, most powerful, and most talked of Premiers England had ever had. He was a great believer in the Kingsly prerogative, by the Bill 1876, gave Queen Victoria the high title of Empress of India. In 1875 he purchased for 4,000,000 pounds the shares of the Suez Canal owned by the Khedive of Egypt. He then secured permanent control of the great highway to India. He was chiefly interested in Imperial affairs. He supported Turkey and checked Russian attempts to seize Constantinople. This policy led to his defeat in 1880. He died in 1881. Newfoundland has been called "The Gibraltar of North America."

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- The man who had a lamp that gave him many gifts was called _____.
- The Norse God of Thunder was called _____.
- _____ blinded the eye of the giant Polyphemus.
- _____ killed a giant with a sling shot.
- A poor boy and a prince changed clothes in places in _____.
- A lazy man who slept for twenty years was _____.
- An outlaw who lived in Sherwood Forest with his band was _____.
- The man who told the biggest lies about the most impossible adventures was _____.
- The family who were shipwrecked on an uninhabited island were the _____.
- _____ found a house where seven dwarfs lived.
- _____ found a sword sticking in a rock and became King of Britain.
- Tom and Maggie are brother and sister in _____.

A Literary Test

- The little boy who asked for mor was _____.
- Mr. Pickwick's servant was called _____.
- Wesley Winkie was written by _____.
- The Sprite in Midsummer Night's Dream is _____.
- The knight whose strength was as the strength of ten was _____.
- Don Quixote's servant was called _____.
- The man who went in search of the Golden Fleece was called _____.
- Nicholas Nickleby was written by _____.
- The Emperor's New Clothes was written by _____.
- Woe-lee was a _____.
- Mowgli was a _____.
- The Cheshire Cat grinned in _____.
- "Open Sesame" comes from _____.
- Friday was the name of a _____.
- Little John was in _____.
- Most fables are about _____.
- Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm was written by _____.

GEOMETRY

After each sentence write the words which you would use in completing the corresponding statement below to make the best geometric sense: 1. Constructing a line through two points depends upon the postulate which states that _____.

2. The fundamental problem used in constructing a line parallel to a given line through a given external point is that of _____.

3. The construction of an isosceles triangle having its base equal to a given line segment and a second given segment is impossible if _____.

4. The fundamental problem used in constructing a square with its sides each equal to a given line segment is that of _____.

5. The four constructions which are often classified as "fundamental problems" because they are so frequently used in solving other problems or in drawing auxiliary lines to help in proving theorems, are as follows: (1) _____; (2) _____; (3) _____; (4) _____.

6. To divide a given line segment into four equal parts, I would proceed as follows: (1) _____; (2) _____.

7. In a geometric problem, after performing the required construction with ruler and compass, the next step in the procedure is to _____.

8. The fundamental problem used in constructing a triangle with two sides and the included angle respectively equal to two given line segments and a given angle is that of _____.

NEWFOUNDLAND 10TH PROVINCE OF CANADA

The agreement that made Newfoundland and its Labrador Territory the 10th province of Canada on March 31, 1949, was signed by representatives of the two countries in Ottawa on December 11th. Six Newfoundlanders, headed by Mr. A. J. Walsh acted on behalf of Newfoundland. Newfoundland's connection with England as the oldest colony goes back to 1497, when John Cabot, sailing from Bristol, landed there. He claimed the country in the name of King Henry VII. The island was formally annexed by Queen Elizabeth in 1583. The signing of the agreement took place on the 17th anniversary of the signing of the Statute of Westminster and with the 12th anniversary of the Accession of King

THE TAJ MAHAL

This is considered by many to be the most beautiful building in the world. It was built over 300 years ago at Agra, India. It was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan as a token of the great love for his wife, Arjumand Banu Begum, who was also called Mumtaz Mahal. Both the husband and the wife are buried in the same tomb. When the Empress died in 1631 Shah Jahan planned to erect a monument to her that would keep her memory alive forever. Work was begun in 1632, in which year the Emperor ordered the stopping of all other Hindu temple-building. Twenty thousand workers laboured for eighteen years to complete its construction. The Taj Mahal is the most perfect example of the Mogul style of architecture in existence. Built of pure white marble, it stands on a vast marble terrace, crowned by a great dome in the centre and smaller domes at each of its corners. From the angles of the terrace rise four slender minarets. Subservient and supplementary to the glory of the outline is the beauty of the ornamentation. All the angles of the Taj, all the angles and more important architectural details are heightened by being inlaid with precious stones, such as agates, bloodstones, jaspers, and the like. These are combined in intricate scrolls, and frets of exquisite design as they are beautiful in colour, and relieved by the pure white marble in which they

School Reports

PLEASANT VIEW SCHOOL

Grade IX—Sadie Perry. Grade VIII—1. Claire Doucette; 2. Elaine Doucette; 3. Armand Doucette. Grade VII—1. Austin Aylward; 2. Bernice Gaudette; 3. Lawrence Doucette. Grade VI—1. Noreen Aylward; 2. Catherine Doucette; 3. Mildred Doucette. Grade V—1. Ellen Gaudette; 2. Phyllis Aylward; 3. Sylvia Doucette. Grade IV—1. Allan Doucette & Sheila Perry (equal); 2. Wilfred Doucette. Grade III—1. Wilbert Gaudette. Grade II—1. Evelyn Doucette. Grade I (a)—1. Sonny Bernard; 2. Junior Doucette; 3. Arthur Doucette. Teacher—Mary Callaghan.

NORTH CARLETON SCHOOL

Report of North Carleton School for month of March: Grade X—Margaret Cormier. Grade IX—1. Kristine Huestis; 2. William Cormier; 3. Harry Lowther. Grade VIII—1. Lorraine Hamill; 2. Marion Parker; 3. Derwyn Huestis. Grade VII—1. Helen Wedge; 2. Patricia Hamill; 3. Pearl Hamill. Grade VI—Earl Muttart. Grade V—1. Elsie Murphy; 2. LeRoy Hamill. Grade IV (a)—1. Marie Wedge; 2. Frances Hamill. Grade IV (b)—1. Rita Cormier; 2. Margaret Peters. Grade V—1. Shirley Arsenault; 2. Basil Gallant; 3. Eunice Peters. Grade IV—1. Shirley Gallant; 2. Harvey Gallant. Grade III—1. Elaine Gauthier; 2. Vernon Gallant; 3. Clara Arsenault. Grade I—No tests. Highest average in senior grades—Lobella Gauthier, 84.6%. Highest average in junior grades—Elsie Gauthier, 93.8%. Perfect attendance: Leo Peters, Vernon Gallant, Harvey Gallant, Shirley Arsenault, Eunice Peters, Lobella Gauthier, Margaret Doiron, Gordon Gallant. Teacher—Inez J. Doiron.

BANGOR SCHOOL

The following is the honor roll for the month of March: Grade IX: 1. Henry Compton. Grade VIII: 1. Patricia Compton; 2. David Compton; 3. Ollie Compton. Grade VI: 1. Allison MacLean; 2. Carsten MacKay and Lillian MacLean (equal). Grade V: 1. Joyce MacLean; 2. Mary Compton; 3. Edward Rowell. Grade IV: 1. Garth MacKay and Sterling MacKay (equal); 2. George Compton, Audrey MacDougall and Eleanor MacLean (equal); 3. Joan Robbins. Grade II: 1. Ruth Compton; 2. Gerald MacDougall and Allison MacKay (equal); 3. Shirley MacDougall. Grade I: 1. Kay MacDougall; 2. Ralph MacDougall. Lucille Kilbride, Teacher.

ALBANY RURAL SCHOOL

Report for March: Grade IX—1. Shirley Dawson. Grade VIII—1. Sybil MacKay; 2. Ethel MacDonald; 3. Phyllis Large. Grade VII—1. Lorraine Sherry; 2. Shirley Cameron. Grade VI—1. Harvey Worth; 2. Boyd Stuart; 3. Lloyd MacDonald. Grade IV—1. Frances Sherry; 2. Billard Muttart; 3. Lois Muttart. Grade III—1. Wanda MacDonald; 2. Arthur Large, equal; 2. Betty Large. Grade II—1. Harry Large. Grade I—1. Pearl Stuart; 2. Barbara Worth. Perfect Attendance—Sybil MacKay, Harvey Worth, Boyd Stuart, Billard Muttart, Lois Muttart, Pearl Stuart, Barbara Worth. Highest Average—Lorraine Sherry, 94.5.

CURRENT EVENTS

The foreign minister of Italy is Count Carlo Sforza. Plutonium has been produced in the United States. Plutonium is the man-made basic element used in creating atomic power and is extracted from uranium. Plutonium does not exist in a natural state. It is in the form of a greyish white powder which can be made to break up and give out energy. It was first produced six years ago in the United States. Experts consider it likely to play a far greater part than uranium itself in the development of atomic energy for military, industrial and scientific purposes. The Governor General of Pakistan is Kwaja Nazimuddin. Mr. L. D. Wilgress is the Canadian High Commissioner in London. The Canadian Minister to Sweden is Mr. Thomas A. Stone. Dr. C. C. Golding, Director of Education of Toronto, speaking in Toronto, said: "We should strive to teach the young three things well. These are 'good manners, power to use the mother tongue with ease and facility, and the history of Canada dynamically and in sequence, stressing the lives of good Canadians.'" (World Affairs). The Foreign Minister of Australia is Dr. Herbert Evatt. He was elected President of the U. N. General Assembly. Hon. George A. Drew is the leader of the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada. The President of Cuba is Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras. United States Senators are elected for terms of 6 years. Members of the United States House of Representatives are elected for terms of two years. Dr. Paul Mueller is winner of the Nobel Prize for medicine for his work in the discovery of DDT. The Secretary of State in United States is Dean Acheson. Mr. Arnold Heaney has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada. Mr. Norman A. Robertson has been appointed Clerk of the Privy Council, Canada. Mr. M. J. Coldwell is leader of C. C. F., Canada. The King of Greece is King Paul.

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SANT IGNATIUS SCHOOL

Honor roll for March: Grade X—1. Walter Gallant. Grade VIII—1. Gordon Gallant. Grade VII—1. Rosena Doiron; 2. Margaret Doiron; 3. Marjorie Gallant. Grade VI—1. Lobella Gauthier; 2. Margaret Peters. Grade V—1. Shirley Arsenault; 2. Basil Gallant; 3. Eunice Peters. Grade IV—1. Shirley Gallant; 2. Harvey Gallant. Grade III—1. Elaine Gauthier; 2. Vernon Gallant; 3. Clara Arsenault. Grade I—No tests. Highest average in senior grades—Lobella Gauthier, 84.6%. Highest average in junior grades—Elsie Gauthier, 93.8%. Perfect attendance: Leo Peters, Vernon Gallant, Harvey Gallant, Shirley Arsenault, Eunice Peters, Lobella Gauthier, Margaret Doiron, Gordon Gallant. Teacher—Inez J. Doiron.

HILLIARD MACINNIS, FREDDIE TOOMBS

Patricia M. McKearney, Teacher. Vice-Principal's Dept. Grade VIII: 1. George Read; 2. Elwood McKenna; 3. Mary Sexton. Grade VI (Sr.): 1. Freda Noonan; 2. Yvonne Gallant; 3. Desmond MacIvor. Grade VI (Jr.): 1. Shirley Gallant; 2. George Perry; 3. Lucy Tremholm. Highest average: Freda Noonan, 88%. Perfect attendance: Yvonne Gallant. Doris M. Cash, Teacher. Intermediary Dept. Grade V: 1. Baden Sexton; 2. Ivan Gallant; 3. Everett McKenna. Grade IV: 1. Rosita Croken; 2. Malcolm Lodge; 3. Julian Croken. Grade III: 1. Bettie Currie; 2. Connie Egan; 3. James Murphy. Highest average: Rosita Croken, 92.6%. Perfect attendance: Ivano Gallant, Julian Croken, Aldana Gallant, Donnie MacDonald, Robert Gallant. Leona G. Cameron, Teacher. 1st Primary Dept. Grade III (Sr.): 1. Richard Kelly; 2. Robert Keough and Wayne McKenna; 3. Oban MacBrearty and Gerald Arsenault. Grade III (Jr.): 1. Hazel MacKenzie; 2. Joyce MacInnis; 3. Donna Currie. Grade II (Sr.): 1. Gail Paquet and Freddie Leard; 2. Marjorie Campbell; 3. Lloyd MacInnis and Imelda Kelly. Grade II (Jr.): 1. Willard Leard; 2. Frank Perry; 3. Edward Gallant. Grade I (c): 1. Kim Spencely. Highest average: Gail Paquet and Freddie Leard, 92%. Perfect attendance: Gerald Arsenault, Willard Gillis, Imelda Kelly, Oban MacBrearty. Bernadette Connolly, Teacher. 2nd Primary Dept. Grade II (Sr.): 1. Joseph Egan; 2. Eldred Farmer; 3. Jackie Deagan. Grade II (Jr.): 1. Waive MacDonald; 2. Clifford MacBrearty; 3. Eldon Campbell. Grade I (a): 1. Kathryn Croken and Aiden MacNew; 2. Mona Jean Jay and Doris Keough; 3. Murdock Jardine. Grade I (b): 1. Mary Rose Toombs and Maureen Egan; 2. Betty Campbell and Alex Brant; 3. Eileen MacBrearty and Joseph MacIvor. Grade I (c) and (d): No exams. Highest average: Kathryn Croken and Aiden MacNew; 94%. Perfect attendance: Clifford MacBrearty, Kathryn Croken, Mona Jean Jay, Eileen MacBrearty. Mary G. Farmer, Teacher. (Patriot Please Copy)

UIGG SCHOOL

Honor roll for the month of March. Primary Department: Grade VII—1. Phyllis MacLeod; 2. Joseph Molsaac. Grade VI Sr.—1. Helen Shaw; 2. Bobby MacLeod; 3. Francis MacPherson. Grade V (a)—1. Clara MacLeod; 2. Muriel Martin; 3. Edwin Musick. Grade V (b)—1. Lincoln Enman. Grade V (c)—1. Paul Hawes. Grade IV Sr.—1. Alfred McPherson. Grade IV Jr.—1. Eleanor MacLeod. Grade III—1. William Enman; 2. Joan Downe. Grade II Sr.—1. Robert Martin; 2. Roland Musick. Grade II Jr.—1. Robert Enman. Highest average: Clara MacLeod, 90%. Teacher: Dorothy Robinson MacLeod.

BORDEN SCHOOL

Honour Roll for March: Principal's Dept. Grade X (Sr.): 1. Freddy Toombs; 2. Marjorie Irving; 3. Lloyd Hefel. Grade X (Jr.): 1. Joyce MacDonald; 2. Kaye Allen. Grade IX (Sr.): 1. Elva McKenna; 2. Marguerite Westover; 3. Powell Trenholm. Grade IX (Jr.): 1. Billie MacLean; 2. Laura Ozon; 3. Francis Westover. Grade VII (Sr.): 1. Charles Sexton; 2. Jean Ellis; 3. Faye Howatt. Grade VII (Jr.): 1. Hillard MacInnis. Highest average: Charles Sexton, 85%. Perfect Attendance: Kaye Allen, Powell Trenholm, Arnold MacLean.

CHERRY VALLEY SCHOOL

Month of March: Grade X—1. Margaret Murphy. Grade VIII—1. Edward Murphy; 2. Everett Murphy. Grade VII—1. Shirley Clow; 2. Norbert Murphy. Grade V—1. Pauline Murphy. Grade IV—1. Irene Murphy; 2. Billy Ings; 3. Freddie Nelson. Grade III—1. Bobby Ings.

ROLLO BAY WEST

Report for March: Grade X—1. Kathleen Coffin; 2. Catherine Wood. Grade VIII—1. Virginia Coffin, Elaine MacKinnon. Grade VI Sr.—1. Eric Wood; 2. Fay MacKinnon. Grade VI Jr.—1. James MacKinnon. Grade V—1. Gerald Coffin, Louise Wood. Grade III—1. Catherine MacKinnon, Somerled MacKinnon. Grade I—1. Elaine MacPhes; 2. Douglas Wood; 3. Eleanor MacKinnon. Sadie Coffin, teacher.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL

Report of Brooklyn School for March, 1949. Grade IX—1. Catherine Whiteway. Grade VIII—1. Donald Campbell. Grade VII—1. Jackie Whiteway; 2. Jean Campbell; 3. Mona Matheson. Grade V—1. Christine Cameron; 2. Hector MacKinnon. Grade IV Sr.—1. Anne Matheson. Grade IV Jr.—1. Glen MacKinnon; 2. Annie MacKinnon; 3. Sinclair MacKinnon. Grade III—1. Harold McCarron. Grade II—1. Evy Lou Beers. Grade I A.—1. Sandra McCarron. Grade I B.—1. Ruth Matheson; 2. Gladys MacKinnon. Grade I C.—1. Colin MacKinnon. Perfect Attendance—Glen, Hector. Highest Average Sr.—Catherine, 91%. Highest Average Intermediate—Christine 94%. Highest Average Junior—Anne 95%. Teacher—Helen Behm.

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