

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. MARY HELEN McCOURT

The death occurred at Morell on August 5th at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank McGuire, of Mrs. Mary Helen McCourt, widow of Michael McCourt of Emerald.

She was born on April 30th 1868, at Emerald, and on May 1st 1904 married Michael McCourt, who predeceased her thirteen years ago. She spent most of her life in Emerald, until about a year ago when she came to live with her daughter. The deceased was in good health until about six months previous to her death. During her illness she was frequently visited by Rev. Reginald Phalen and Rev. Willie V. MacDonald.

She suffered on incurable disease but was never known to complain to anyone who visited her during her illness.

She leaves to mourn one daughter, Mrs. Frank McGuire of Morell, and one son, Mervin of Emerald, one step daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hammill of Central Bedouque, also eleven grand children, three great grand children and one brother, John E. Mulligan of Emerald.

Her remains were transferred to her old home in Emerald, thence to the Roman Catholic church in Summerfield where requiem high mass was celebrated by her Pastor, Rev. Eugene Murray, who also officiated at the grave, where all that was mortal of a good wife and kind and loving mother was laid to rest beside her husband, there to await the glorious resurrection. May her soul rest in peace.

The pallbearers were Messrs Frank McGuire, Lewis McCourt, John J. White, John Thomas Murrtagh, Lloyd McCourt, Everett Reeves.

Card Of Thanks

The family of the late Mrs. Michael McCourt wish to extend sincere thanks to Rev. Father Phalen, Rev. Father Reggie Phalen, Rev. Father Willie V. MacDonalld and Dr. Geo. Y. Shippard and their kind friends and neighbors, who sent mass cards, spiritual, bouquets, messages of sympathy and helped in any way during their recent sad bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of our loving sister Tillie Frowse, who passed away one year ago.

Shed not for her the bitter tear Nor give the heart to vain regret; 'Tis but the casnet that lies there The gem that fills it sparkles yet.

Rita and Harold.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of my husband Charles E. Williams, who passed away October 13th, 1950.

I often sit and think of you, And then of how you died, To think you could not say good-bye Before you closed your eyes.

The blow was hard, the shock severe, I never thought your death so near. But only those who have loved can tell, The pain of parting without farewell.

Sadly Missed and Ever Remembered by His Wife.

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THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations was first proposed in 1942 during the war years and finally formed in San Francisco in 1945. On the 25th of June of that year 50 nations resolved "to combine our efforts" to make a secure and better world through "an international organization to be known as the United Nations". On that day they signed the charter and on October 24th the charter was ratified. Since then ten other nations, making 60 in all, have signed the charter.

In making the organization the nations laid down certain basic principles by which these purposes might be better carried out. The principles are: (1) All member states are sovereign and equal.

(2) All are pledged to fulfill their obligations under the charter in good faith. (3) All are pledged to settle their disputes by peaceful means and in such a manner as not to endanger peace, security and justice.

THE PURPOSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(1) To maintain peace and security. (2) To develop friendly relations among the nations based on equal rights and self-determination of peoples. (3) To achieve co-operation in solving international, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human

(4) All members shall not use or threaten to use force against the territory and political independence of any state. (5) All are pledged to give every assistance to the U.N. when, in accordance with the charter, it takes action, and also not to give assistance to any state against which the U.N. is taking action to preserve or restore peace. (6) So far as it is necessary to preserve peace and security, the organization shall insure that countries which are not members shall also act in accordance with the principles of the charter. (7) The U.N. shall not intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state except when it is acting to enforce the peace.

Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states which accept the obligations of the charter and are willing and able to carry out these obligations. (4) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in achieving these ends. (5) To achieve co-operation in solving international, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. The population of North America is _____; 2. The deepest mine in Canada is _____; 3. The Province of _____ ranks first amongst the Provinces of Canada in minerals; 4. The most productive asbestos mine in the world is _____; 5. The iron city of the United States is _____; 6. The great canning centre of the United States is _____; 7. The _____ islands are the home of the fur seals; 8. The largest city in the West Indies is _____; 9. _____ is mined at Iron Knob; 10. The capital of Pakistan is _____; 11. Three products that we in Canada get from Central America are _____; 12. Floating gardens are found in _____; 13. The great liberator of Mexico was _____; 14. A gay Mexican holiday is a _____; 15. Workers in Mexico are known as _____; 16. A favorite Mexican dish is a fat sausage of corn dough and peppers. It is known as a _____; 17. Canada leads the world in the production of _____; 18. The great winter wheat state is _____; 19. Texas and Louisiana produce most of the world's supply of _____; 20. Barn farming is _____; 21. The man who laid the Atlantic cable was _____; 22. Valley Forge is remembered as a place where _____; 23. The location of the greatest phosphate beds in the world is _____; 24. Mexico's greatest mineral is _____.

- _____; 7. The brilliant rim of light that surrounds the sun is called _____; 8. Culex is a kind of mosquito common in the northern part of _____; 9. _____ was a Polish astronomer who first determined by observation and mathematical calculation that the sun was the center of the solar system; 10. _____ is an evergreen tree that reaches a height of more than 300 feet. 11. A body revolving about a planet is called a _____; 12. _____ is an insect that eats other insects; 13. _____ is a drug obtained from the bark of certain South American trees; 14. _____ was an English scientist who explained the motions of the stars and planets; 15. The science of extracting metals from their ore is called _____; 16. The regions about 30 degrees north and 30 degrees south of the equator, where pressure is high and the atmosphere is calm are called _____; 17. An Italian scientist who proved that the planets move around the sun was _____; 18. A barometer which automatically records air pressure is called _____; 20. The kind of mosquito which may transmit malaria to man is _____; 21. _____ is a comet which appears regularly about every seventy-six years. It was last visible in 1910; 22. The highest point in the heavens is called the _____; 23. A scorpion is an animal somewhat similar to the _____; 24. _____ is an instrument that detects and records earthquakes; 25. _____ is the planet which is farthest from the sun; 26. Lanital is casein wool and it is made from _____; 27. The chemical name for vitamin B is _____; 28. _____ is a preparation made in the back section of the pituitary gland; 29. _____ is an acid found in tea; 30. An _____ is anything that causes vomiting.

HOW MEASURE BEGAN

- (A) Ancient people had many uses for measurements. (B) To measure short lengths they often used parts of the body. 1. A digit—breadth of middle finger—about three-quarters of an inch. 2. Cubit—length of a forearm—about 18 inches. 3. Span—distance spanned by a hand—one-half cubit. (C) Long distance measured in time. 1. A two days' journey. 2. Stunde (hour)—distance a man could walk in an hour—about 2 1/2 miles.

(D) 1. A pace—a double step—five feet. The U.S. Army has standardized it at 30 inches. 2. A mile—from Latin, mille passum, meaning a thousand paces. (E) Inch, foot, yard. 1. In 1234 an English King fixed an inch as equal to the length of three barleycorns placed end to end or the width of eight barleycorns set side by side. 2. A foot was fixed as the length of a king's foot. 3. A yard—the distance from the nose to the end of the thumb. (F) Measurement of weight. 1. Carat. (a) Seed of locust tree was

called carob. The word carat was derived from this. (b) Weight of a carat is 200 milligrams. 2. Grain—small objects were weighed by comparing them with a grain of wheat. 3. Avoirdupois weight. (a) Avoirdupois—an old French word meaning goods of weight. (b) The system of weight we use today. The metric system was set up by the French at the time of the French Revolution, 1789. They took as their unit of measurement one ten-millionth of the supposed distance from the equator to the pole.

KRAKATOA

The name Krakatoa is famous among volcanoes. In August 1883, Krakatoa, a volcanic island located between Java and Sumatra, blew up in one of the most terrific explosions the world has ever known. About one cubic mile of dust, ashes and volcanic stones shot into the air. The noise of the explosion was heard for three thousand miles. On July 4, 1950, Krakatoa again blew her top. This time her shower of dust and small stones

sailed up into the air only about 2,000 feet. Mauna Loa, a volcano on the island of Hawaii, also erupted, on June 1, 1950. It is the most constantly erupting volcano in the whole world, and has staged an explosion once in every three and a half years for the last hundred years. The mid-Pacific Mountains are about 1,000 miles long, 100 miles wide and, in places, 14,000 feet high.

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY

The Giant's Causeway is the largest and strangest massing of basaltic columns in the world. Basalt, from an African word, is a dark green or brown igneous rock. The Giant's Causeway is in the north of Ireland, in the north of County Antrim, in North Latitude 55 degrees 20 minutes, and west longitude 6 degrees, 50 minutes. It is part of a large headland, the tip of which is called Bengore

Head. The causeway is comparable to Fingal's Cove in the Hebrides; the results of underground volcanic disturbances may be traced from Northern Ireland to Scotland. Here, streams of lava once flowed over the warm earth's surface and the 40,000 basaltic columns composing the causeway are said to have been caused by the shrinking and cracking and cooling of the crust. But the Irish folklorists do

not worry too much about scientific theories. Like Aristotle's definition of beauty as "unity in variety" the causeway is one, with many fascinating facets. Here are lofty colonnades of perfect, symmetrically shaped basaltic pillars; some are regular, some irregular; some are prismatic; hexagons are popular; there are pentagons and octagons. Some are nine-sided. Some rise, straight up, to sixty feet in height. The pillars stand in clusters like artificial supporters, embedded in groups like gigantic honeycombs, or sprinkled haphazardly like the pillars of ruined cities. Attention was first called to this curiosity of nature in 1786 by Dr. William Hamilton, a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in his interesting letters concerning the northern coast of Ireland. Since then, tourists from all parts of

the world have flocked there, geologists among the foremost. However, undaunted by the cold scientific names of the geologists the rural Irish have woven a thread of romantic titles around the pillared pile. Windykes cut it into the Little, Middle and Grand Causeways, widening to forty feet in the middle or Honeycomb Causeway is the Wishing Chair—where you can make your three wishes; this is a single six-sided pillar forming the strangest seat. There is a Wishing Well of purest spring water, too. There is a pillared lady image of the Giant's Grandmother, looking like an old lady climbing a hill. Re-echoing the wild music of the sea in the surrounding caves, there is the Giant's Pipe-Organ.

98,057 immigrants landed in Canada in the first six months of 1952.

METLAKATLA

The fishing village of Metlakatla is one of Canada's most prosperous and enlightened Indian communities. The village will adopt a form of municipal government this fall. This will be the first time in Canadian history that a complete native band has shed its status as wards of the state to claim the full rights and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. The Metlakatians were one-time

landlords of the nearby town of Prince Rupert.—(World Affairs). MATTER — (Contributed) I. General properties of matter. (a) All matter has weight; (b) All matter occupies space; (c) No two portions of matter can occupy the same space at the same time; (d) Matter is not easily destroyed; (e) Matter is powerless to move

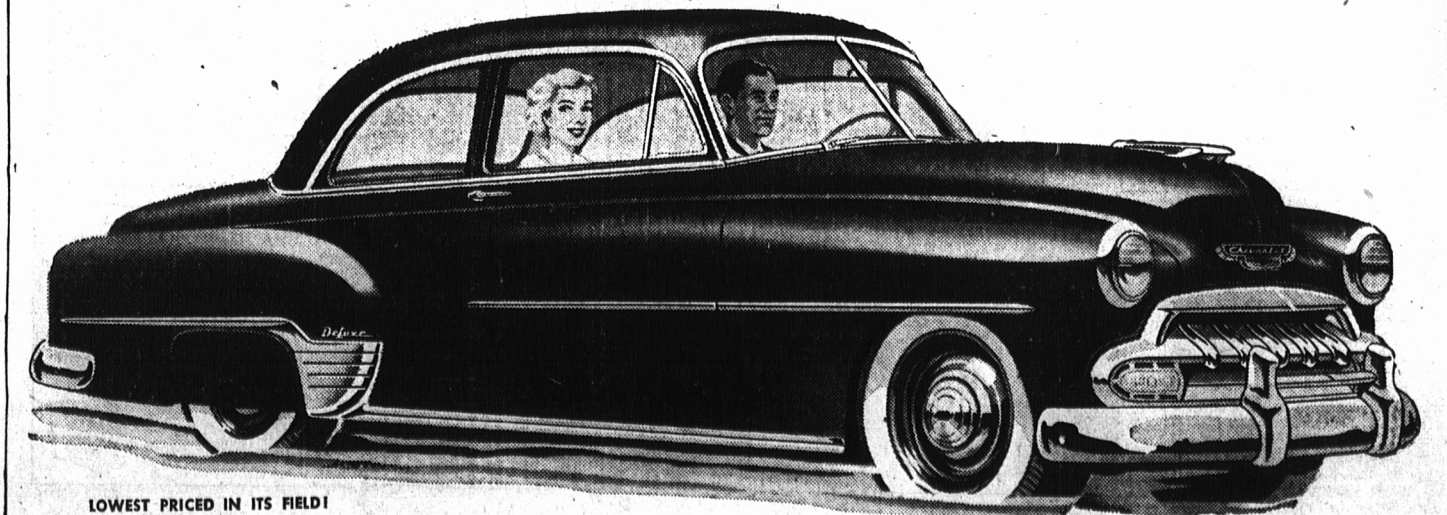
itself. Matter at rest tends to remain at rest. Matter in motion tends to continue in motion. II. Special properties of matter. Each kind of matter has properties which distinguish it from other kinds. (1) color; (2) odor; (3) taste; (4) size and shape; (5) hardness; (6) softness; (7) elasticity; (8) malleability. III. States of matter: Solid, liquid, gas. The state of matter is determined by temperatures. IV. Kinds of matter: (a) Organic matter; (b) Inorganic matter. V. The atom—unit of matter. VI. Molecule is the smallest part of a substance that can exist and have that substance retain its properties. VII. Element is a simple substance which can not be separated into simpler substances by ordinary means. VIII. A mixture is a substance consisting of two or more substances not chemically united. IX. Compounds: A substance consisting of two or more elements chemically united. X. Physical change is any change which does not alter the chemical composition of a substance. Continued on page 12

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