165-0-1

EASTER ISSUE.

CRUSADE

ST. GEORGE'S SCH.

LYTTON, B.C.

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AN EASTER MESSAGE FROM MR. LETT.

The Editor of our school magazine suddenly appears before me, intimating that an Easter message would not be out of place. A busy principal wonders what he shall give.

A thought of the past three months brings with it the passing of a strenuous winter, during which sickness has left it's mark among the children. Two, our Father, in His infinite mercy, has called; others have gone home unfit for school work. New faces have appeared to take their places. So the quarter has gone, emerging in Springtime and Easter; the former with it's sunshine and flowers, the beauty of God's creation, the latter with it's message that one day all shall meet again in the glorious and triumphant ressurection. Difficulties arise, sorrows sorrows fill the heart, vacancies appear; but to us, as to Mary Magdalene in the garden. A risen Christ speaks: "He Is Risen". Only these three words, but what a meaning. Members of the Staff, children and readers, what a warmth of comfort and assurance the words carry. A living Jesus to cheer our way, to guide our goings, to listen to our prayers; to help us over our difficulties. No words, however full of meaning, can take their place. How beautifully the thought blends with the life of Spring everywhere presenting itself. Surely we should be thankful for the Life that Lives and truly sing on Easter Morn, with hearts of love and joy;
" Christ is Risen, Christ is Risen, He hath burst His bonds in twain
" Chritt is Risen, Christ is Risen, Alleluia! Swell the Strain."
Arising to the feelings of one who has grasped in reality the supreme thought," Christ is not dead but He is alive for evermore."

EFFECT OF HABIT. SOME DESIRABLE HABITS

"Habit is a cable. We weave a thread of it each day, and it becomes so strong we cannot break it."

Scientists tell us that each thought and act of mind leaves a path on the brain. Repeated actions deepens this path and makes it more difficult to act in another line, and easier to follow the beaten path. An education along any line is but the result of path making. We can see, then, the importance of making paths both good and true, and of changing very quickly when a wrong course is begun.

During the early years of our life we may acquire good habits nearly as easy as careless ones, so in our daily actions we need to have this object in view above all others-character building.

A few of these desirable habits we should all strive to acquire are as follows:

1. The habit of happiness.
2. The habit of thoroughness.
3. The habit of neatness in our work.
4. The habit of promptness.
5. The habit of politeness.
6. The habit of appreciation.
7. The habit of attention.
8. The habit of cleanliness.
9. The habit of thoughtfulness.
10. The habit of pleasure in work well done.
11. The habit of correct speaking.
12. The habit of unselfishness.
13. The habit of mastering difficulties and not complaining.
14. The habit of telling the exact truth.

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ACTIVITIES AMONG THE GIRLS.

IT seems but yesterday since we were exchanging Xmas and New Year greetings and now these winter days lie far behind us and Spring is in the air. We have had a good many ups and downs among the girls in the last three months. First of all we had the flu' epidemic which drove more than half our number to bed then when we were all nicely better, mumps made its cruel attack and has been most reluctant to leave us. Now everyone is getting quite chirpy again with the exception of two girls still in hospital and we trust they will soon be better and back amongst us.

During the winter we commenced a course of lectures on First Aid and sick nursing for the seniors. Everyone was very enthusiastic and entered into this interesting study with great Zest.

We have also had special nights for drill games and basket-ball, these evenings I need hardly add were enjoyed to th full.

Just at present our entire energy is being devoted to our concert which we hope to give about the end of April. The seniors are giving a dialogue which includes songs, pianoforte solos recitations etc. The 'Seconds' are doing their bit too and working hard w with their singing and hope to cheer everyone up with their "Songs of the Fair". Last but not least we come to the tiny tots. These little ones have worked splendidly this winter and just now they are pegging away with their fan drill and action songs and they wonder if you will like them in their fairy costumes.

Our week end rambles get more and more interesting, for each time there is some fresh token of Spring to cheer us on our way, and as we climb up and up through the scented pines we feel that it is good to be alive and able to enjoy all the beauties of God's wonderful world.

IN MEMORIAM

WE were all exceeding touched by the passing over of Mary Clarke. Her sweet and gentle manner made her greatly beloved by the girls, and we shall miss her very much.

##########

One of our older boys, Samuel Justice, has also been recently called from our midst, and is greatly missed by all of us.

SPRINGS MESSENGER.

I met a merry little breeze
As it went gaily by,
I heard it whisper to the trees,
"Lo! Spring is coming nigh."

Then bending low, I heard it say
To the sleeping flower beds,
"Awake! Awake! Spriin's on the way,
Come, raise your dainty heads."

Then o'er the meadows swift it flew,
This little madcap breeze,
Arousing every flower it knew
And waking all the trees.

Until at last the whole wide earth
Was clad in garments fair,
And Spring itself had given birth
To blossoms everywhere.

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THE CADET CORPS.

The work of the Cadet Corps during the past five months has been full of interest pleasure and profit for boys and instructors alike. The course of training is extensive and varied covering such subjects as Squad Drill,Physical Training, Signalling, lectures on First Aid, Health and Hygiene; Clean Speech,Sport, and Living, and lastbut not least Basket Ball, Volley Ball, and baseball games, all of which go a long way in developing a boy's body, mind and character.

At first our Physical Training and games were confined to Tuesday and Thursday evenings, but it was soon found that this was impracticable as the number of boys was too great for the limited space in the play room where our drills and games are held. In order then to get the greatest possible good out of our work, the classes were divided, the juniors who are in school in the afternoons taking P.T. and games from 4-45 to 5-55. The seniors and the juniors who work in the afternoons taking the evening classes at 7-15..

The boys right from the beginning have shown wonderful aptitude in learning the new exercises, so much so that now they can go through all of the 40 different exercises 32 times each in their proper order with very few words of command or instruction.

In the past few weeks we have been practicing building pyramids,for our concert which we hope will take place next month.

After the P.T. the juniors play basket ball quite a number of whom are showing signs of becoming really good players before another season comes round. The seniors in their snappy white Gym' suits play after the juniors. They play a series of five games, the team winning three out of five are declared the winner of the series.

Now that the evenings are getting longer we will soon be practicing squad drill and signalling outside where we will have more scope.

The boys have shown a great interest in the First Aid lectures and demonstrations which are given on Monday and Friday evenings in the dormitory. Talks on Health and Hygiene, and on Clean Speech,Sport, and Living are also given on these evenings and are having an influence on the lives of the boys.

Besides Basket ball the boys now play baseball and volley ball at every opportunity. We expect to begin a series of games with the boys from Lytton in the near future.

About the end of Feb. a system of prefects was instituted the following five boys being elected by ballot. Norman Dunstan head prefect, Simon Baker Charles James Kenneth Walkem and Raymond Thom. They are responsible for promoting a good feeling amongst the boys and creating a spirit of loyalty to the School. Each Prefect has his own particular duties to perform in connection with the work of the Chapel School and Farm, and so far has been very successful.

We have had a few hikes since Christmas, the first one was to the Rabbitry an account of it will be found elsewhere in this issue The Flu' and the mumps put an end to our hikes for a time but since then the boys have been to Lytton two or three times, across the river twice and once on a moonlight hike up the 47 road. We left the school about 8 oclock and went quite a way up the mountain behind the school stopping now and again to admire the wonderful view of the mountains across the river. We got back about 9-15 everyone having enjoyed the outing very much.

We will soon be starting training and getting into shape for Sports Day on the 24th of May when the boys expect to beak a few "worlds records".

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A BIT OF POERTY? OR SHALL WE SAY DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

THE NEW SCHOOL Mary Ann Phillips
Grade 5.

The children's eager eyes are hoping
That the new school soon they'll see;
To one another they are saying
What a difference it would be.

I can see us in the bright place,
With all our people and our friends,
With voices shouting loud and free,
Hurrah! at last the school is built.

Ican see the playground stretching
O'er the green grass wide and free.
We would give the whole wide world just
Su For the new school to be built.

OUR SCHOOL FLAG. Rosie Cisco
Grade 7.

High up on the lofty pole,
A ragged flag I see,
All tattered and badly torn,
But still waving bravely.

But alas!, on rainy days,
It droops as if with sorrow;
For 'tis hard to be happy,
When you're shivering with cold.

But when the sun shines forth,
It seems to say,"cheer up!"
And the poor old bit of bunting
Waves it's banner bravely on.

BIRDS OF SPRING. Gladys Wish
Grade 7.

When in the trees the birds are singing,
And in the meadows the flowers are blooming,
We do not have to be asking
What season it is that's coming.

For the children,their games are playing,
And the flowers they are gathering;
With the song birds they are joining,
When their joyous shouts are ringing.

The farmers their seeds are sowing,
And the strong horses are ploughing;
So we do not have to be asking;
What season is it that's coming.

NOT LIKE"THE CRUSADER"

Where did you put father's book last night?
In the bath, father said it was too dry for him.

SPRINGTIME.

The birds of all the woods
Are dear and pleasant cheer
They give us joy when
morning dawns,
And tell us spring is here.

Ellen James
Grade 6.

Sprinrtime is here and the
birds
With their old sweet song
once more;
The flowers bloom and nod
their heads,
While the soft breezes blow.

Ethel Bertrand
Grade 7.

The snow has melted,
Spring is here;
The robins have come
To cheer us up.

A robin was singing
In a tall cherry tree
Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!
Cheer up!
Singing all day so merrily.

Dan Baker
Grade 6.

Heigh ho!Spring
Flowers,
Fair yellow bells,stately
and tall;
When the wind blows,
how they wave
Their heads among the grass
A game with buttercups,
sweet and small;
The girls of old St.Georges
School
Are eager to gather them
one and all.

Hazel Phillips
Grade 6.

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HEALTH HABITS.

Most defects in children,yes in grown-ups too,are due to our general ignorance of the laws of health.Getting rid of these bodily defects is only the beggining of health work. Every machine not only needs occasional repairs but must have plenty of good fuel and oil and frequent cleaning in order to do its best work.In like manner the human body must always be given opportunity to renew it's batteries from day to day by rest,sleep and proper health habits.

These health habits are as old as the hills. They have been necessary for healthnfor ages, and their faithful practice has kept wild animals in an enviable state of physical perfection. Human life, however, has lately become so complicated by the many discoveries and inventions and offers such a great choice of conduct that we need supervision and guidance in our daily programme, in order that the doing of a few things which make for health may become regular and and habitual.

A few of these habits are as follows;

I. Eating the right foods at the right time.

2. Sleeping until fully refreshed and taking needed rest between times.

3.
Breathing pure air and seeking the sunlight.

4. Vigorous of boby and mind.

5. Regular use of the toilet.

6. Keeping clean without.

7. Keeping in good humour.

Such habits are simple and easy enough for the child of any age, if conditions for their practice are kept favorable. By practising them ourselves and encouraging their practice at home and school, we can do much to develop the rirgh type of happy, healthy,young Canadians.

KEEPING FIT

Breathe deeply when in the open;breath is life.Evev breathing means an even pulse.Anger and jealousy shorten the breath and shorten life,because they disturb the circulation and interfere with digestion.Bathe regularly; thus is the skin kept active and elimination made easy and natural.Drink a glass of warm water before breakfast and before bed.As for your enemies,forget them.Besides your daily work have a hobby-music,chess,books,gardening, riding, Every day read a little poetry,look upon a beautiful picture,hear a piece of choice music.These things love the soul;they rest and they refresh.

Mary Ann Phillips.

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HOW THE BAD-HABIT FAMILY GOT INTO KINGDOM HEALTH!

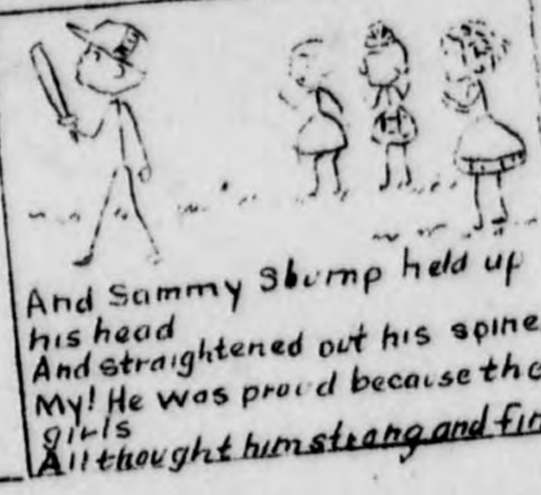
Once on a time, there wandered to
The gate of Kingdom Health,
A sad, Bad-Habit family,
In search of Fame and Health.

And all thier pleadings were in vain.
"I shall not let you in
Until you mend your ways," he said
"All right, sir, we'll begin!"

So Carrie Coffee and her
friend,
Poor Nervous Trudy Tea,
Drank only milk, and soon
thier cheeks
Were glowing rosily.

Thin Tillie Tonsil and her twin
Frail Addie Adenoid, spent
A short time in a hospital
And gained fifteen per cent.

And Tommy Toothache never
fail
To brush his teeth at night
And morning, too, and so
his smile
Became a pleasant sight.



And Sammy Slump held up
his head
And straightened out his spine.
My! He was proud because the
girls
All thought him strong and fine!

Then back they marched to Kingdom Health. The gate was open wide.
And this GOOD-HEAT family Ran joyously INSIDE

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WESTERN YELLOW PINE

IF we were to examine the trees found in this locality we should find that which largely predominates is the Western Yellow Pine,, or commonly called the Bull Pine.. I shall Give YOU a few facts about this tree:-

The tree is found in the drier regions of this province IT does not grow in dense forests like the Douglas Fir .. AHd other conifers, it is not a beautiful tree like these.. The size of this is about 80 to 100 feet highand 2to 4 feet in diameter..The cones grow in bundles of two, three,, and even four..The bark of this tree is dark brown when it is young but when it is matured it is of a lighter shade. The seeds are quite large and these formed a part of the natives diet when they collected them for winter use..

Jim Peters.

IN LIGHTER VEIN..

"Hullo' Hullo'" What,s your name?"
"Watt,s my name."
"Yes what;s your name??"
"I say my name is ~~Jones~~ Watt.Your Jones?"
"No I'm Knott."
"Will you tell me your name?"
"Will Knott."
"Why won't you?""
"I say my name is William Knott.."
"Oh I beg your pardon?"
"Then you'll be in this afternoon,if Ibome around Watt??"
"Certainly Knott.""
(And they rang off).

Minny Albert..

THE6 SCHOOL

St. .Georges School has not got very many children like Vancouver.It is two miles from Lytton and we can get down there in no time when boys want candy very much.. This school is getting old now but we can stay in it yet.. We get school supplies every one or two months. .The big boys have a new dormitory over by the blacksmith shop.. We have lots of fresh air every two or three minutes when the wind is blowing.You can always hear the boys in this school shouting where ever you go,shouting and shouting. but when thier master tells them to shout out loud they hardly shouted at all.The school farm will start up very soon. .Then they will plough fields up and dig ditches make new roads and cut branches from trees.

Wilson Albert..

AA FAIR QUESTION..

"No suh,ah don't never ride on dem things",looking in on the merry-go-round."Why,de other day Isees Hastus JOHNSON G IT ON AN RID E A DOLLAH'S WORTH an den git off at de same place he started at. .Isays to him 'Hastus'I says "You spent yo" money,but whar yo' been?" Mary Ann Phillips.

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TO TELL WASPS FROM BEES.

The bees live through the winter because they have lots of honey to eat,but the wasps don't have anything to eat so they all die,except their queen.The wasps' nests are made of paper which they make of wood;the bees'nests are made of wax.Both wasps' and bees' nests- cells are six-sided.Wasps always eat anything they can like people but the bees always eat honey.They eat sugar when they can't find honey.Bees have kind of a tan color,lighter than the wasps,which are wellow.The bees are shorter than the wasps.The bees are always inside boxes or their own hives but wasps live outside.People don't keep wasps. The wasps always have their cells turned downwards but bees put theirs straight up and down,so the little ones won't fall out.

Joy Dunstan.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

As the government has lately started work on the Hudson Bay Railway,I will try to write a brief note on that railway.

You would think that a railway track was always level and the rails always parallel,but this one is different from those of other railways.It is winding,sliding,and looping,and is crazier than any one you have ever been on.

Often the train will run off the track or stop for repairs,which takes a lot of work for the section-men, who are on the'Muskeg'.

In years to come this railway will be of great importance. It will be able to bring manufactured goods of Europe right to the back door of the prairies. t is 670 miles from the centre of the prairies to elson,the terminus of the railway,and about 2,000 miles to ontreal.

aggie c.Intyre.

SILK FROM THE ORIENT.

Silk is manufactured from cucoons spun by which are raised in China and Japan.These silk worms are kept and fed with mulberry leaves until they spin their cucoons. The Japanese get these and pull the silk very carefully so it will not go to pieces.

As soon as they get more and more silk they send it to Vancouver,Seattle and San Francisco.By eleven dads'travelling from Yokohama the Empress of Russia reaches Vancouver with $4,000,000 worth of silk.This is quickly unloaded and put on a very fast special train.It is rushed to Montreal or New York to be manufactured into dresses, handkerchiefs,shirts,table cloths etc. China exports the most silk.

Dan Baker.

'Mushrooms always grow in damp places,don'tthey,father?

''Yes,'' said Father.

''Is that why they look like umbrellas,father?''

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A NEW INDUSTRY IN B.C.

As we all know fishing is the most important industry of our province. Referring to the most valuable of our fish we immediately think of the salmon or of the halibut which are caught every day along the B.C.. coast. But the one most important fish of to-day is the pilchard, which a few years ago was anuisance to fishermen.. Its importance lies in the oil that it produces. Every month hundreds of tons of pilchard oil is shipped to large factories where agreat amount is made into soap,, perfume and other articles for toilet use. A few oil plants have been built along the coast and are now in operation. The industry is growing every year in importance..

John James.

WASHING GOLD

Have you seen ~~THE~~ the number of White men and Indians dredging and panning gold in the Fraser River near Lytton?? I am afraid that hardly any are making fortunes. Though some, like a man we visited have made from four to five dollars a day since winter.

Williamson Walkem

JUDGE.- What's you'r name??
PRISONER.- Smith.
JUDGE.- Occupation?
PRISONER.- Locksmith.
JUDGE.- Lock Smith up.

Dan Baker.

CARRYING MAIL IN NORTHERN B.C.

The men and women who live in the very cold, northern part of our province are very glad to get their mail. In the summer it clears up and the mailman has a much easier time than in the winter. He has a very dangerous job, but I guess he likes it. In the spring, when the ice is breaking up, he has to carry the mail on canoes and these are often upset in the rough rivers. In the winter he carries the mail on sleds which sometimes slip over the mountain-side Once in a great while the mailman has passengers. He is quite happy then as he can talk to them. At times a mounted policeman goes with him. Once he took with him a murderer and a mounted police. The murderer's name was Davis. He had killed his partner but couldn't bury him on account of the frozen soil. He kept the frozen body in his cellar but he was out of luck, for the mounted police passed that way. He asked where the partner was and asked other questions then got a little suspicious when he heard the answers to his questions. He made a search and of course found the body and arrested his murderer. Even bishops travel across the frozen north to preach to and confirm Indian children. They have missionary stations up there. I wouldn't like to live there myself.

Henry Jacob.

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A VIEW OF LYTTON FROM THE TOP OF THE HILL.

Lytton is a little village situated about two and a half miles from St.George's School.

When we are going to town and are just at the top of the hill, first of all we see many different kinds of houses which form the village. A road winds up towards it.We then see the two stations, one above Lytton and the other below. The top one is the C.P.R.s station and the bottom one the C.N.R. Just below the lower station we see the Thompson River and the Fraser River joining together and a bridge across the Thompson. We also see a railway bridge across this river just a little above the other bridge. The Thompson River flows from the east and the Fraser flows from the north. There is another railroad bridge built across the Fraser a little west of Lytton. When we look a little north we see the ferry boat that crosses the river.

Jane James.

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CHARLES JAMES.

DAIRYING

WE have reason to be proud of our dairy here at St Georges School. The most modern methods are used in every department. Our fine Holstein herd has been recently tested by the Government inspector, and it is perfectly free from T.B. or any kind of disease. After one more inspection our herd will be registered as a credited herd. The milk was also tested by the Inspector and the average butter-fat content was 3.6, one cow went as high as 4.1.

Our barn here is up to date in every way. It is equiped with the most modern kind of stalls. They have been recently putting an extension to the barn to accomodate more dairy cows.

There are two large silos that are connected to the barn a root cellar and a feed room to keep other stuff that is required for the dairy herd, and there is a feed carrier which is used to carry the silage.

Everything is kept in good condition. The barn is cleaned daily. The barn floor is cement which is washed and cleaned to keep it free from any infectious disease. There is also a piggery connected with the barn.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF CANADA.

A rather amusing article which recently appeared in the New York Times book review illustrates the lack of knowlege of Canada particularly of our Western Provinces, among our American neighbors. Speaking of Canada the article reads as follows:

> "The Red Maple, symbol of fruition is the national emblem of Canada. All through the Eastern portion of the country it flourishes, showing the fertility of the soil. But it is absent in the western region where furs and fisheries constitute the source of revenue to the settlers.

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"OOK GOES IP..

It is interesting to know that the first Canadian book to be translated into the language of all nations "Esperanto" is the well-known autobiography "Beautiful Joe",written by Miss Marshall Saunders of Toronto. The picture of the author and the translator,Nichols Honlov of Zagred,Jugo-Slavia,, appeared in Sunday's Province,April 3.

Extracts from ardent"Readers" by J. B..Priestly:-

We are often addressed as "gentle reader" but never as "ardent reader",yet real enjoyment of literature necessitates an ardent reader.We are too apt to think of reading as the most passive of our pursuits and to forget that,though it demands a passive body,it requires a most active and adventurous mind.

We are all readers now-a-days,that is we all devour masses of print,but there is reading and READING.The average educated person of today probably scans more words in a day than a scholar,a man absolutely devoted to learning,of four centuries ago.But let us ask ourselves are we really reading, are we engaged in an active pursuit,grappling with another mind,living strenuously for the time being in another world or are we merely staring at print with only part of our mind engaged.The latter type of reader will be satisfied with almost any rubbish,but the best literature will not do at all because it asks too much.It is a tonic, not something to doze over,something to keep a person from thinking, as is a great mass of our books and magazines of today.

The reading of these literary masterpieces,however, demands an arduous and adventurous spirit. We first must master the words,then the thoughts and pictures to be reproduced in our imagination. Then there is the progress of the story to be followed,its scenes lived in the mind,its emotion caught and felt. Consider what adventures the mind undertakes in such reading and then dare to say that this is a pursuit for an idle hour,first cousin to an after-dinner nap.

Should we be fortunate enough to meet the author even the most unlettered person amongst us would be quivering with excitement and enchanted by his words. But in his book we have something that his friends never had, we have him hour after hour at his topmost height,his tales shaped and refined by art, his thoughts purified and perfectly phrased.

To the ardent reader,then,good books are the 'gateways to real adventures!.

WISE WORDS

When you get to the end of your rope tie a knot in it and hang on.

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Children's Contributions to the

'CRUSADER'

ooOoo

Kenneth Walkem.

S P O R T

CANADA is always a sport loving country. All the year round thousands of Canadians take part in some kind of sport, and also spend a great deal of time in, and money on, sport.

E.W.Beatty the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway is a great sportsman, many people give him the title of being the best half-back that ever booted the pigskin oval.

Sir Henry Thornton another president of a railway, our famous Canadian National, was also quite a sportsman. In his early youth he was a football star in an American University and was also a good tennis player.

Our new Governor-General Viscount Willingdon was a captain of a famous cricket team.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was one of the Ministers of the Cabinet at the time of Confederation and who died at Vancouver not long ago was also a keen sportsman. He was captain of a cricket team in Ottawa and was also a football star.

Not only pure Canadians of British origin take part in sports but members of other countries also, In recent years most of Canada's best boxers have been Hebrew boys and sons of Italy.

The Indians of Canada are real sportsmen too. Tom Long-boat an Iroquois Indian won a great race in the Olympic sports, and the Pacific Coast Indians are great Lacrosse players.

The sports of Canada also enables the people of the diff-erent provinces to meet together for games. Sometimes teams from one part of the country want to play with another team somewhere and could not raise enough money, they could see Charles Bunning Minister of Railways and try and get him to persuade Mr Beatty or Henry Thorn-ton to cut rates of travelling down.

Recently the Toronto Grads played against the Fort William team at Vancouver, to decide who are the Hockey champions of Canada. The winners will also take a trip to Europe to play at the Olympic Sports next year. The Toronto Grads won the Championship.

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Silas Pierre.

OUR MOONLIGHT HIKE

One Friday night, our House Master took us out for a moon light walk. On our way up one of the boys hid himself behind a stump and just as the rest of the boys were passing the stump, he jumped up and scared some of the boys. Some other boys tried the same trick after but it did not work as the boys knew it.

One of the boys looked up the mountain and thought he saw a fire, so we all stopped and looked but could not see any sign of one. We continued our walk till we reached the top of the hill, a little farther up was Alkali Flat. Norman who knew all about the place showed us a short cut back to the school. The boys turned in that direction, some running and some walking and soon we reached the dormitory.

We were soon all undressed and in bed for we were all tired after our long walk and in a few minutes we were asleep.

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Children's Contributions to the

'CRUSADER'

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A VISIT TO THE RABBITRY. Simon Baker.

On New Year's afternoon, Mr Henderson took about fifteen boys for a visit to the Rabbitry which is about a mile and a half from here.

It took us about twenty five minutes to walk it, as the road was wet and muddy which made it a little difficult in walking. Some of the little boys who went were behind us walking fast, trying to keep up with us. As we were nearing the Rabbitry we saw five cows grazing beside the road, three of which were white in color. We took a rest for awhile where a sign was put up for the Rabbitry. We went down a road which led towards the river a little ways and we reached the Rabbitry. Just as we got in the gate we saw a sawmill which is run by an old fashioned engine which has been there for about five years. When we reached the place where the rabbits were Mrs Dewbery took us around showing us the rabbits and telling us the different names and some other things.

First we looked over the ones which were in the barn. They are kept in there for the purpose of breeding. There were another bunch of about a hundred yards away from the barn which were kept in a handy box. The boxes are moved to a different place daily. It leaves the manure just where it is and the rabbits have their box clean. The ones in the barn are harder to clean. The feeding is done at morning and evening. They are fed with hay and chop.

They have eight different kinds of specimens which are as follows: Squirrel, New Zealand, Blue Bevern, Chinchilla, which are the majority of the rabbits, Silver Glavcots Havanas Silver Blue Cosmo and Blue Cosmo, a new breed which is also called Silver Tips. A lot of the rabbits had very excellent fur. Some of them won First Prize at the Vancouver Fair.

We spent over an hour at the rabbitry during that time we had lookedover all the rabbits that they had about 300. Some of them are for meat and some for fur. Their fur is worth from $10-00 up and a pair of rabbits is also worth from $10-00 up.

There are also 15 or 20 chickens and two goats at the rabbitry one of the goats being milked twice daily.

After we had finished looking over the place we started back to school. It was windy and raining a little when we returned. We were exhausted when we arrived at school from the long walk we had.

HARD TO HOLD.

The station master, hearing a crash on the platform, rushed out of his room just in time to see the express that had just passed through, disappearing around the curve and a dishevelled young man sprawled out among a confusion of milk cans and the scattered contents of his travelling bag. "Was he trying to catch the train?" the station master asked of a small boy who stood by, admiring the scene. "He did catch it," said the boy happily, "but it got away again!"

Guide, arriving at ancient castle with party:
"We first reach the moat, which you now see before you. Are there any questions you want to ask?"
"Yes," said an honest seeker for information, "how could a fellow get one of them in his eye?"

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THE LIFE OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Hazel Phillips - Grade VI.

THE life of Robert Louis Stevenson shows how work and courage can overcome everything. Almost from his birth in the year 1850 he was handicapped. Because of his mother's ill-health he grew up as a sickly child. He spent his childhood in his nursery, gazing through the window at the busy streets below.

His old nurse would tell him fantastic stories of Scottish peasant life.

When his parents took him away from school, he accompanied them on their journeys in England and through the continent of Europe, and sometimes would write down anything that was interesting.

While he was at the University in Edinburgh, his friends judged him by his ungainly walk and untidy clothes and they considered the shell of more importance than the kernel. They did not take notice of the hours he used to spend with pen and paper figuring some difficult problem of composition not to gain a reward but to attain a far distant goal. In this we, who come later can trace the wonderful faith in his own star which characterized his whole life.

His papents next forced him to study for the law in which he managed to pass his final examination with credit.

He wrote more and more industriously and finally even had xx some of his works published. When he was 23 years old his health broke down completely and even his life was dispaired of, but mind conquered body and he recovered enough strength to struggle bravely, on his self chosen path.

He left Scotland and went to live in London and Paris and there he found more appreciation

The first of his writings of any account which reached publication appeared in 1876 when he was 26 years old. These were essays which were afterwards put together and entitled "Virginibus Puerisque" and familiar studies of men and books. These showed that k his toil was bearing fruit. Even these were coldly received by the px public. In the next two years he managed to get a little over $200-00 for the first time.

After fourteen years R.L.Stevenson attained his ambition and fame. He now took his place at the head of a band of English writers who were greatly encouraged by his example. He crossed the Atlantic for the second time to New York and there he made a great success. Then he sailed to Honolulu and from there to Samoa. He bought an estate and lived there for the remaining four years of his life. These last four years were filled with many great works. One of his best books is "Catriona" and best of all is "Weir of Hermiston" unfortunately he did not finish it.

Few men of note have been more criticised in their early xxys days and more honored in their later ones.

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S M I L E S.

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Mr Crawford: Dan Baker, what is an average? Dan: Something the hens lay their eggs on, sir. Mr Crawford: Why Dan what do you mean? Dan: Well sir, Mr Stemp told us that the hens lay about 200 eggs a week, on an average. Cock a doodle do.

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SMILE AWHILE AND GIVE YOUR FACE A REST.

Mr Crawford had tried in vain to impress on Henry Jacon's mind that it was incorrect to say 'have went' As a last resort he told him to remain after school and write on the blackboard 100 times the words 'I have gone'. When the laborious task was completed Henry waited for Mr Crawford to return. When Mr Crawford failed to put in an appearance Henry in desperation wrote beneath his completed task: Mr Crawford, I have wrote 'I have gone' 100 times and have went out..

Heard in the kitchen

Ellen Jane: There isn't any coal man.
Miss Dalgleish. Why did you not let me know sooner?
Ellen. There was some then, man.

"""""""""""""""""

No charge for this hint.

Miss MacNeil wants to know how to remove a stain from the carpet in her room. One method is to cut neatly around the stain with a safety razor blade and then train Christopher to sleep over the hole. Next please.

???????????

Simon: Hey Norman, did you hear that Mr Gray the policeman is coming up to arrest Sam Clark?
Norman: No! What has Sam been doing?
Simon: Oh! he stole two bases in that last game we played.

"""""""""""""""""""""""""

Mr Crawford was teaching a geography lesson the other day on the harbors of Scotland. The map was old and worn and torn. Pointing to a spot on an island off the north of Scotland he asked what harbor it was. For a while there was no reply, then Peter Ender put up his hand and said,"Its torn away, sir." Quite right Peter said Mr Crawford "Stornoway" but don't be so long in answering next time.

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Reassuring

"I say, my good man" began an anxious old lady on a steamer "I say are we going up or down?" "Well" replied the surly deck hand "as she is a leaky old tub, I shouldn't wonder if she might go down and then her boiler ain't none too good so she might go up."

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The World's Highest Buildings

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NOT long ago, New York's highest building was the Singer tower on lower broadway. Later the Metropolitan Tower on Madison Square eclipsed it. This in turn was exceeded by the Woolworth building. Just recently the construction of a still higher building in Detroit known as the Book tower is planned to exceed the Woolworth building by 27 stories. This will be the first time that New York will lose the honor of having the highest office building. But some New Yorkers are dreaming of building a Larkin Building as high as 1200 ft. or 200 ft. higher than the Eiffel tower Paris which has been the highest man made structure since its erection in 1889.

''''''''''''''''''''

THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE EMPIRE PLANNED FOR MONTREAL.

AS the concrete foundation and retaining walls of the new head office of the Royal Bank of Canada on St James Street is completed, progress is rapidly being made in the steel superstructure which is already showing above the surrounding fence. When it is completed it will be 350 ft. above the side walk. There will be 21 stories above the street level and two below. It will be the tallest building not only in Canada but in the British Empire.

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BRIDGING SIDNEY HARBOR.

AT Sidney New South Wales spanning the entrance to its magnificent harbor, one of the world's largets bridges is under construction. As this work so closely resembles the proposed bridge over the Lions Gate Vancouver, it might be interesting to know about this bridge

Sidney's bridge, the contract for which was let in 1925 has been under discussion for fifty years. In fact the first recorded design seems to have been prepared by one Peter Henderson. His scheme however was not carried through as the people were afraid that if two bullock wagons happened to meet in the centre the structure would collapse.

Meanwhile the population of Sidney was increasing at an enormous rate until today it is 1.250.000. By 1921 traffic had increased across the harbor from 16.500.000 to 42.000.000 passengers and it was admitted on both sides that something must be done immediately.

The contract calls for construction to be carried on from both sides at once, the bridge to be completed in five years that is by 1931.

Certain of the lighter steel materials must be made in Australia, the granite for the foundations must be taken from New South Wales quarries. Already 150 men are employed in those quarries and will be for the next five years. It is anticipated that the undertaking will provide work for 1500 men for several years.

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Marking time will kill a man much more quickly than marching at a quick step.

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CHILCAT BLANKET

CHILCAT BLANKET

This is a specimen of the clothing woven formerly by the Indians of northern B.C. Many shirts, such as this, the blanket, proper, which was worn over the shoulders, and leggings are in Eastern and European museums. The children of the school have worked drawings in this style.

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THE LEGEND OF THE CHILCAT BLANKET

In mythical times the daughter of a chief went out with a party of women to search for wild celery. Stepping in a bear track she loosened her pack and impatiently cursed the bear family in general. She stopped to adjust the pack and lost companions. Dusk was coming on, and, she heard a foot-step behind her. Turning round she found herself in the embrace of a youth. He whispered soft words in her ear; he was handsome; it was dusk; she followed him to his house to become his wife. Deep in the forest they reached a village of bears where she learned her husband was of that tribe.

Eventually she escaped and fled to the shore. Seeing a fishing boat she cried it for succor. But the fisherman would not approach until she promised to be his wife. Then he touched the canoe with his killing club and the vessel sprang to land.. The woman stepped in just as the bear and his friends emerged from the woods. Her rescuer was human but was the benevolent sea-spirit, Gonaquadet.

The canoe, with its occupants, now put out to sea, and descended to the bottom where the spirit lived in a great stone house. He told the woman he was already married to the Lynx but he would kill her, as she ate human flesh and was cruel to man. Upon arriving he wrapped the woman in his canoe-mat and carried her through to the rear appartment. He told her not to pay any attention to anything she might see or hear but she peeped through. She saw the Lynx wife weaving a beautiful robe, The first Chilcat blanket.

METHOD OF WEAVING CHILCAT BLANKET.

Anyone looking at the forms overleaf would at once say that they were those used in painting, never in weaving. Naturally, for, these Indians did all thier weaving, of this type, from painted models. Before a woman attempted to do the weaving she would get some old man, known to be artistic, to make her the pattern-board. This would be on the same scale as the final blanket but would consist of only the right side. As the woman worked she would measure off, exactly, the distance off a colour she wished to make. Two blankets can often be seen with hardly a stich of diffrence.

These blankets were woven only by the northern Indians and they had plenty of whiled goat wool. To shear the goat they firstkilled and skinned it; the women could now pluck off wool and hair, throwing away the latter. The women would squat down with a basket of this wool and roll it into a thread on the thigh with the palm of the hand. Then there were elaborate ceremonies in connection with dyeing the wool. Only three colours were used, black, yellow, and blue. The blue was obtained from copper, the black from hemlock, and the yellow from a kind of moss. Where two colours met the uneven edge was embroidered in white, as can be seen in a coloured picture.

All this careful work was done by hand. It would take about a year for a woman to make a blanket and she would use three goat skins. So, although a blanket brings good European money, a woman can make more money in other ways such as a fish cannery. This is a pity but it will be even more of a pity when the British Columbians of the future have to go to Berlin or London to study the work of their own Indians. However most of this work is outside the province.

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HAVE YOU SEEN.

Have you seen how the class speeds up its drawing lesson after a quarter past four?

Have you seen how hot the Guernsey is Monday and Friday?

Have you seen a boy come into the kitchen with his cap OFF???

Have you seen a bluebird telling you to be always cheerful and jolly? But you never listen to the merry old bluebird.

Have you seen a boy down at the farm playing in the field who saw a cow with a new-born calf wholly white;when he saw it he said, "Where on earth did that cow find the little lamb?" ?

Have you seen the tanks Mr Barnes and Mr Gammon have built for the surplus milk??

Have you seen we have six new children since Xmas;Florence Swartz,Pearl Clayton,Bessie Kelly,Ames Swartz,Tom Hants,and John Stevens?

Have you seen our champion tennis player of St.Georges School when she is in motion?? Well I tell you she can run,jump and swing her arms so strongly that we are scared stiff to go near her,in case we get hit on the cocoanut.

Have you seen how girls who were once light-weights about one hundred and fifteen pounds gain twenty-five pounds the month they are in the dining-room working.

Have you seen some of the boys from St.Georges School who think themselves great in this world? When they go out of this school most of them work on the section and when they are fed up with railway work decide to go some other place. They find they have not enough for the fare,yet they have worked for months and never thought of the future. The first thing that enters their head is to jump on a passing freight train.Perhaps not all of them do this but there are some.Why is it that some of them do not try and pass for entrance and seek for a better position than working on the section?.

Have you seen the poetry in this magazine??

Have you seen a girl that could not talk,when she answered it was just like a mouse squeaking?

Have you seen the army of workmen down on the farm?? They are busy building the new school.

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WANTED

"Wanted"- says your paper,
"Wanted, for a crime."
But there is more than criminals
"Wanted" all the time-
Wanted for the nursery,
Wanted for the school,
Wanted every hour in life
To work the golden rule.

Wanted in the workshop
To do the craftsman's task;
Wanted in the office
To do more than is asked;
Wanted in the council
To have no truck with graft;
Wanted in your business
To look before and aft.

Wanted in the sick room
To tend the weak and faint;
Wanted down in Slumland
To be a helpful saint;
Wanted in this dull world
To be a ray of sun;
Wanted up in Heaven
When the day is done.

WANTED
TOO GOOD TO MISS.

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a negro committing suicide?"

"Well it is dis way; When a white pusson thinks of his troubles, he sits down an' gets a-studyin', an' a-worryin', an' worryin' then "Bang!" he's done killed himself.
But when a negro sits down to think of his troubles, he jes naturely goes to sleep.

Englishman to Americanfriend on hearing the w-h-o-o of an owl. "What's that.
"That's an owl," replied his friend.
"I know it's an owl, but what is it that's doing the owling?"

PAPER MAKING.

Alice Clarke.

Paper making is ani important industry of British Columbia. A great deal is made at Powell River, because there is plenty of wood around there. The hemlock is the tree that is used for making paper. First the tree is cut into small bits; then washed until it is clean; after that it is boiled, stirred, and beaten into pulp. Then it gets pressed with some kind of a machine and made into paper.

Paper is not only made from wood, but also from grass and rags, but the cheapest kind is from wood. That is why so much of it is used.

Paper is used for a great many things. Some of these are reading books, school books, newspapers, writing paper, etc.

In the olden days paper was so valuable and scarce that the people used to chain their books, but now there are heaps of them and they don't cost as much as they did, since it is far easier to get the paper.

A FEW MORE SMILES.

Mother of small boy, who is holding up poor pussy by the tail, "You mustn't do that, my dear."
Son's reply; "But this is the only way I can hold it. It is the only foot without horns on it."

Small Archie appeared at the back door of a neighbor's house;
"Good morning," said the lady, "What is it that you want?"
"Please father was very angry yesterday because the water boiled out of the steamer under the porridge, so he fixed the steamer so it couldn't happen again. He soldered it up tight and now he wants a step-ladder to scrape the porridge from the ceiling.

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John James, r.

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