

POESIES OF PLEASANT WORDS

Writing of beauty in place-names a journalist declared not long ago, "A cluster of names can be as fragrant as a country passy." What a happy suggestion! Why not gather such word-poets and play with them just as many people like to play solitaire with cards, or just as Henry Ward Beecher used to play with his collection of unmounted precious stones.

Some words are lovely alone and in their own right. Others are lovelier combined with others—gathered into the mosaic so to speak. Words surely have color as well as fragrance so that it is quite right to liken them to flowers, and just as it is with flowers so with the words; some have colors that set our pulses astir and soothe our nerves. In the same way some words have fragrances like tonic wood smells. And again like the flowers, some words go well together while others need to be kept far apart.

Have you never noticed how the stately lilacs and flags which we gather for the house seem to hold themselves, even in the basket, where all the posies are gathered in promiscuously, somewhat aloof, how the modest violets and the dark pansies tuck themselves into nooks and corners, while the nodding galesies fling themselves in every direction with a nonchalance that is equivalent to a challenge—"Put us anywhere you will, we'll bring you gaiety and cheer wherever placed." In a similar way some words and word-combinations have a "hall floor well met" quality, others are formal and stately, while others are intimate and endearing, as if peculiarly meet for cottage door-yards.

Someone has said of H. G. Wells that he has "the knack of the plausible phrase." A useful knack that, indeed, but there is much to be said also for the merely pleasurable phrases as well as for pleasurable single words. At odd moments why should we not get into the habit of calling to mind lovely words and phrases? It is a mystery just how they will come into your thought but no doubt your mind will have something to do with it. Perhaps they will come trooping in haphazardly—words such as dream and calm, as serene and supple, as lull, lilac, green, leafy, bower; nouns and adjectives together and without regard for ceremony. Perhaps they will come in pairs, "loved ones," "silver seas," "aged oaks," sometimes in linked sweetness as "twisted excitement," "meadows trim," "youngling trees." Perhaps they will come in little groups, as Leigh Hunt's "Nests of pleasant thoughts" or Robert Herrick's "gables or ye rosebuds," as Spenser's "store of vermeil roses." In a sadder season when soft was the season's "Pier in Plowman," or Wordsworth's "Joy in widest commonality spread."

Most of all of the old-time flower-names are lovely in themselves. Consider a few. Rose, lily, violet, fleur-de-lis, daisy, anemone, primrose and marigold. Consider pansy and mimosa, nettle, balsam, and lavender and plink. What pliancy about the last! And as further proof that we find these names goodly see how we turn to them to supply us with many of our color terms. Rose, lavender, violet, through the white catalogue of colors. So with the fruits, as plum and peach and pomegranate and orange.

The names of trees have something hale and heartening about them—elm and oak, beech and birch and aspen—and the glamour is not lessened with those that bear nuts, hazelnut, butter-nut and walnut and hickory, all these go trippingly on the tongue. The names of some of the wild animals stir the fancy as with lake's "Tiger, Tiger burning bright."

And if the bird names were not goodly in their own right, would our poets have been able to make so much of them as they have done? Skylark and Nightingale in English poetry (to speak of no other), from the time of Shakespeare to that of Keats and Shelley, with a scent but constant following ever since, and bobolink, linnet, and falcon, eagle, dove.

All yes, words for their own sakes as well as for their meanings are worth pondering. Donne said, "Words are our subtillest and delicatest outward creatures, being composed of thoughts and breath." It was a later writer, Lafcadio Hearn, who wrote that he could "see color in words," and "smell the perfume of syllables in blossom."

Yes, that's it. She—"Why do men wear those unsightly suspenders?" He—"Why—er—just to keep their shirts from flying off, you know."

"Johnny," asked the teacher, "can you tell me the difference between macaroni and spaghetti?" "Macaroni has a little more wrapped around the hole than spaghetti."

THE TRIALS OF MIDDLE-AGE

Much of the Suffering Women Endure Can be Avoided.

Every woman approaches middle-age with considerable anxiety, because she knows this is the time of her life when trivial ailments may be the first signs of trials and sufferings to come. She fears the headaches, backaches, lassitude and other distressing weaknesses that burden the life of so many women at this period.

Much of the anxiety and suffering that assail women approaching middle age can be avoided. This has been proved by thousands of happy, virile women who have relied at this time on the health-help given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To the middle-aged woman the one thing necessary to carry her through her years of trial is rich, red blood. Because of their direct action on the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one remedy praised by women for women's needs.

Among the thousands who have found benefit from this remedy is Mrs. Allan Wager, Echo Lake, Ont., who says:—"I was at a critical period in the lives of all women and was sick and miserable. I became so much run-down that I was unable to do my housework. The least exertion would cause my heart to flutter so violently that I would have to sit down. I had headaches and backaches, and was in a depressed condition. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended and decided to give them a trial. It was fortunate that I did so, for under the use of this medicine I was restored to good health and strength and feel like a new woman. I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to those who are run-down for I am very grateful for what the pills did for me."

For all ailments due to weak watery blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found a specific. You can get the pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Did You Ever Wonder? Willie—"What does your mother use soap for?" Willie—"That's what I'd like to know."

Big Ben, London's famous bell, has been cracked practically ever since it was first put in the Clock Tower of the House of Commons in 1860. The bell weighs about thirteen tons.

The first picture postcard was produced by a stationer in a French provincial town in 1870. It was not till 1894 that picture post cards were printed in England.

Hospital for Sick Children

67 College St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Editor: A spirit of warm friendliness towards the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto exists all over the province and it increases with the years. It has been enhanced to a considerable extent by the clinics which have been conducted in so many centres in Ontario by doctors from the Hospital who have picked out curable cases which up to the time of the clinic had been seemingly hopeless—eventually sending the little patients home from the Hospital healed and fitted to be valuable assets to their municipalities, instead of remaining useless and pathetic burdens.

Your readers, in common with the people in all other progressive communities, are interested in the Hospital and what it is doing. The keen interest in crippled children manifested by the Rotary, Kiwanis, Gyro, Lions and other service clubs, throughout the province, has been of great assistance in bringing in unfortunate children, often from remote districts to the various centres where the members of the Hospital staff have attended and have been able to hold huge clinics with the result that there has been a steady stream of children admitted to the Hospital from all over Ontario for a long time.

This is but one branch of the thorough service rendered by the Hospital. It is the best equipped institution of its kind on the continent for the treatment of all child ailments. No Ontario child requiring its services is refused admittance and all that modern medical and surgical skill combined with loving care can accomplish is bestowed upon the sufferer, without distinctions as to religion or nationality, or because those responsible for the child are in poor circumstances.

Heavy expense is involved in this meritorious work, Mr. Editor, as you can realize. Ordinary sources of revenue, including grants, fail to cover the actual cost of maintenance of the little patients, notwithstanding thrifty management. Old friends and new ones are relied upon to help in paying the difference and they include the readers of your valuable paper. The Hospital for Sick Children does not share in the funds of the Toronto Federation for Community Service, because it takes care of its own readers to remain independent. They are doing their Christmas giving.

Faithfully yours,
H. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman of the Trustees.

ISSUE No. 81—28

Canadian Students in France

Mulloy

Canada's place in the forefront of progressive educational affairs was set another step forward in October when "La Maison des Etudiants Canadiens," the Canadian house of the Cite Universitaire de Paris, was officially opened, the Dominion being the first foreign country to have a building there in readiness for the reception of its students. Canadian youth, pursuing its studies overseas, whose number is steadily increasing every year, will now be enabled to do so more comfortably and economically, while the corporate existence of these young men and women should, in an ambassadorial sense, react considerably to Canadian benefit.

The University City of Paris is the outcome of a very generous and entirely prescient idea. At the end of the war a great French manufacturer, realizing the difficulties confronting the young generation in the pursuit of higher study, was prompted to add them in practical manner, and placed a large sum of money at the disposal of the Minister of Public Instruction who had conceived the idea of building, round the University of Paris, the colleges of the nations which in the past had enjoyed great prestige. It was decided to build "La Cite Universitaire de Paris" for which he invited the various foreign nations to build houses where their students would receive a first-class university education under the most advantageous living conditions. Free homes were donated to foreign countries requesting them for their buildings.

The Canadian High Commissioner in France immediately took an option on the site adjoining the French buildings and made an appeal to his countrymen for means to carry through the commendable object, which was to be a memorial to the heroism of those Canadian soldiers buried in France. The building was estimated to cost \$500,000, and in such satisfactory manner was the amount forthcoming by public subscription that Canada has been the first nation to be able to show open its building to its students.

There is a certain appropriateness in this since there is a steady official movement of Canadian students to France. At the conclusion of the war the Dominion sought assurance of the maintenance of the sympathetic bonds between it and the Republic by making arrangements for Canadian youth to study in the Republic after graduating in Canada. Simultaneous action was taken by the various provincial legislatures as a result of which a permanent annual appropriation of \$6,000 was provided to cover five yearly scholarships. The course covered a wide variety of subjects, including agriculture and forestry, so that Dominion industries stand to benefit greatly from the constant presence of Canadians at the great French university.

Parentless Children Run Wild in Moscow Streets.

Major Frank Hasford, speaking before the Manchester (Eng.) Geographical Society on "The New Russia," based upon his personal experiences there, both before and since the war, referred to what he described as "the appalling problem" which faces the Soviet Republic with regard to the welfare of destitute children. The situation, he said, had arisen through the policy of the Soviet Government in its early days of taking the children of the country from their parents to be educated and brought up in Government schools. Hundreds of thousands of small children were thus taken away, and altogether apart from the Government's theory that this was the best thing to do, he would say with-out reserve that the arrangements made by the Government for the welfare of the children were admirable in every possible way. At that time the Government had little regard for the cost of things, but later they were forced to consider it.

A wave of economy ensued, and the grants which had been made for the welfare of the children were no longer forthcoming, said Major Hasford. The result was that one met hundreds of children, ragged and who had lost their parents in the famine that visited Russia some years ago, running wild in the streets of Moscow.

Russia, said the speaker, "was more of an empire than a country—its vast area and the great differences in the people of the various parts explained some of the apparent contradictions encountered in reports about it. No country in the world," he said, "presented a greater difference between the educated and the non-educated classes, and he could not imagine any country which was so ill-suited to the experiment in Communism that had been made there. The reason was that when those responsible made the experiment with the idea that all people would be equal, they started off with the initial disadvantage that in no country were the people so unequal.

"The great bulk of the people in Russia—probably no less than 85 per cent of the population—are employed in agriculture," he said. "They are a people slow to move and slow to think but it is in the agricultural community which will finally prevail."

Outlook for British Immigration.

As far as British immigration is concerned, also, considerable significance is felt, attaches to the visit

Surnames and Their Origin

MULLOY

Variations—Malloy, O'Mulloy. Racial Origin—Irish. Source—A given name.

Here is an Irish clan or family name of real antiquity, for it traces back to about the period of "Niall of the Nine Hostages," who was the "High King" of Ireland in the latter part of the fourth century. In fact, the clan traces its origin to a chieftain who was a descendant of this monarch.

It may be of passing interest to note here that the ancient Irish nation ran a course far longer than has been the lot of other nations, ancient or modern, with the exception perhaps of the Jews and the Egyptians. The historians are recorded in an unbroken line from the joint reign of the brothers Heber and Heremon, in 1700 B.C., down to the death of Roderick O'Connor, the last and 13th of the "High Kings," in the twelfth century A.D. The Irish national struggle began to crumble under the onslaughts of the Anglo-Normans.

The Irish form of the name Mulloy is "O'Moaluidh." The meaning of this name, as nearly as it can be rendered, is "servant of motion." It is a compound of the Gaelic words "moil" (motion) and "moil" (servant, follower or devotee).

The clan seat was in the ancient territory of "Perceall," in Meath, the ancient "federal" territory, now the territory about Peccall, Balinycowen and Ballyboy in King's county.

Doogherty.

Variations—Doogherty, O'Doogherty, O'Dougherty, Dochart, O'Dochart. Racial Origin—Irish and Scottish. Source—A given name, also a locality.

The O'Doogherty clan in Ireland is an offshoot of considerable antiquity, from the O'Dono's of Tirconnell. The Irish form of the name is "O'Dochartaigh," which is derived from the given name of the Gaelic word for "war" or "damage."

The original seat of the clan appears to have been near Inishowen, but as early as 1440 there was another division established in Donegal. The name is one prominent in later Irish history as the result of a rebellion led against the British in 1608 by Sir Cahir O'Dougherty, who for a number of years, achieved considerable military success against them in Ulster. Finally, however, he was killed in an engagement with them, and the power of the clan was broken, the British Government depriving them of their land.

All of the variations given at the heading of this article are derived from this clan name, with the exception of Dochart. Though one might well be pardoned for assuming that this also is a variation of the Irish name, it should not, strictly speaking, be classed with it. The similarity is in sound and spelling only.

Dochart is a Scottish name, strangely enough, bore by a sect of one of the broken clans of that country, the MacGregors. The Docharts, of Buhlan, however, took their name from Lake Dochart, having been compelled to drop that of their clan when it was outlawed.

Radio Now Installed on the Haldenby Farm

Never Lost a Day in 56 Years.

The first summer's revenue from the camping space in the field down by the gate netted the Haldenbys five hundred and forty dollars, which the family decided to spend on a Christmas present for itself. A radio was the thing every one of them wanted.

When mother and father drove into town a week before Christmas to choose it they were somewhat worried about the pain which seized young Tom on his right side. They called at the doctor's office. "You say you are going to buy a radio?" asked the doctor. "Well, this boy has appendicitis, and from what he tells me, I don't wonder. You can't have appendicitis without constipation, and he has been suffering from constipation ever since the cold weather came in. With nothing but an outdoor closet at home and at school, he has not been regular in his habits, with the result—constipation leading to appendicitis."

The father said they had hoped to install an indoor closet in the house this fall, but had put it off. "For the radio," asked the doctor, "That's all very well, but health first."

So they went to the plumber's and arranged for a chemical closet, quite inexpensive and costing very little for upkeep, which was installed in the basement the following week.

Tom's illness left a very small balance in the radio account and the family's Christmas present had to be postponed.

Last week, however, the boys were busy with ground wires and the aerial; the radio is now in place, paid for from this summer's camping. And we say with the doctor, "A radio is all right—but health first."

Moods in Music.

The spiritual effect of music is the accepted idea among all people. It uplifts the listener—it creates a mood of joy or sorrow or anxiety or anger. But the intellectual effect—here is where we come to the big idea. Music makes ideas and communicates them from musician to listener. Instead of using words—notes and combinations of notes are employed. These notes are capable of making any story, play or picture, and where the great composers are understood it is seen that they are also novelists, story writers, dramatists and even motion picture makers.

There is nothing mysterious about this idea; nothing to worry you or make you uneasy that you cannot understand it. Ask any violinist to imitate the crying of a baby. Ask him to play a laugh, a sigh, a moan, a fretting sound. Ask the pianist to represent for you the playing of chimney, the shriek of an engine, the rumble of thunder. Ask the harpist to play the sound of a breeze rustling the trees, the sound of a mountain brook, the whisper of fairies. Ask the clarinet player to represent a shepherd call, the lowing of cattle, the sob of an old man. So you will understand that in music instead of describing ideas and action, as with words, the thing itself is actually reproduced in symbols. Thus when you hear a certain composition, and this idea has gained upon you, will you discover that you are actually seeing the story, the play, the description.

Choosing a name for a new baby is always a matter of anxious consideration; but in certain lands the anxiety has been minimized by the laying down of rules to guide the choice. The Mohammedans, for example, write five names on slips of paper and place them in the Koran. One slip is drawn out and the name written thereon is bestowed upon the baby. With the Egyptians three or five candles are taken and named, and one name always being of Biblical character—and the candle which burns the longest determines the child's name.

The Hindus allow the mother to name a baby when it is twelve days old, though the father does not like the chosen name, selects another. Then the two names are written on slips of paper and held over a lighted lamp, that which burns the brighter being the name finally adopted.

In China girl babies are considered not worth naming, and are simply numbered in order of birth. Chinese boys are named until they are twenty, when they receive fresh names, usually given by their fathers.

Modern engineering science is capable of building St. Paul's Cathedral on a raft.—Lord Crawford.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Radio Now Installed on the Haldenby Farm

Never Lost a Day in 56 Years.

The first summer's revenue from the camping space in the field down by the gate netted the Haldenbys five hundred and forty dollars, which the family decided to spend on a Christmas present for itself. A radio was the thing every one of them wanted.

When mother and father drove into town a week before Christmas to choose it they were somewhat worried about the pain which seized young Tom on his right side. They called at the doctor's office. "You say you are going to buy a radio?" asked the doctor. "Well, this boy has appendicitis, and from what he tells me, I don't wonder. You can't have appendicitis without constipation, and he has been suffering from constipation ever since the cold weather came in. With nothing but an outdoor closet at home and at school, he has not been regular in his habits, with the result—constipation leading to appendicitis."

The father said they had hoped to install an indoor closet in the house this fall, but had put it off. "For the radio," asked the doctor, "That's all very well, but health first."

So they went to the plumber's and arranged for a chemical closet, quite inexpensive and costing very little for upkeep, which was installed in the basement the following week.

Tom's illness left a very small balance in the radio account and the family's Christmas present had to be postponed.

Last week, however, the boys were busy with ground wires and the aerial; the radio is now in place, paid for from this summer's camping. And we say with the doctor, "A radio is all right—but health first."

Moods in Music.

The spiritual effect of music is the accepted idea among all people. It uplifts the listener—it creates a mood of joy or sorrow or anxiety or anger. But the intellectual effect—here is where we come to the big idea. Music makes ideas and communicates them from musician to listener. Instead of using words—notes and combinations of notes are employed. These notes are capable of making any story, play or picture, and where the great composers are understood it is seen that they are also novelists, story writers, dramatists and even motion picture makers.

There is nothing mysterious about this idea; nothing to worry you or make you uneasy that you cannot understand it. Ask any violinist to imitate the crying of a baby. Ask him to play a laugh, a sigh, a moan, a fretting sound. Ask the pianist to represent for you the playing of chimney, the shriek of an engine, the rumble of thunder. Ask the harpist to play the sound of a breeze rustling the trees, the sound of a mountain brook, the whisper of fairies. Ask the clarinet player to represent a shepherd call, the lowing of cattle, the sob of an old man. So you will understand that in music instead of describing ideas and action, as with words, the thing itself is actually reproduced in symbols. Thus when you hear a certain composition, and this idea has gained upon you, will you discover that you are actually seeing the story, the play, the description.

Choosing a name for a new baby is always a matter of anxious consideration; but in certain lands the anxiety has been minimized by the laying down of rules to guide the choice. The Mohammedans, for example, write five names on slips of paper and place them in the Koran. One slip is drawn out and the name written thereon is bestowed upon the baby. With the Egyptians three or five candles are taken and named, and one name always being of Biblical character—and the candle which burns the longest determines the child's name.

The Hindus allow the mother to name a baby when it is twelve days old, though the father does not like the chosen name, selects another. Then the two names are written on slips of paper and held over a lighted lamp, that which burns the brighter being the name finally adopted.

In China girl babies are considered not worth naming, and are simply numbered in order of birth. Chinese boys are named until they are twenty, when they receive fresh names, usually given by their fathers.

Modern engineering science is capable of building St. Paul's Cathedral on a raft.—Lord Crawford.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Classified Advertisements.

SILVER FOXES

SILVER FOXES, \$100-200 Large, Summerside, P.E.I. GRAMOPHONE. VICTROLA STYLE, FULL CABINET, plays all records, 48 selections, automatic. Value \$95.00 for \$35.00 guaranteed. Poston, 240 Mount Royal East, Montreal.

FARM WANTED—DESCRIBE Fully, state price. R. Ingeligh, Beaverton, Mich., U.S.A.

OLD CHINESE ECZEMA REMEDY For External Use Only For centuries a sure relief for Itching, Rash, Pruritus, Eczema, Lumps and all skin diseases. No matter how long you have had it. Write H. A. Galt, 412, St. Paul Street, P.O. Box 112, Victoria, B.C.

Never Lost a Day in 56 Years. Inspector John Jones, Caerphilly, Wales, who is retiring after 56 years railway service, has never missed a day's duty.

Extending Our Lives. The average length of life has increased forty years in the last four centuries.

The original mince-pie was made of mutton, and laced in the shape of a manger.

Plans for Homes. Last word in builders' aid. Practical up-to-date suggestions on planning, building, furnishing, decorating and gardening. Profusely illustrated, and scores of actual dollar-saving suggestions. Send 25 cents for current issue. MacLean Building Co. Guide 23 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Ont.

GRIPPE. Heat and inhale Minard's. Also rub it on the throat and chest. The great preventative.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Naming the Baby. Choosing a name for a new baby is always a matter of anxious consideration; but in certain lands the anxiety has been minimized by the laying down of rules to guide the choice.

The Mohammedans, for example, write five names on slips of paper and place them in the Koran. One slip is drawn out and the name written thereon is bestowed upon the baby.

With the Egyptians three or five candles are taken and named, and one name always being of Biblical character—and the candle which burns the longest determines the child's name.

The Hindus allow the mother to name a baby when it is twelve days old, though the father does not like the chosen name, selects another. Then the two names are written on slips of paper and held over a lighted lamp, that which burns the brighter being the name finally adopted.

In China girl babies are considered not worth naming, and are simply numbered in order of birth. Chinese boys are named until they are twenty, when they receive fresh names, usually given by their fathers.

Modern engineering science is capable of building St. Paul's Cathedral on a raft.—Lord Crawford.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

High School Boards and Boards of Education are authorized by law to establish INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS. With the approval of the Minister of Education. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE. Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school. COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools/Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departmental Offices of the Institutions managed by the Ministry of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.