

## Notre Dame School Officially Opened

### New School is Spacious and Splendid Modern Building

Contains Sixteen Large Classrooms, Large Assembly Hall and Living Quarters For the Sisters

An event of very great importance both at the present and in the future is the establishment of the new Roman Catholic school in Huntingdon and its official opening. The event is important because the school now takes in a very wide area of the County on account of the consolidation of several districts that formerly operated as separate units under their individual commissions. Under the new school in Huntingdon now acts as the headquarters for all educational needs and the Roman Catholic children from the various former outside districts who are brought to Huntingdon every day by buses to attend the new school. It is important because the school provides greater facilities for learning than all the schools previously operated, could hope to attain. Between five and six hundred pupils now attend this school and can be given class instruction that was possibly denied them under the old set-up. Under the old form, one teacher would probably be obliged to teach several grades with a small number of pupils in each grade. Certain essentials of curriculum would not be able to be taught because the facilities provided did not allow it. At this new school a child will get full advantage of all modern methods of teaching and will proceed from grade to grade as progress allows.

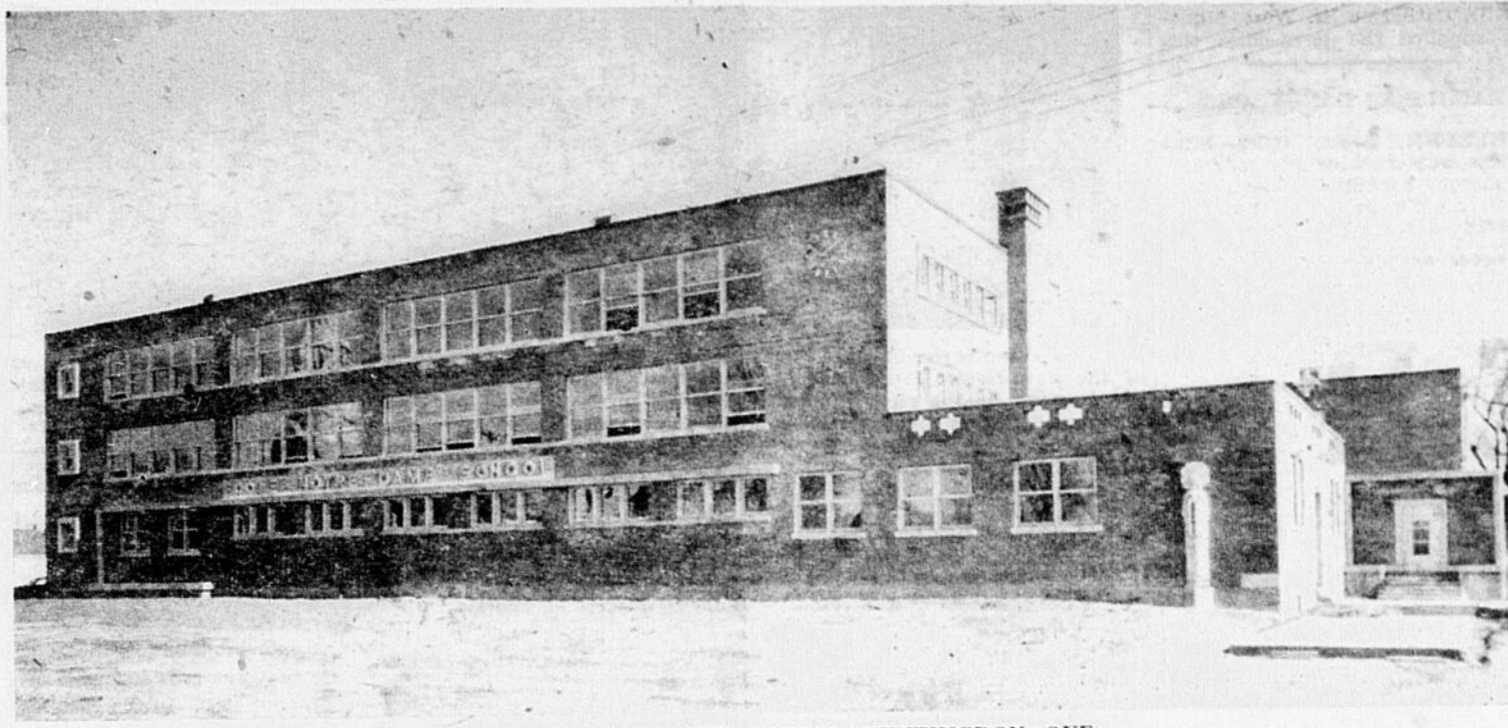
The advantages of such a school are so numerous that it would be practically impossible to elucidate in the space we have available. In the modern school more emphasis is placed on the teaching of household science for girls and manual training for boys and these things cannot be taught in the average small rural school. But in this new school and under consolidation, these things are provided for and the equipment is there with which to teach the children.

The school is large and spacious and provides the best with regard to healthful conditions, lighting and

recreation. On the ground floor after passing through the entrance is a large assembly room with lockers for the children's clothes, all around the walls. This assembly room occupies practically all of the ground floor and therefore allows plenty of space for games and gatherings of all kinds. The entire floor is of cement and colored dark green, which makes it fairly easy to keep clean. The walls are high and the windows are placed high in the walls and there are a great many of them which makes it particularly well lighted in daylight. Wide doors at each end of the room lead to hallways where stairways lead up to the floors above on which the classrooms are situated.

In the front entrance are the washrooms and the manual training room, which at the present time is being used as a music room. At the rear hallway are more washrooms, office and the domestic science room. The domestic science room is very large and the cupboards, sinks and other working facilities are placed across the room at either end. The floor is tiled in grey pattern tiles and the color scheme (as throughout the whole school) is green. All equipment is not yet in position, but when it is, this room will be a commodious place for the girls to learn the rudiments of the science of domesticity.

Leading off from the rear of the ground floor and connected by a hallway with school, are the living quarters for the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Here they have a compact establishment of kitchen, dining room, sitting room, waiting room, phone booth, and office on the ground floor, while upstairs are the dormitories. Also on the ground floor is a beautiful chapel. All throughout is splendidly furnished and polished hardwood forms the floors. The kitchen is fitted upon modern lines with plenty of cupboards, electric range and so forth. A passageway runs



THE NEW NOTRE DAME SCHOOL, HUNTINGDON, QUE.

down the centre, dividing the rooms on the ground floor. The chapel is fitted with a beautiful altar and cross with individual chairs and kneeling stands in light varnished woods. If necessary to increase space in the chapel, two large doors can be opened into the sitting room, thus giving about double the space. While situated so close to the school itself, these quarters are very quiet and restful and the same heating for the school supplies these requirements for the Sisters' quarters.

Also at this end of the school is to be found the basement, the only part of the school that is actually below ground level. Here are the large boilers that supply the hot water that heats the entire building and another boiler that supplies hot water for the taps, etc. The furnaces are oil fired and automatic. Another part of this basement has been set aside and will be later used as a cafeteria, where some 250 pupils will be served hot lunches on school days.

The halls and stairways are finished in terrazo and the stairways lead up from each of the hallways. On the first and second floors are the sixteen classrooms, eight on each

floor. These rooms are 35 by 32 feet in size, with windows down all of one side of the room. The artificial lighting is electrical incandescent type. Each room is equipped with a public address system over which calls can be made or instructions issued. A new departure in the way of blackboards is used throughout in that the blackboards are "green". They are known as "Nusite" boards and are made of a glass material which is colored green. White chalk shows up very well on them and they are supposed to be restful on the eyes, thus being helpful in conserving the eyesight of the pupils. The framework around the boards is wood and also painted a light green. Each of the classrooms is fitted with individual natural finished desks and chairs, which add to the comfort of the pupils. The floors of the classrooms are covered with asphalt tiles carried out in varied patterns and color schemes. The teacher's desk is placed on a raised rostrum giving her a full view of the class at all times. The windows are known as "Sull-Sash", that is they have a double glass which eliminates the necessity of having storm windows during the winter months.

The classrooms on each floor are divided by a long corridor running the entire length of the building and thus one side of each classroom faces the outside of the building. It is on this side that the windows are placed and allows for almost one side of each classroom be composed of windows. Venetian blinds are used at these windows, which allow the air to circulate when the windows are open, a sufficient amount of light to penetrate, yet keeps the room cool when sun is hot.

On each floor is a room where children may obtain medical attention in case of accidents or sickness while at school. They can also rest here if suffering sickness of any kind, until they can be removed to their homes.

The building is "L" shaped and approximately 175 feet long by 55 feet wide. It is three-storey or about 40 feet high. The roof is of the flat variety with sufficient slope for water to run off and finished in tar and gravel. It is of fireproof construction being made of reinforced concrete with outside walls finished in brick and terra cotta tile. Inside the walls are finished in plaster throughout. A separate entrance is made for entry from the outside

to the living quarters of the Sisters. The name of the school is set in stone blocks just above the first line of windows on that part of the building facing York Street. There is also a clock on this side and a statue at that corner near the entrance to Sisters' quarters. The size of the assembly room on the ground floor is approximately 50 feet by 75 feet.

The contractors for building the school were B.G.L. Engineers and Builders Ltd., Montreal, while the following either did work or supplied the material as sub-contractors: Labege and Laonde, Huntingdon, heating and plumbing contract; G. D. Goodfellow, Huntingdon, did plastering; Georges Lacompte, Valleyfield, electrical contract; Fred Labege, Huntingdon, painting contract; P. J. Feeny, Huntingdon, supplied and installed Flintkote Asphalt Tile; Marchand Freres, Huntingdon, supplied the desks; Braithwaite Bros., Huntingdon, supplied the brick; Builders' Supply and Feeds Ltd., Huntingdon, supplied the lumber and cement; National Window Products Ltd., 10729 St. Denis St., Montreal, Sull-Sash installation contract; Martineau Cut Stone Co. Ltd., 5000-13th Ave., Rosemount, (Continued on page 2)

### History of Notre Dame School

The biography of a school is necessarily the biography of many lives; it is one of the most glorious epics that can be written and a story that can have no ending. For how can the influence of the school be other than deep and far-reaching when its mission is to educate, to elevate, to imbue with the highest and most solid principles of right living the citizens of tomorrow? Such is our thought as we look upon the imposing edifice, Notre Dame School, the culmination of almost a century of sacrifice, painstaking labor, and untiring labor in the field of Catholic education in Huntingdon.

As in all great works, the origins of the present Notre Dame School were humble and obscure. In 1862, four Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame of Montreal came to St. Joseph's Parish, Huntingdon, to establish a boarding and day school for girls. The Catholic population at that time was not large; there were few pupils, and extreme poverty was the daily companion of the foundresses. For years it seemed as if their work was not destined to prosper and must be discontinued, until, in 1867, a visit from the Bishop, Monsignor Ignace Bourget, set a seal of approval on the apparently impossible undertaking, and encouraged the parish to struggle on in its efforts to maintain the school. Said the venerated Bishop:

"The principal fruit that you should derive from the excellent education that you receive within these hallowed walls is that you become animated with a firm, enlightened zeal to maintain the religious principles that are here inculcated into your young lives."

The year 1881 left a profound impression on the little parish, for the Sisters, because of the very few pupils and lack of funds, were obliged to leave Huntingdon and return to Montreal. Their absence, however, was short, for two years later, improved conditions and the urgent entreaties of the parishioners made their happy return possible. There was a marked increase in the number of boarding and day pupils, and a complete course in both French and English was offered, including music, plain and fancy sewing, and all the accomplishments considered necessary for a young lady of those days. From that time the work of education

went on without interruption; class after class was equipped morally and mentally to face the beckoning world, and one after another the "golden years" of the old Convent slipped by.

Then, on January 23, 1943, disaster struck. The entire Convent was completely destroyed by fire, and with it was written the last chapter in the life of the old boarding school, so dear to those who have lived within its walls. All the boarders returned to their homes, and it was decided that in the future the classes would be placed under a School Commission. The "Presbyterian Residence" served as school for the remainder of the year, and during the summer that followed, the parochial hall and a garage were transformed into classrooms. There, despite many difficulties and adverse conditions, teachers and pupils carried on for seven years—their lot lightened by the hope and vision of the school that was to be. In 1946, boys were admitted for the first time to the English High School, and 1950 saw the first boy graduate. During the course of this same year, on April 11th, the first sod was turned toward the erection of Notre Dame School, and February, 1951, beheld the entire seventeen classes, composed of youngsters from town and country, joyously installed in the new building.

For this is what consolidation means—children of town and country, children of every age, every size, every description, pouring happily out of seven school buses into their comfortable, spacious school five days a week. It means that the benefits of a better and richer education are at the disposal of every child of St. Joseph's Parish and its vicinity. It means, in short, the greater good for the greater number. A glance at the following statistics will prove this statement. On opening day, 1862, only four scholars registered; in 1899, 42 pupils were enrolled; 102 pupils were in the school's register in 1905; in 1948, there were but 190 students; and the present year records a total of 500. The future of a nation is in its youth, and that youth, every member of it, must be made ready for the future. This is the purpose and aim of our consolidated school.

And so at last a dream is realized. (Continued on page 4)

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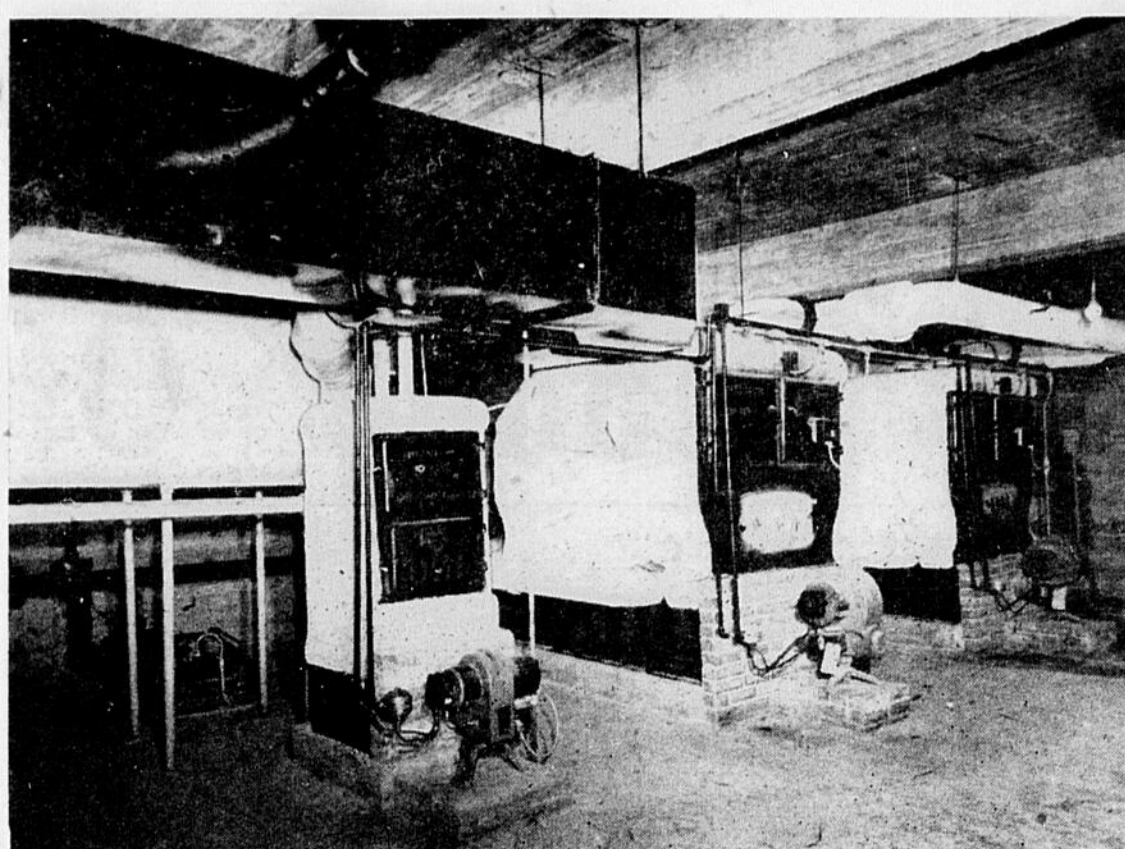
New School...

(Continued from page 1)

Montreal, supplied the stone, sills, statuary; J. Albert Leduc Ltd., 88 Nicholson St., Valleyfield, supplied the sash and doors; Phillibert Bedard Ltd., 1065 Papineau Ave., Montreal, roofing contract; Westeel Products Co. Ltd., 4107 Richelieu, Montreal, supplied the lockers and steel partitions; Canadian Terrazzo and Marble Company Ltd., 9975 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, terrazzo contract; Vitrociment Co. Ltd., 11 Jean Talon St., Montreal, supplied the Vitrociment; Consolidated Glass Ltd., 1017 William St., Montreal, glass, glazing and blackboards in glass contracts; Lalonde et Valois, Consulting Engineers, 606 Cathcart St., Montreal, supplied reinforcing steel; Montreal Terra-Cotta Ltd., 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, supplied the terra-cotta tile.

BACKFIRES DANGEROUS

WEYBURN, Sask. (CP)—Mike Babiarz was cranking his car when the motor backfired. The crank handle hit him in the face, piercing his right cheek.



Seen above is the Furnace Room in the basement of the new Notre Dame School, Huntingdon. The two furnaces to the right supply the heating to the school and Sisters' living quarters, while the smaller one supplies the hot water for the taps, etc. All are oil fired and automatic in operation. This installation was done by Laberge and Lalonde, Plumbing and Heating contractors of Huntingdon.

What Young Canadians Should Know About Their Government

Contributed by Chateauguay Valley Teachers' Association

Perhaps the first thing that young Canadians should know about their government is that it is theirs. Moreover, if it is their government, they are responsible for it, since possession involves responsibility. It has been wisely said, "Those who have responsibility without rights are slaves; those who have rights without responsibilities are parasites."

To some of you the government may seem a far-away, nebulous thing with which you have little concern. This should not be. Government is not the monopoly of any one section of the country, nor is it exclusively the concern of those who govern us. It is our concern, our responsibility, our trust. It is only when we, the people, forget this responsibility and neglect this trust that evils creep in and freedoms won by our forefathers through so many years of struggle, are in danger. Moreover, if we shirk our responsibilities as citizens, what right have we to complain if our country is not governed to our taste?

Before we can wisely shoulder our responsibilities as citizens of a democracy, we must understand

the working of this government which is our servant.

First we might ask ourselves what is the purpose of government. For one thing, it makes our laws; this is its legislative function. Then it administers these laws, and raises and spends money for this purpose; this is its executive function. Thirdly, through its courts, it brings to justice those who break its laws; this is its judicial function. Moreover, in a democracy, it serves as a forum where the people, through their elected representatives, may express freely their opinions concerning what is to be done.

No boy or girl of high school age needs to be told that there are three types of government: municipal, provincial and federal. Since municipal government is nearest us, let us examine this type first. We find it functioning in our own community as town or city council. Its members may be known to some of us. They were elected by the property owners and ratepayers to transact the business of the town. The laws they pass and the decisions they make touch our community life at every point, for they deal with education, health, sanitation, safety and recreation.

In spite of the fact that the work of the town council is so important to all members of the community, few citizens give it a thought. Many who might do so fail to vote when an election is held. Council meetings which are open to the public are attended only on rare occasions. It is often extremely difficult to find persons willing to serve as councillors or school commissioners. All this means that we, the people, are neglecting our responsibilities and are not giving our more public-spirited "servants" the support they deserve.

When we move on to Quebec, to observe our provincial parliament, we find a much more imposing set-up housed in an old and stately building. At the head of the government is the lieutenant-governor, appointed and paid by the federal government. Next is the legislative council, whose members are appointed for life, and last, but most important of all, is the legislative assembly elected by the people.

The business of the provincial parliament is, as you would expect, to look after provincial matters, education, hospitals, asylums, prisons, public lands, marriage, property and civil rights. As you can see, these are all matters of importance to individuals and to the conduct of business. In spite of this, we, the people, pay far too little attention to the work of this governing body. This is particularly true, sorry to say, of the English in the province. Just because we English are a minority in Quebec, is no reason why we should assume no responsibility for the way in which its business is conducted. Moreover, the English in the Province of Quebec have an important two-fold obligation: to interpret to the rest of Canada the thought and the culture of our French-Canadian fellow citizens, and to aid these same fellow-citizens to assume their proper role in the life of Canada as a whole.

And so we come to the federal government at Ottawa. A federal government, as you know, is a central government, over and above those in the various provinces, a government whose duty it is to look after the business of the country as a whole. The federal government probably arouses the interest of the average Canadian more than any other ruling body. Perhaps it is well that this is so, since this body alone can teach us to think and to act as Canadians.

The machinery of the federal government is quite similar to that of the Quebec provincial government. It consists of a governor-general, appointed by the King on the advice of the Canadian government, the Senate, whose members are appointed for life by the Prime Minister and his cabinet, and the House of Commons whose members are elected by the people for a possible term of five years. In addition to the Senate and the House of Commons there is the Cabinet, mentioned above, the most important body of all. At its head is the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the party having the majority in the House of Commons. The other members are chosen by him, usually from among those members of his party holding seats in the House of Commons. The members of the Cabinet are thus representatives of the people. Each of the more experienced members of

(Continued on page 3)

Activities At St. Joseph's

The pupils' annual entertainment, last Friday was a great success. At the entertainment in the afternoon, the hall was crowded with over 600 boys and girls. In the evening there were over 200 people in attendance. The parents were pleased with the performance of their children. The boys did well and the choir made a hit with "Les Petite Maussillons." While singing, they marched and performed drills. Their three other songs were well enacted. The five boy-rabbits pleased the audience.

CONGRATULATIONS

to the Parishioners of St. Joseph and The Huntingdon Catholic School Board on the official opening of the

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**What Young...**

(Continued from page 2)  
 the Cabinet is put in charge of one of the various departments of government; thus there is a Minister of Finance, a Minister of External Affairs, etc. The few remaining out portfolio. These share in the general work of the Cabinet. And this work is indeed very heavy. The Cabinet draws up most of the bills to be presented to parliament, and conduct the greater part of the business of the country. In times of emergency it may even pass laws for the country without consulting the House of Commons. Such laws are called "orders-in-council". It is easy to understand that this is a most powerful body. How then can we, the people, keep it within our control?  
 Above we observed that each member of the Cabinet must hold a seat in the parliament, which means that he is the chosen representative of some electoral district. We also

stated that most of the bills brought before the House of Commons were drawn up and introduced by the Cabinet. These are called government bills. If one of these bills is defeated which happens when more than half of the members of the House of Commons vote against it, the whole Cabinet has to resign. In this case two courses are possible: the Governor-General may call upon the Leader of the Opposition to form a cabinet and continue with the business of government, or an election may be called. In this case the people have an opportunity to express their opinion. If they approve of the policy of the party which introduced the bill, they return that party to power. If they do not approve, that party is defeated and their opponents form a Cabinet. For this reason the members of a cabinet are always very careful to introduce no bill which they do not think will meet with the approval of the majority of the representatives of the people.  
 Some of you may still be thinking, "All this is a very long way off.



Above is a typical classroom in the new Notre Dame School, Huntingdon, showing the tiled floor, large amount of window space, the vestibule blinds and the "musite" blackboard which is made of glass and is green in colour. A somewhat different style of desk is used in this room to most of the classrooms in the school.

Where do we actually come in? To answer this question we need to know something about the great political parties, and how they operate.

Ever since you have known anything about the government of our country you have heard about the Liberals and the Conservatives. They are the oldest political parties. Younger than either of these is the C.C.F. party, and younger still, the Bloc Populaire. The aim of each of the political parties is to win an election, for this will give them an opportunity to govern the country. Each party has a rather different idea of how the country should be run. Their plan for carrying out the work of government is called their policy and the statement of



While the above is not intended to be used as a classroom, it is being pressed into service at the present as such. Eventually it will be used as a laboratory for teaching chemistry and such subjects. The high school boys are making use of it at this time.

their policy is known as their political platform.

Belonging to these parties are men and women in every constituency who are organized to carry out the work of the party: to help formulate the policy of the party, and to make that policy known, to raise funds for advertising and to support their candidates in an election.

From time to time a convention is held at which a national leader is chosen and the party platform drawn up. Before an election local conventions are held throughout the country to choose candidates to stand for election and to plan the election campaign.

Now this is where you, and I, and all of us come in. Having compared the platforms of all the various parties and made our choice of that which seems best suited to further the welfare of our country, we can then join that party and make our contribution to its work. Instead of remaining outside, to bewail the faults of party politics, we should get inside and do all we can to better conditions. Inevitably we shall find others who are as determined on improvement as we are.

Sometimes it so happens that the candidate chosen by the party convention seems unsuited to represent us, what then can be done? A group of honest and resolute people can get together, choose a candidate and contribute funds to support his election. For on nomination day any candidate presenting a nomination paper signed by ten voters and accompanied by a deposit fee of \$200.00 has the right to stand for nomination.

But helping to elect a suitable candidate is not our sole duty as citizens. We must still watch as best we can how he represents us in parliament and how the business of the country is conducted. A more or less accurate and detailed account of parliamentary debates can be found in the press. National magazines like MacLeans and Toronto Saturday Night carry comments on the important measures before parliament. In Saskatchewan a new procedure is being tried out, whereby the debates of the provincial parliament are broadcast for an hour each day. For the federal government by far the most complete and accurate account is found in Hansard, the stenographic account of each day's deliberations in the House of Commons. The subscription price is moderate, but the time required to read the voluminous report is greater than the average citizen has to give. The sanest solution, it seems, has been arrived at by certain study groups which have divided up the necessary reading among their members and then pooled the information thus gathered.

In closing this brief account of how our country is governed, we may return to our starting point in the possessive pronoun. Every young Canadian should remember that Canada is his country, that those who govern Canada are his representatives, and that, in consequence, a responsibility rests upon his shoulders. When this responsibility is ignored by a large body of the people, democracy is in danger, and

**Ste. Agnes**

**W. A. Meeting**  
**ST. AGNES** — The March meeting of the Zion United Church Women's Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, March 28th, at the manse with Mrs. Hagar, and a fair attendance of members.  
 The President, Miss Thelma McMillan, conducted the meeting, and Mrs. R. G. Stevens led the devotional period. The ladies are planning an evening's entertainment to be held on Friday evening, April 20th, in the Church hall. On this occasion, two visiting groups, one from Fort Covington, N.Y., and one from Bombay, N.Y., are each staging a half hour play, and there will also be several other miscellaneous items by local home talent to round out a full evenings entertainment. A committee was appointed to look after the sale of refreshments that night. This entertainment has a "Hands Across the Border" flavour to it as the Dundee ladies have prepared a half-hour play entitled, "Not a Man in the House," which they are taking to Bombay and Fort Covington. Because of the fact that this play has previously been staged here at Dundee, other items are substituting for it here on the 20th.  
 Mrs. William Fleming, secretary of the local Blue Cross Branch, reported through the President, Miss McMillan, that she was prepared to take in new members up until the 20th of April. Anyone who desires to enter as a new member of this organization or any

who are desirous of changing their present policies are advised to contact Mrs. Fleming before the deadline date.  
 Mrs. Sutton, as head of the Work Committee, gave out knitting and sewing which is to be completed before the Fall Bazaar.  
 Supper and a social hour followed the business meeting.  
 Mr. Cameron Fleming of Toronto, Ont., spent the Easter recess with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fleming.  
 Miss Elizabeth McNeil spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Fern Sutton.  
 Mrs. Jack Meloche, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Davidson and family, also of Montreal, were week-end guests at the same home.

the political freedom for which our fathers fought is at stake, for it has been truly said that the greatest danger to democracy is the ignorant, ill-informed and indifferent voter.

**Our BEST WISHES**  
 go out to all who had  
 a hand in making possible  
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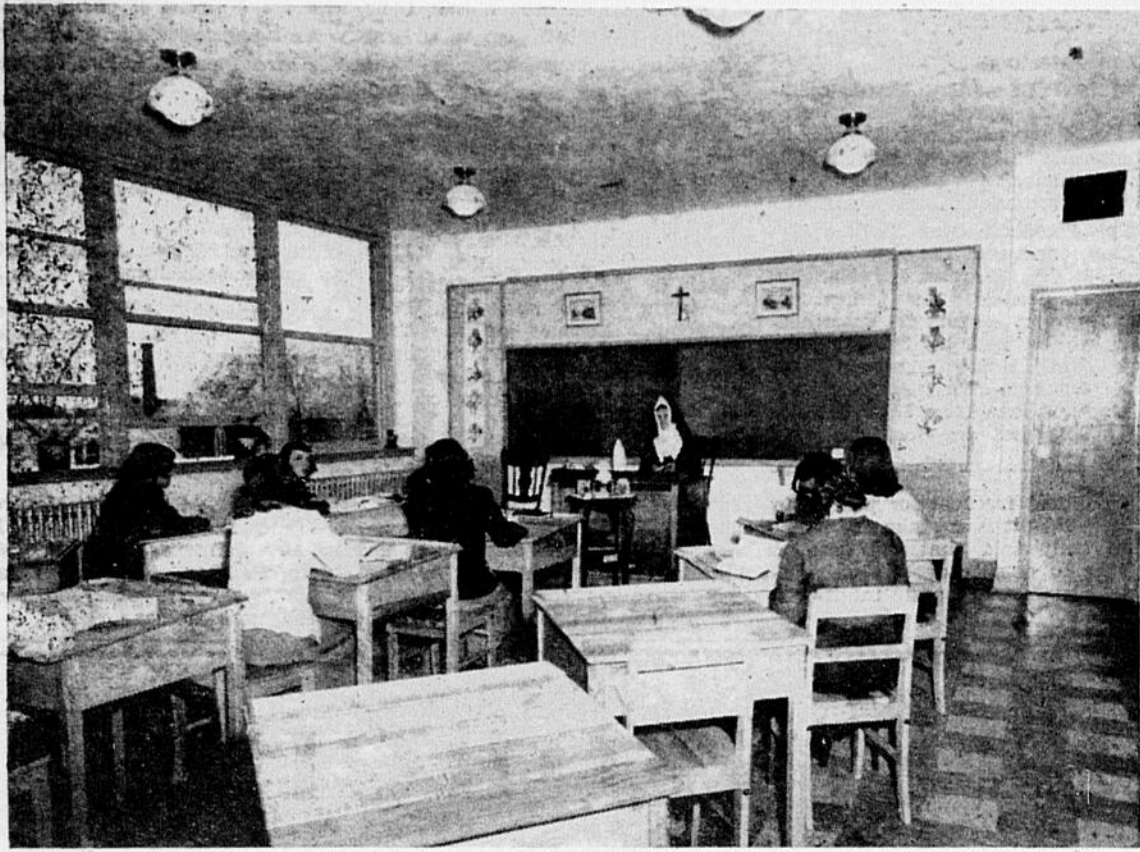
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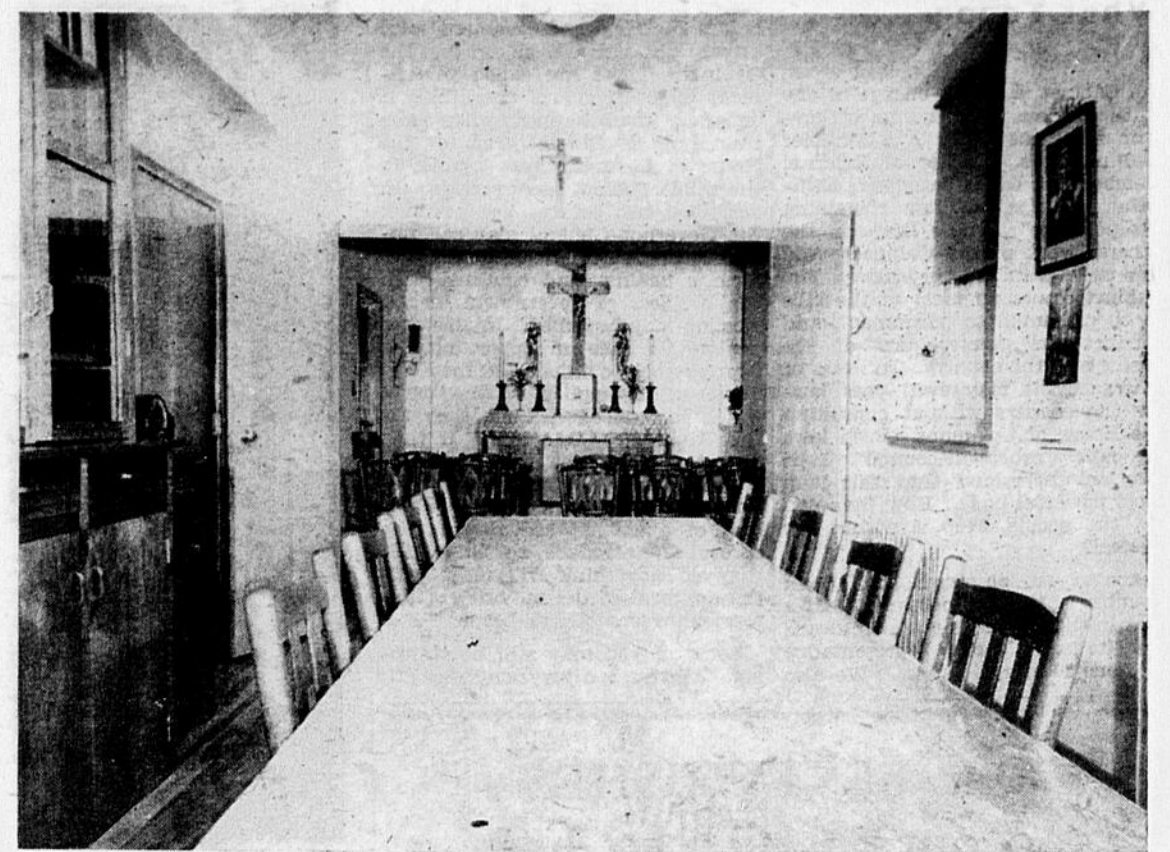
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Above is a view of a classroom for the high school girls of the Notre Dame School. A good view of the desks can be seen here showing the degree of comfort with which the pupils are able to study. One of the Sisters is shown in charge of the class.



A view of the very fine Chapel in the background of the picture and in the foreground the sitting room for the sisters in the living quarters for the sisters which is attached to the school. The chapel is well equipped as is the balance of rooms throughout.

# We Wish to Congratulate

The Parishioners of St. Joseph and The Huntingdon Catholic School Board on the official opening of the new

**NOTRE DAME SCHOOL**  
HUNTINGDON

## Robidoux Meat Market

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### Hemmingford

Hemmingford School

**Annual Event**  
The pupils who took part in the Public Speaking Contest, with their variety of subjects chosen, were a delight to the W.I. audience. There was a noticeable shortage of boys. One mousy little fellow stood out among the trim young figures with their shining hair and nice personalities. All received prizes. Following is a list of the speakers: Seniors, in order of merit—  
1. Erna Martin—Variety Revue.  
2. Ethel Cookman—My Favourite Sport.  
3. Norma Wallace—The Academy Award.  
4. Andrea MacNaughton—Football's Finest Hour.  
5. Shirley Cookman—Wayne and Shuster.  
6. Rita Vaillancourt—The Alaska Highway.  
7. Elsie Greer—Robert Louis Stevenson.  
8. Heather Rutherford—The Stone of Scone.  
Juniors, in order of merit—  
1. Betty Miller—Flour.  
2. Irene McAdam—Our Family.  
3. Elsie Hadley—The Robin.  
4. Allan Kyle—How I got home from school.  
5. Florence Brown—Canada's MacKenzie King.

**Hemmingford W.I.**  
A very entertaining afternoon was spent on Wednesday, April 4th, in the United Church Hall, when the Hemmingford W.I. met. Many members and guests were present. Mrs. Ernest Martin, the new president, was in the chair.

Conveners gave interesting reports. A Quiz on Home Economics was added. The highlight of the afternoon was the Annual Public Speaking Contest of the School Pupils. The roll call was "An interesting fact about Denmark."

Mr. Walter Keady showed a film entitled "Portage".  
Judges for the contest were Mrs. M. B. Fisher, Mrs. Harold Palmer, Mrs. R. J. M. Reid and Mrs. Allister Somerville. Mrs. Reid gave the decision of the judges for the Seniors and Mrs. Somerville did the same for the juniors. Both made helpful criticisms. Prizes, donated by W.I. members, were presented by Mrs. S. D. Cunningham.

The hostesses were Mrs. Herbert Berrington, Mrs. Mabel Keady and Mrs. H. Rutherford. Several members assisted the hostesses.

**Athelstan**  
Mrs. Myrtle Stewart has been a guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Jesty and their family at Comox for a few days this past week.

Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anders were Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrenson and daughters, Anne and Jane, and Mrs. J. Toole, all of Montreal and Mrs. G. Smiles of Dewittville.

The Parishioners of St. Joseph and the Huntingdon Catholic School Board are to be congratulated on the Official Opening of the New

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to The Parishioners of St. Joseph, The Huntingdon Catholic School Board on the official opening of the New

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### History of Notre Dame School

(Continued from page 1)

the dream of a few men of foresightedness and energy—men like Reverend Father Pigeon, Mr. Cappiello, the members of the School Board, and the numerous other generous benefactors of education. To these our appreciation and gratitude can never be appropriately and sufficiently expressed. Theirs, however, is a living tribute and memorial, not just in brick and stone, but in flesh and blood, in the countless youth that will march steadily and perseveringly through their formative years in Notre Dame School and step forth, worthy and valuable members of society, eager and able to serve, in the highest sense of the word, their God and their country.

### Ste. Agnes

Rifle Tournament

The second annual Province of Quebec Rifle Association Indoor meet at the 17th. Hussars Armory, Côte des Neiges Road, was held last week-end, March 29th-April 1st.

Those attending from the local Rifle Club included, Messrs. George Sutton and Rowat McGibbon who were present for the whole week-end, and Messrs. George McFarlane, Billy Tannahill, Clarence Platt, Vernon Elster, Lisle Waterson and Danny McFarlane.

In the Expert Class, one of the local riflemen in the person of Mr. George Sutton, ranked 3rd in the aggregate score.

In the team match, the boys felt that they had failed to come up to the standard set by them at last summer's annual outdoor match at Lachine when the local team attained 2nd place in the province wide finals, so they really felt that they had "slipped" badly this time for some reason or other. Better luck next time, boys!

Mrs. William McPherson and Miss Margie McPherson, Messrs. Keith, Garth and Hugh McPherson also Mrs. Robert Arnold motored to Montreal on Sunday and visited with Mr. McPherson, who is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital where he has been undergoing a number of tests and treatments. His condition is reported as being quite favourable.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sutton and Fern were Sunday guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sutton. They were also callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brooks and family.

### Staff - Notre Dame School

The following are the members of the staff of Notre Dame School for the year 1950-1951:

Sister Saint Marie Rose, Directress

FRENCH SECTION	
Sister Saint Claude Marie	Grades 10 and 11
Sister Saint Marcel Martyr	Grades 6 and 7
Sister Saint Croix du Sauveur	Grade 5
Miss C. Caza	Grade 4 (Girls)
Miss H. Brisson	Grade 4 (Boys)
Mrs. A. Daoust	Grade 3 (Girls)
Sister Saint Marcel Maria	Grade 3 (Boys)
Mrs. R. Soucisse	Grade 2 (Girls)
Miss M. Taillefer	Grade 2 (Boys)
Miss A. Hurteau	Grade 1 (Girls)
Sister Saint Irene Maria	Grade 1 (Boys)
Mrs. A. Leduc	
ENGLISH SECTION	
Sister Saint Lucille of Jesus	Grades 10 and 11
Miss M. Pease	Grades 8 and 9
Sister Saint Daniel of the Redeemer	Grades 5, 6 and 7
Miss M. Walsh	Grades 4 and 5
Miss R. McCarthy	Grades 1 and 2

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