

## Falling Leaf Time Is Fall Clothes Time

—and a mighty good time to consider GILMOUR "Ready" clothes.

These clothes—in view of the unusual conditions now existing—are better values than we can now obtain.

They are made by the best manufacturers in Canada—from good cloths carefully selected by ourselves—in medium up-to-date styles.

Overcoats, Suits and Fall Raincoats have just come in—a "look in" might be profitable to us both.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

ships (a) church, (b) community (c) board of directors, (d) fellow workers.

1 to 12:30 p. m.—Members of the executive. The association, its policy, its method of business, go to work with the community.

2 to 4:30 p. m.—Members of committee, these opportunities for service, the hope, the hindrance.

4:30 to 6 p. m.—A social hour. 8 p. m.—Gathering of girls, members and friends (teen age girls only); talk on social hygiene, address—"The Association Girl of the Future."

Tuesday, 3 p. m.—Meeting of the board. What share has the association in the reconstruction of national life? What is the field of the association? The policy?

5 p. m.—The quiet hour. 8 p. m.—Public meeting. Address: "Girls' Work Movement." Healthy Girls.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 3.—Negotiations which have been in progress for some time between the North America Antismoking and Reducing Company, which have been in progress of organization in New York, and the Canadian Antismoking Company, Ltd., owners of the Lake George Mines, by which Antismoking mines near this city were to be sold, were said today, to be at the point of being broken off.

Walter P. Dixon, of New York, promoter of the new company, is at the Banker House and he admitted today that a deadlock had been reached over the terms which might result in the new company abandoning the project. Mr. Dixon's plans had called for the erection of a new plant, plant costing probably \$250,000.

## TO MEN

Be a Strong, Husky, Man. Without Drugs.

The attached coupon entitles you to one illustrated copy of my pocket companion and guide for the restoration of lost strength. (See description below.) Upon hearing from you, this valuable little book of private information for men will be sent by return mail in plain, sealed envelope. Please call or write today.

There is a new and marvelous method for restoring lost manly strength, for renewing vigor, which every man should know of, a self-restorer which operates without the use of drugs or medicines, a new way to treat yourself. See description below.

It is not one day older than he actually is at your age, if you are young or elderly, if I can show you, reader, how you, your system, nerves and blood the very have been drained and which is vigorous and capable again, then I have a special strength, and how you can again be as powerful as you first were. Hence your capacity as the biggest, fullest of your acquaintance.

The restoration of manly strength, to the light-weight VITALIZER. Appliances of the VITALIZER, with a tremendous demand, and all over the world. This little VITALIZER, is comfortably tucked on the so small and so compact that even a at you were wearing it. If, however, it is not small in power, for it generates VIGOR or NERVE ENERGY, and into your blood, organs and nerves to do is to lead a decent, manly life, then use the VITALIZER, nothing and the VITALIZER does for you what no, then all the pain or weakness will be back—possibly from the first night's a strong, vigorous, manly, capable or weakness. Please remember, I am here VITALIZER, but merely request you described below, a section of which this VITALIZER, and gives you its you may know what intelligent young, re saying about it.

## Book You Get Free

let (pocket size) was compiled by me to answer questions which are asked privately and who seeks personal advice personally he wishes to overcome. The book reproduction, contains much that a boy or girl fully describes my VITALIZER, one to use in your own case, should be remembered, the book is sent absolutely free. Why not write for a copy today?

Street, Toronto, Ont.

me your book as advertised, free.

Name

Address

## SCHOOL LIFE SHOULD BE MADE PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE FOR ALL THE CHILDREN

The Public School Question of the Day is One Deserving the Best Thought and Keenest Consideration of All—Future of Every Community Depends Upon Its Young Men and Young Women and the Children Should be Properly Trained Now.

(By M. N. Cockburn, K. C.)

The falling off in attendance, at our public schools, after the seventh and eighth grades have been reached by the pupils enrolled, seems to suggest the necessity of searching for the cause and, if a remedy can be found, vigorously applying that remedy. The principle of free schools and free education for all there great up to a prescribed standard is essentially democratic, inasmuch as it is intended to establish an equality among all boys and girls at a certain time in their lives in point of preparation to perform successfully their part in the broader school of life, where the real tasks of manhood and womanhood are keenly contested and where the will be exemplified the other principle of the "survival of the fittest." Every parent owes a duty to the children for whose distance they are responsible, and any neglect of that duty will be penalized by the forfeiture of all claim to good citizenship; and every child owes obedience to the parents who properly train and guide it, fairly to win and worthily to maintain its place in the world when it has reached manhood or womanhood's estate.

The future of every country, as well as of every community, must depend upon its young men and young women, hence the most valuable asset of any community is its children. In that connection the principle has been, correctly laid down as a part of the lesson scripta that the children must be regarded as the wards of the state and the state must assume the responsibility of the guardianship of its children, to foster and protect them in their physical and mental growth and development and protect them in their lives and liberties under such conditions that there will be no impediment to their attaining the full status of maturity of which they are capable. This principle is strongly asserted in our free school system, insofar as the state provides the system and methods of education of mental development and provides the means for paying the expense of putting into effect this system and methods so provided. The principle of state guardianship over the children and the rights and responsibilities thereunder are further evidenced in our school system by those conditions which provide the machinery for enforcing attendance at the public schools even in opposition to the will of the parent.

Now, for the purpose of this discussion, let us start out with the thought that we represent an important part of the state or community and that the state or community is guardian of our children and therefore, we, collectively and individually have an unshirkable duty to perform in the education and development of every child of school age in our own community. Taking that principle for our hypothesis, we must naturally follow up the trial to discover how the guardian is discharging its obligations to its ward and how the ward is behaving towards the guardian, and in doing this we must necessarily limit ourselves to the conditions that exist in our own community.

In the matter of providing the system and methods of education the opportunities for attending school, the facilities for mental development and in providing the means for paying the expenses of carrying on the work, it could not be said that the guardian has not been mindful of its trust and reasonably generous in its provisions. School buildings have been provided for the accommodation of the school children and a staff of teachers, the best that are to be had in the province, employed to teach those who attend the schools, and the guardian has thus said to the ward "Come all ye who seek for knowledge." To that command from the guardian, I do not think the ward has shown a fair degree of obedience, but such obedience, cannot be considered complete if attendance ceases with the school work of Grade VII or Grade VIII, and our free school law falls in its objects and purposes and the efforts and expenditures of the guardian fall short of the true objective just to whatever extent the ward falls in obedience before completing the work of Grade XI.

In providing school buildings and efficient teachers to preside over the different departments, the guardian has gone a long way in fulfilling his duties and responsibilities to the ward, but perhaps not the entire distance that is expected or it may be, is actually required. There would seem to be a delinquency unless school life has been made sufficiently attractive to inspire in the ward a real love for school life and school work. In this connection, the responsibilities of guardianship must rest where they belong.

Under ordinary and proper conditions, home should be the happiest and most attractive place on earth, for every child, but next after the home, school should be the place where conditions will be found more satisfactory and congenial to the boys and girls of school age than any other place and as far as possible free from everything that is repugnant, repulsive or distasteful, but in every way conducive to spiritual, physical and mental growth and development.

To secure such conditions and results environment should be the first consideration. Pupils who go to school from comfortable or luxurious homes, should not discover so great a contrast in their surroundings as would create a dislike for the place where they spend so much of their youthful lives, either for sanitary, hygienic or other reasons, and those who go from homes of more modest pretensions should find the environment so

especially attractive as to be irresistible. This would make it imperative that our school rooms should be light, airy, well ventilated, clean, and, as far as possible be made to present the appearance of a well kept and well managed home, to which the return each morning could be looked upon as a real home coming where a warm welcome awaits all who return and where great joy and comforts will be assured upon their arrival.

The presence of such conditions can not be looked for in the dingy, badly ventilated, unsanitary conditions that must prevail in the antiquated school buildings that were erected half a century ago, and many of which, even then, were not up to the hygienic conditions in vogue at that time, ancient period of time. It is not unnatural, therefore, that school children should look upon such places as houses of detention and show an inclination to shun the same as much as they possibly can. The first duty of a natural parent is to provide, to the full extent of his ability, all needed comforts for his children, and in like manner the guardian must provide for the ward according to the rank and condition in life of the ward. The first impression, in the life of a child, are the impressions that last; the earliest influences are the influences that mould the life and character of the child, and from six to fifteen the school influences are of much importance in the life of every child, hence the great importance of proper environment, proper example, proper precept and all the conditions that will create the best impressions in the minds of the children during their school life.

The parents of this community, or the entire community standing in the places of the public guardian, can ask and answer the question: are the school buildings in this all that can be desired to make school life pleasant and attractive for the children? If so in that respect, the duties of guardianship have been fulfilled; if not, some responsibility for the falling off in public school attendance may be laid at the door of the guardian, which means every parent, and every ratepayer in the school community. If your school buildings are not bright, sanitary, beautiful and attractive, what right would you have to ask the children of the town to risk their bodily health, their physical strength and their personal safety and comfort, by spending the greater portion of their wakeful hours in places of questionable safety or undoubted discomfort?

The writer once had a personal experience in an attempt to persuade a school board and the ratepayers in a school community, to provide suitable school buildings where your unsuitable buildings existed, and it was a revelation to discover how very few there were who considered it at all necessary to make any change from the conditions that existed fifty years ago. They all knew that the then existing buildings were absolutely devoid of any sanitary arrangements and were using dry surface toilets, in very close proximity to the class rooms, which only received attention from the janitor semi-annually, that the buildings, through age, had become impossible to heat and pupils and teachers, during the winter months, were obliged to wear overcoats and top coats to avoid suffering from the cold while in the building, yet they persisted that the old buildings were good enough and it would cost more money than the community could afford, to provide new school buildings, that would be up-to-date and suitable for present day conditions.

It is true that such buildings are expensive and do cost much money; but it is also true that it costs much money to pay doctors, to maintain hospitals and insane asylums, and to bury the dead. It is also true that the loss of a few useful and promising lives is a greater sacrifice for any community than all it would cost to erect an up-to-date building. Yet the item of expense is so often put forward as a reason or an excuse, by certain school

## A Stubborn Cough

Loosens Right Up

This home-made remedy is a wonder for quick results. Easily and cheaply made.

Here is a home-made syrup which millions of people have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It is cheap and simple, but very prompt in action. Under its healing, soothing influence, chest soreness goes, phlegm loosens, breathing becomes easier, tickling in throat stops and you get a good night's peaceful sleep. The usual throat and chest colds are conquered by it in 24 hours or less. Nothing better for bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, throat, hoarse, bronchial asthma or winter coughs.

To make this splendid cough syrup, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup and shake thoroughly. If you prefer, use clarified molasses, honey or corn-syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, you get 15 ounces—a fairly supply—of much better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, known the world over for its prompt healing effect upon the membrane.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## ACHES AND PAINS SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

Famous pain and ache Liniment, kept handy, brings gratifying relief.

Rheumatic twinges ease up soon. So do stiff joints, lame back, neuralgia, overtaxed muscles, and those pains from weather exposure, too—they don't fight long against the counter-irritant Sloan's Liniment produces.

Keep this old family friend handy for instant use—a little penetrates without rubbing, leaving no skin stains, mias, or clogged pores. You ought to keep a bottle handy always.

All druggists. Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment

Keep it handy

their entire school lives.

For infant pupils, school life should be made as nearly home like as possible and the teacher's example and treatment toward the children should inspire in them that confidence and love that would be second only to the confidence in and love for a mother.

They should be made to feel that school is a second home and their teacher a foster mother, to whom they can always go with their tales of joy and sorrow and feel assured of the sympathy and help and comfort that they would receive if at home and on their mother's knee. In this connection does it not seem important that our children should study the first two

(Continued on Page 16)

their entire school lives.

After we have provided school buildings of the most approved and up-to-date design and appointments, the problem of my theme has not been solved, for buildings, left to themselves, are lifeless and soulless things and at best can only be considered as the physical side of the problem, within which must be working out the spiritual side of the subject under discussion.

The next factor of importance, taken in chronological order, in making school life pleasant and attractive to the children, it seems to me, should be the teacher, upon whom much must depend for the likes and dislikes of the children for school life. As first impressions are of paramount importance in the lives of all children, the teachers of kindergarten and primary grades have a great responsibility to the community in which they labor, not so much perhaps in successfully laying the foundation for a future education as in creating in the youthful minds those impressions which will be their governing thoughts throughout

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## The Path to Health

For many thousands of women the Path to Health has certainly been through Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When this great remedy was first introduced, and for many years after, skeptics frowned upon its curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by it has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands—doubt and skepticism have been swept away by a mighty tidal wave, until today this purely vegetable medicine is recognized as the greatest remedy for woman's special ills in the world. This is because it is a wonderful tonic and reconstructer which acts directly and favorably upon the feminine organization and is a specific for that purpose.

Women in All Countries Depend Upon

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



# The Expenditure of \$610,000,000

How the last Victory Loan was spent

For Demobilization

For Trade Extension

BEFORE buying Victory Bonds again you may want to know how Canada used the money you loaned her last year.

Canada borrowed the money to carry on the war and to provide credits for Great Britain and our Allies.

CONSIDERABLY more than one-half of the Victory Loan 1918 was spent on our soldiers. This included \$312,900,000, for paying them, feeding them, bringing them home, separation allowances to their dependents, maintenance of medical services and vocational training schools.

\$59,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1918 was paid on account of authorized Soldiers' gratuities.

\$9,000,000 was spent at Halifax for relief and reconstruction after the disaster.

Other disbursements were not, strictly speaking, expenditures, but National Re-investments.

To Great Britain for example:

\$173,500,000 was loaned for the purchase of our wheat and cereals.	\$30,000,000 for other Foodstuffs
\$9,000,000 for our fish.	\$2,900,000 for Canadian built ships.
	\$5,500,000 to pay other British obligations in Canada.

Making in all, \$220,900,000 advanced to Great Britain.

To our Allies, we loaned \$8,200,000 for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs, raw material and manufactured products.

The Re-investments will be paid back to Canada in due time, with interest.

These credits were absolutely necessary to secure the orders for Canada because cash purchases were impossible.

They have had the effect of tremendously helping agricultural and industrial workers to tide over the depression that would have followed the Armistice, had we not made these credit loans.

As far as money is concerned, 1919 has been, and is still—just as much a war year as 1918. Our main expenditures for war cannot be completed until well on into 1920. Thus another Victory Loan is necessary—Get ready to buy.

# Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.