

Play in Education

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT DURING VACATION—A HOLIDAY
PLAY SCHOOL AT ANDOVER, MASS.—THE AMAZING POSSIBILITIES OF THIS INTERESTING INSTITUTION.

In the summer of 1906 it was resolved to make things interesting for the boys and girls of the town of Andover, Mass. So a play and work school was organized for the summer holidays. Blank forms like the following were circulated:

ANDOVER PLAY SCHOOL
July 15—Aug. 24.
APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.
I wish to attend the Andover Play School. I prefer the following occupations in the order in which I have numbered them:
[Choose five.]
Collections—Minerals, stamps, coins.
* (If you prefer some other, please mention what.)
Cooking—For girls 12 or over.
Drawing.
Field Work—Butterflies, birds, fishes, flowers and ferns.
Gardening—Flowers, vegetables.
Outdoor Games and Plays—Mention your favorite games and plays.
Mechanics—Boats and boat sailing, dam and water wheel, machinery, steam or electric motors.
Dancing—Girls only.
Dramatics—Girls only.
Music—Singing, orchestra, pianos.
Mention the instrument you can play.
Photography—Cameras not furnished.
Sloyd—Basketry, cardboard and paper work (girls and boys under 12), woodwork.
Swimming.
Printing—Boys only.

Each applicant is requested to name any occupation or study that may be preferred to those mentioned above.
Name
Age
School and Grade
I approve of this application.
Parent's Signature

Note.—Applications must be handed in before April 1. The fee for the entire term is 50 cents, and the fee must be paid and a ticket of admission obtained before July 1. If for any reason anyone who has obtained a ticket cannot attend the school, the money will be refunded. But in every case the full fee must be paid for one week's attendance or more.

There are to be three schools: One for boys and girls from 5 to 8 years of age; one for girls from 9 to 14; one for boys from 9 to 14. This application is to be filled out by children 9 and over. Parents may apply for children under 9.

Applications came in promptly and soon passed the hundred mark, when all other applications were refused. There were about 50 applications signed by boys from 9 to 14, about 30 by girls from 9 to 14, and 20 odd by parents for children under 9. The choices of the boys tell in about the following order of preference, yet there was striking uniformity, each occupation having a goodly number of choices. Outdoor games, woodwork, swimming, field work, gardening, printing, orchestra; for the girls, cooking, basketry, field work, outdoor games, dancing, swimming, dramatics, gardening. Drawing was also popular with both boys and girls.

The public school plant was used, the only additions being the sloyd benches and tools, printing presses and type, loaned by the Andover Guild, which organization was the source of financial support. The play school opened at 8:30 a.m., and closed at noon, or as soon thereafter as the children could be driven away to their homes; but some of the children and some of the teachers usually returned in the afternoon. The term lasted six weeks, from about the middle of July to the last week in August. It was the original purpose of the play school to enroll those boys of the community who spent the long summer vacation in the streets, in idleness and in ball games, in inordinate swimming, predatory expeditions and like occupations; but the earnest petitioning of not a few of the best people in the town for the admission of their children finally opened the doors of the school for school children of most excellent home influences.

Perhaps the favorite occupation, on the whole, was the woodwork. There was a complete sloyd outfit and a trained sloyd teacher. No attempt was made to hold the boys to a formal course. The woodwork was to serve as a sort of supply shop for the apparatus used in school. The boys made their own butterfly nets and fish nets.

If We Could Look at the Heart of a Pale-Faced Person!

Few people ever stop to consider what pallor to the countenance means. In the first place it indicates an absence from the blood of the rich, red, life-giving elements so requisite to health; and in the second place it indicates a weakened heart action. These two things act and react. If we could look at the heart of one of these pale-faced people, we would see it flabby, weak and pallid. No wonder they are easily tired, get out of breath quickly, have palpitation, are nervous and downhearted. Their muscles are poor, their stomachs disordered, and their lives are seldom free from misery.

Let them take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills; there is no remedy to equal them for making pale faces rosy, weak hearts and shaky nerves strong, flabby muscles firm, and infusing new hope and ambition into life.

Mr. W. J. Churchill, Lombard, Ont., writes: "I was tired for three years with a weak heart and nervousness. I could not sleep and ever so little food would distress me. I also had faint and dizzy spells, and doctored with three doctors but was growing weaker. After taking three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel as well as ever I did. They are the best pills on earth."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

for the nature work. They made the mounting boards used in mounting the specimens the cases for the permanent collections, developing cages for the caterpillars, aquaria for the fishes, box traps for catching squirrels, etc. If a boy was interested in archery, he made his bow and arrows; if in cricket, a bat; if in kite-flying, a kite; if in making a present for a younger brother or sister, a toy table, perhaps. Mothers, too, reaped the benefits of the school, for a boy often turned from his toy-making to the making of a sleeve-board, ironing board, bread board, shelf, or something else for the house. Sometimes the boys united in making some giant affair of common interest, a log house and ponds were found in the streams and ponds were caught and studied. The work consisted largely of outdoor tramps, but there was also laboratory work, and the description and drawing of the worm, chrysalis and butterfly. Honey-bees in an observation hive, and ants in nests made of school slates covered with glass were watched. Some of the ants' nests were successfully kept and watched for months, one boy keeping a colony all winter. The microscope was frequently used in the laboratory work. Notebooks on fishes were also kept. The interest of the boys was deepest in the gathering and general observation and naming of specimens, the watching and feeding of the fishes, and less in the minute observation, in hunting specimens was often intense. It was no uncommon thing to see a boy, when the school was not in session, alone, with a heavy pail on his arm, a fish net in his hand, seeking some new treasure in his aquarium. Boys who had good luck on these occasions—as, for instance, in catching some handsome speckled trout—would seek the leader in feverish excitement to communicate the great achievement.

The ignorance of many boys whose environment by no means justified their lack of knowledge, was sometimes surprising. A grammar school boy, visiting the school, knew the fishes simply as fishes, being unable with certainty to name a single species. Another boy, who was within one year of a high school, brought to school in high elation one morning some "speckled trout," for the aquarium, which proved to be tiny spotted salamanders, whose legs presented no difficulty to him in his classification. Allied to the nature work was the gardening. A patch of the schoolyard was plowed, and a definite portion allotted to each boy who chose gardening. Vegetables of various kinds were planted. Flowering plants were also entrusted to the boys' care, and were given to the school, and transplanted at the close of the school. The boys reported as having started gardens of their own at home.

The second period of the day, one hour in length, was spent in outdoor play. In one section of the playground in the street, in the rough and profane ball games, in inordinate swimming, predatory expeditions and like occupations; but the earnest petitioning of not a few of the best people in the town for the admission of their children finally opened the doors of the school for school children of most excellent home influences.

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The musically inclined boys were always eager for an orchestra. This took the form of the "Kindersymphonie." The talents and attainments of the boys made the music necessarily crude, but it was much enjoyed by them. The violinists were children who came for the orchestra alone, the play-school boys being confined mainly to time-beating instruments. There was also a class in piano-playing, which met twice a week, the school piano being used in practicing.

The printing department appealed to some as real play. The press served to print the names of the boys in the several departments, the baseball headings, headings for school exercise papers, cards, some billheads, and, best of all, a four-page paper containing compositions by the boys on the work of the various departments, names of prize-trainers, cuts of drawings made in the nature work, lists of specimens captured, and the like.

Besides the drawing and nature work there was a division in drawing for those who preferred it to any other occupation they might have during that period. The work took mainly the form of three large, freehand drawings from objects. This was more nearly allied to the regular school work than that of any other department, unless we accept the library, from which the boys eagerly drew books of

stories, history, or nature for home reading.

The occupations of the girls were very similar to those of the boys in some respects, and very different in others. The girls had no chance at general toy-making, as had the boys, but they cooked, made dolls' hats, dolls' hammocks, and baskets, of rattan and raffia, and did some fancy work. They played their outdoor games, went off on field excursions after ferns or insects, and went swimming. The facilities of most country towns in the matter of swimming for girls are much inferior to those of the city. The girls were very readily found where girls might be taught to swim. One was in a pond near a house, where a good opportunity for dressing was given in a nearby shed. Another was later selected on the Shawheen River. Here the girls went freely, happily and un molested, with their teacher, and several learned to swim in a short time.

Dancing and dramatics occupied a portion of the girls' time, and at the close of the school a play was very successfully given to the public, the proceeds being given to the school.

Some of the girls took gardening on equal terms with the boys, and raised their share of flowers and vegetables, which were in due season appropriated for their homes.

The Murderess of Laporte, Indiana

FOR FIENDISHNESS, MRS. GUNNESS SURPASSES HOCK, BILLIK, HOLMES AND THE GENDERS—SKETCH OF HER CAREER—TWICE MARRIED AND SUSPECTED OF KILLING HER LAST HUSBAND—HOW HER CRIMES CAME TO BE DISCOVERED.

Murderer Holmes, who dealt out death as a druggist does an ordinary prescription; Luetger, of sausage fame, who put his wife under the knives in his factory and destroyed her body in a vat of acid; Kate Bender, who inveigled a man to her sheet-curtained frontier room, where they were knocked on the head by her masculine relatives; Johann Hoch, to whom bigamy became a profession and killing a pastime; Herman Billik, who and his wife ran high in numbers—the homicidal achievements of these past masters of crime and their prototypes pale into insignificance when compared with the apparently proved accomplishments of Mrs. Bell Gunness, of Laporte, Ind. Her widow whose murderous career has startled the world in its disclosure during the past week.

Underlying the course of the tragedies laid bare by police investigation of all these crimes is a common thread of the incentives of lust and avarice. The two incentives are intermingled. But aside from these common presumptions there are presented in the latest discovered case of wholesale murder the incentives of avarice and avarice. Lucrécia Borgia—coarse and avaricious as she undoubtedly was—so thoroughly commingled the faculties of intelligence and strength that she was able, not only mentally, but physically, to set herself to perform the tasks of a monster.

HOLMES CASE ECLIPSED.
The discovery of the bodies of almost a score of presumable victims of this fiendish woman on the ground of her suburban home at Laporte and the developments that undoubtedly will come with further investigation already indicate that this series of crimes will eclipse even the wholesale murders of H. C. Holmes, whose operations extended from Chicago to Philadelphia, and from Indianapolis to Canada. The score of Holmes' victims, as near as it has ever been determined, ran well into the thirties. His operations extended over a considerable period of years, and the unraveling of the black skein of his criminal career consumed the attention of the police of the entire country for many months.

The history of the Bender family, which added another blotch to the bloody history of Kansas, indicates a probable line of descent. A man of thirty innocent inchoate and a woman of 20 persons who lost their lives through a woman's wiles and because they were the possessors of money.

Hoch and Billik embarked on the matrimonial sea as the quickest course to the goal of easy living. Hoch, already paid the penalty of his presumption against the established laws of the commonwealth and of humanity.

But now comes, in a peaceable community disclosure which made the history of the Bender family, Luetger, and their ilk appear infinitesimal.

WOMAN MASTER OF CRIME.
In the present case, the disclosures of which have made the world stand agape, the preponderance of evidence so far uncovered indicates that the supreme master of criminality was a woman, who superficially was coarse, almost vulgar, and not accredited even by those who knew her best with even average intelligence.

Yet this woman, it now appears, has been able to outwit for many years her neighbors and the police of several communities. In her suburban home near Laporte there is no question but that she did to death at least four and disposed of their remains in various parts of the sixty-acre farm adjoining the home.

There is yet grave question whether or not Mrs. Gunness had accomplices. Opinion is divided, but the preponderance of evidence lends color to the belief that the "horror house," from which the bodies of an as yet untold number of victims were taken and without ceremony dumped into holes in the barnyard or thrown into vaults, was the celebrated house for a band of murderers whose principal scene of operation was Chicago and other of the larger cities, and with whom Mrs. Gunness, herself formerly a Chicago woman, was closely connected.

Still another theory, which many supporters would indicate that a man himself committed all the crimes, disposed of the bodies of her victims

While the conditions in Andover were favorable for carrying on a school like that described, they were by no means unusual. I have yet to see a country village where a similar school could not be successfully conducted, with the accompanying benefits to the children, so many of whom are, without question, injured by the experiences of the long summer vacation. Teachers there are in abundance who would gladly work in a vacation school. "Made good use of things he learned." "Was much interested in insects." "Enjoyed himself every day." "Was more agreeable, as he had something to think of." "Set him thinking." "Made him more life interesting in constructing things he saw at school." "Made him more ambitious." "Made him interested in his learning." "Made him brighter and quicker." "Made him good in his manners." "Did him a good deal of good on his character and disposition." These are typical of many expressions used by parents who felt that their boys were, through the play-school, benefited, rather than injured by the long vacation. They are by no means exhaustive of what might be said in summary of the value of play-grounds for country children, but they certainly will prove suggestive to those who are concerned about the children of the streets of our country towns.

The following may be of interest as showing the impressions that parents got of the value of the playground influence on their children. They are direct quotations: "It is a high school, the streets, and I knew where he was." "Seemed perfectly happy all through the summer-school term." "Was better able to begin his school studies." "Increased his happiness by having something to do." "Kept him out of mischief."

"These boat races were races of the sailboats made by the boys. One day I bought a handsome steel yacht at a toy store in Boston, and offered it as a prize to the boy who could make a boat that would beat it. When the trial came off there wasn't a boat made by the boys that didn't outlast mine; and I was somewhat embarrassed, but secretly proud, for there wasn't a boy who would accept my boat as a gift."

FOND OF CHILDREN.
It was her habit to come from her home, a mile north of Laporte, on a road long known by the residents of the Indiana city as the "red light" district, in a curtained buggy, drawn by a piebald pony with a docked tail. Winter or summer she wore over her lap a sheepskin robe and a rubber blanket. Usually she wore a shawl over her head, and when addressed would answer necessary inquiries in a very gruff voice. Another peculiarity, noted not only in Laporte, but during her long residence in Chicago, was her fondness for children. She had a mania for adopting youths, and one of her victims was a girl, the daughter of a relative, whom she had taken at a tender age and reared to almost womanhood.

The bodies uncovered in the barnyard of Gunness farm indicate the victims to have ranged from mere infancy to full-grown and mature manhood, and womanhood. Almost all of the bodies were dismembered with a peculiar skill, which leads to the belief that the woman herself must have had a good knowledge of surgery or that she had a professional accomplice. This peculiarity also accounts for the belief indulged in by many people that her farm was a clearing-house for a murderous gang in Chicago. The body of Jennie Olson, a 16-year-old girl, who until the time of her disappearance two years ago had been a member of the Gunness household, was dismembered, the head being separated from the trunk, and the limbs cut off at the hips. At the time of the disappearance of the Olson girl Mrs. Gunness told neighbors and friends that she had been sent to California to attend college.

The girl's sweetheart and others who knew her intimately have fully identified one of the bodies disinterred from the barnyard graveyard as that of the missing girl.

The body of Andrew Helgelein, supposedly the last victim of this human murder machine, was cut up in much the same manner. Unlike most of the bodies, this one had not been put in quicklime. It had been buried probably not longer than two months, and its condition was such that identification was easy, and the features were readily distinguished. The partially mutilated body of this victim, which led the surgeons to identify the case to the belief that the murderer had knowledge of surgery was indicated in the severance of the arms from the trunk. The ligaments and muscles connecting these portions of the human body are so constituted that such an operation is one of the most difficult in surgery. The bodies of all the victims were dissected in the same way, and that of Helgelein, being the freshest, showed plainly the cuts of the knife. The cleaving was practically as clean as would have been accomplished by an expert surgeon.

Another peculiarity in the dissection of the bodies was that the legs of the victims had been cut off two or three inches above the knee, the bones being sawed off. This was true of every body so far uncovered.

IS MRS. GUNNESS DEAD?
To add to the mysterious circumstances surrounding the case, there comes the considerable doubt as to whether Mrs. Gunness is still alive.

ILLS OF BABYHOOD AND OF CHILDHOOD
The ills of babyhood and childhood are many and may prove serious if not promptly cured. In homes where Baby's Own Tablets are kept there is a prompt cure at hand for such troubles as indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, teething troubles and other minor ailments and the tablets can be administered as safely to a new baby as to the well-grown child. Mrs. Octavia Paulin, Carleton, N. B., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my little boy and girl for the various ailments of childhood and have found them always a splendid medicine. No mother should be without the tablets in the home."

Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Whether or not Mrs. Gunness, whose body was at first supposed to have been found with her three children in the ruins of her burned house, is dead

chief. "Kept his mind occupied." "Had his own garden at home, and took care of it—something he was not interested in before." "Helped him at school." "Made good use of things he learned." "Was much interested in insects." "Enjoyed himself every day." "Was more agreeable, as he had something to think of." "Set him thinking." "Made him more life interesting in constructing things he saw at school." "Made him more ambitious." "Made him interested in his learning." "Made him brighter and quicker." "Made him good in his manners." "Did him a good deal of good on his character and disposition." These are typical of many expressions used by parents who felt that their boys were, through the play-school, benefited, rather than injured by the long vacation. They are by no means exhaustive of what might be said in summary of the value of play-grounds for country children, but they certainly will prove suggestive to those who are concerned about the children of the streets of our country towns.

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SUNSHINE FURNACE

And Coal Economy

COMBUSTION taking place in the dome or top chamber of furnace fire-pot is the result of air and heat mingling with fumes. This combustion produces heat-energy, which the radiating surfaces above and around fire-pot absorb or draw in and then deflect or throw off. Incoming cold air receives this heat-energy, the result being heated air. Now, if the combustion takes place at a faster rate than the radiating surfaces can absorb and deflect, the surplus heat-power will pass up the chimney or into cellar—a waste of coal.

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. Circuit of radiator is so complete, and air-circulating space so large, that every bit of heat-energy is quickly absorbed and quickly deflected on the circulating cold air, which is thus quickly heated and ascends through the hot-air pipes to rooms above.

The check-draft of a furnace is situated on the smoke-pipe. When this draft is closed—especially on an "ordinary" furnace—heat particles can escape up chimney. When check-draft is opened the incoming cold air from the cellar drives all heat particles back into furnace proper. If the grates and fire-pot of furnace are not constructed properly, there's a clogging and gathering of ashes, and fire does not burn up readily. If no provision is made for gas escape, the check-draft must be left closed indefinitely—a waste of coal.

There is no waste of coal in "Sunshine" Furnace. No clogging can take place in the 4-piece grate, no ashes can gather on the straight fire-pot walls, and the Automatic Gas Damper makes every provision for the escape of gas; consequently, check-draft can be opened shortly after coaling and all heat-energy saved for radiation.

London Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary
McClary's
AGENT'S TESTIMONY
We can vouch for the "Sunshine" virtues mentioned above. We have installed this furnace and kept records of its performance, and know it to be exactly as represented.
J. A. BROWNLEE, 385 TALBOT ST., LOCAL AGENTS.
J. A. PAGE, 807 DUNDAS ST.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT will cure you and make a man of you. Under its influence the brain becomes active, the blood purified so that all pimples, blotches and ulcers heal up; the nerves become strong as steel, so that nervousness, lassitude and despondency disappear; the eyes become bright, the face full and clear, energy returns to the body, and the moral, physical and mental systems are invigorated; all drains cease—no more vital waste from the system. The various organs become natural and manly. You feel yourself a man and know marriage cannot be a failure. We invite all the afflicted to consult us confidentially and free of charge. Don't let quacks and false rob you of your hard-earned dollars.

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT.

THREATENED WITH PARALYSIS.

Peter E. Summers, of Kalamazoo, Mich., relates his experience: "I was troubled with Nervous Debility for many years. I lay it to indigestion and excess in early youth. I was a very dependent and didn't care whether I worked or not. I imagined everybody else looked at me, guessed my secret, imagined dreams at night, and my back ached, had pain in the back of my head, hands and feet were cold, tired in the morning, poor appetite, things were shaky, eyes bluish, hair loss, memory poor, etc. Numbness in the fingers set in and the doctor told me he feared paralysis. I took all kinds of medicines and tried many first-class physicians, wore an electric belt three months, went to St. Clements for baths and received little benefit. While at St. Clements I was induced to consult Dr. Kennedy & Kennedy, though I had lost all faith in doctors. Like a drowning man I commenced the New Method Treatment and it saved my life. The improvement was like magic. I could feel the vigor coming through the nerves. I was cured mentally and physically. I have sent them many patients and will continue to do so."

CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.
We treat and cure VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD AND URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES and all Diseases of the Male and Female Sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. BOOKS FREE. If unable to call write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY
Cor. Michigan Ave., and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Purity and fine quality are the strong points in

Cowan's
Cocoa, Chocolate, Cream Bars, etc.,
Milk Chocolate Sticks, Croquettes, Medallions, etc., are very delicious.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Orange Lily is daily curing the most obstinate cases of Female Disorders. Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhoea, Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, etc., etc., are all then relieved from the start by its use, and a few weeks' or complete cure. This remedy is a positive, scientific preparation, and is based on the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. It is an applied treatment, that is, it is not taken internally, but is applied direct to the suffering parts, and it, therefore, acts with all the certainty of the known laws of chemical action. As it comes in direct contact with the diseased tissue, its antiseptic and nerve-food properties cannot be lost. I receive from up to 50 letters daily, speaking of the benefits it cures it is performing, and so sure am I that it will do what is claimed for it that I will send, absolutely free, a 3-cent box to every suffering woman who will write for it. Price, \$1 per box, which is sufficient for one month's treatment. Address, with stamp, Mrs. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

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Continued on Page Nineteen.