

Boys and Girls

The Education of our Girls.

1. At what age shall they begin school?

In early childhood and through all the years which children spend in the grades, the question of proper education is an entirely sexless one. That is, girls receive, of necessity, the same text book training as do their brothers, since each must have the same foundation for learning, whatever may be the superstructure eventually erected. For this reason, the suggestions offered in this article may be applied to children of both sexes.

The question of how early in life we shall send our girls to school is a vital and troublesome one. Every normal mother is proud of her daughter's eager, vivid mentality; of the aptitude with which she "picks up" tunes and rhymes and the readiness with which she accomplishes any little mental task set her by her admiring elders. For this reason the mother looks forward eagerly to the time when Dorothy will be old enough to go to school and often, that the child may not miss a term of school and thus get behind some of her little playmates, a few months older than she, Miss Dorothy is sent to the public school or the kindergarten, while her small body is still largely cartilage and her baby brain lacks several months of the legal age. It may be that teachers are to blame for this in that they should refuse to accept for training a child under the required age, but to refuse, in the average country community would lay the teacher open to the criticism of "laziness" and it is a strongly-minded teacher who can bring herself to ruin her chances of a re-appointment in such manner. Rather let us put the blame upon the mothers (and fathers, too), where it properly belongs, since they should care too much for the welfare of their daughters, to sacrifice the little ones to their selfish pride.

However, the writer does not desire to criticize, but merely to make a few suggestions to those who are really open to conviction and anxious to do what is right and best.

Try to realize, then, that there are, to the ignorant child mind, more wonderful things in orchard, meadow, barnyard and lawn than your little daughter can possibly learn during the first seven years of her life; that in learning, whether consciously or otherwise, these simple mysteries of Nature, her body strengthens as did Antaeus of old, by natural contact with Mother Earth, and that it is an absolute cruelty to confine her active body and questioning, butterfly mind to the restrictions of a school-room and the acquirement of rules of addition and letter combinations.

Neither should you fear that she will lose by this apparent neglect of books. On the contrary, it has been proven too many times to need re-proof that the average child will do

better work, advance more rapidly in her studies, and all with less danger to her physical and mental well-being if kept out of school until seven years of age, or even eight, than if sent at the age of five or six.

Look at the hundreds of children throughout the country who are stoop-shouldered, spindle-limbed, pale-faced and weak-eyed, wearing strong glasses at the age of eight or ten years; victims to the pride or carelessness of their parents. Would you not prefer that your Dorothy should keep her round strong limbs, her straight little back, her rosy cheeks and normal eyesight and begin her text-book education a few years later in childhood?

Little Preachers.

"I have the dearest Sunday-school in all the world!" writes Miss Bertha Johnson, of Kolhapur, India. "There are seventy babies under eight years. The other day, when we were out walking with seventeen lively little brown boys, two native women, bringing loads to town, asked if they were an army. 'Yes,' I replied, 'a small army of God's children.' So we stopped and the boys sang the gospel to them—street preaching, you see."

"There is nothing so wins the people of those far-away lands," said a missionary to me, "as the songs of little children. The chief of the province in which I was teaching was a hard, cruel man, with an especial hatred for the Christian schools. One day I was informed that he was coming to visit me. I was fearful of the result, but I received him kindly. My little ones sang for him, and he listened in pleased astonishment to 'Jesus loves me,' 'There is a happy land,' and many other songs, and called for them again and again. Then he left abruptly. A few days later I received word that not only would we be allowed to continue our teaching, but that an adjoining plot of ground had been donated us for a much-needed addition to our building."

Keeping an Account.

It is a good plan, when starting on a shopping expedition, to know exactly how much money you have in your purse. Then when you get home you can sit down and reckon up what your purchases cost you, and see if the amount remaining in your pocket-book is what it should be. In this way errors are sometimes discovered which would otherwise never be found.

Every girl should keep an account book with a record of all her expenditures and all the money she receives. It is not necessary to attempt an elaborate system of book-keeping—a very simple home-made one will do,—but some sort of an account she should keep.

Money has a way of slipping through our fingers easily, and if we know precisely what we are spending it for, it has a tendency to make us more careful in holding on to it. The stores are full of pretty trifles that are very tempting to us, and we often buy what we do not need and cannot afford, because it looks so attractive and seems at the moment so cheap, forgetting that it does not take very many small sums to mount up into a big one. Any foolish waste of money is emphasized when written in black and white before us, and we are more likely to realize and avoid it another time.

In this way we also keep track of the money we have on hand and know what the state of our finances will justify us in buying.

Grown men and women are sometimes guilty of extreme laxness in money matters, and it is well for girls to learn to be business-like while young, in order to lay a foundation of habit for the future.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce

The original and genuine Worcestershire

By Royal Warrant to



His Majesty the King.

There is only one real Worcestershire Sauce—Lea & Perrins'. They may imitate labels and bottles and name—but the Sauce itself is inimitable.

Be on your guard against the sauce that is said to be "just as good" and "cheaper" than Lea & Perrins'.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Canadian Agents, MONTREAL.

The Woman who is not above Saving 50c.

THE TRU-FIT SHOE \$3.00

on every pair of shoes she buys, will be interested in "TRU-FIT" \$3.00 Shoes.

They are made of the same fine leathers—by expert shoemakers—they give the same wear and have all

the niceties of style—of most \$3.50 Shoes.

There is no other shoe in Canada to-day which gives women so much for the money.

The above trademark—with retail price—is stamped on the sole of every shoe.

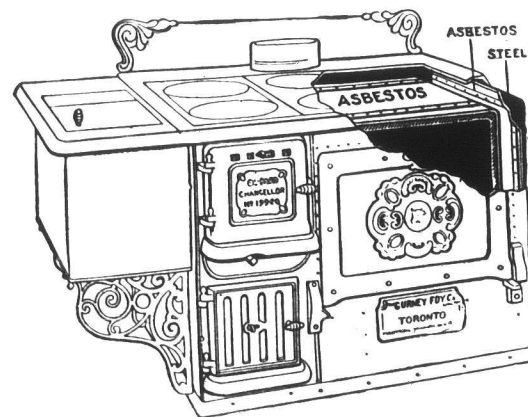
The Ames, Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd.,

THE LARGEST SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN.

Oxford Chancellor Range

The Oxford Chancellor Range is built to stand the wear and tear of years of usage. The body is constructed of heavy patent rolled steel plates, interlined throughout with asbestos millboard. The steel body is closely riveted together with specially clinched rivets, so that no matter how hot the fire



the body will not warp and allow the heat to escape. This construction makes the Oxford Chancellor Range perfectly and permanently airtight. No leakage into the flues, stopping the draft and impairing the oven heat, is possible.

The asbestos interlining insulates the heat of the range the outside of the range never getting overheated.

If you would know more of the Oxford Chancellor Range write us, and we'll tell you all about it and where you can see it.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

155 Lombard St., Winnipeg

Toronto

Montreal

Calgary

Vancouver