

Drawing Lessons for School Children

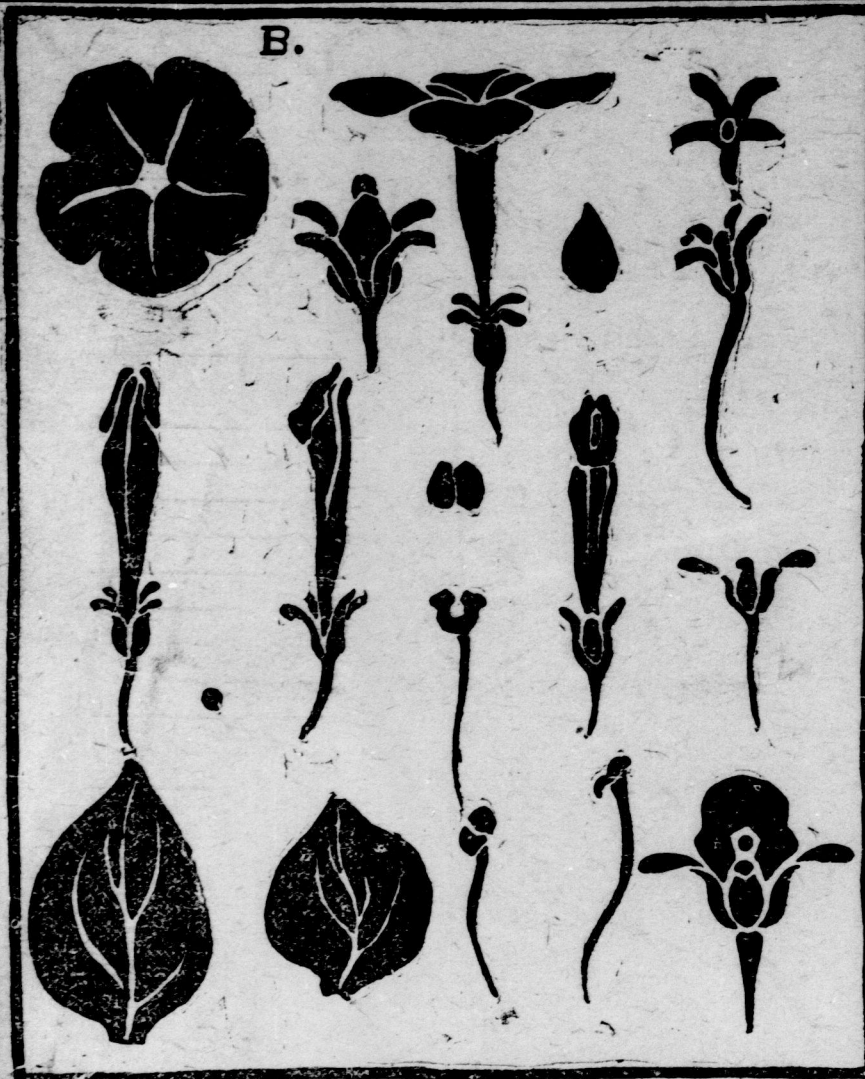


CHART B.

Unfortunately, a few printers' errors made the introduction to the lesson for grades IV, V, and VI, which appeared last week, anything but clear. The second sentence in the third paragraph should have read, "Then came the going away and the outdoor fun and vacation had really begun," while the third sentence, without the interpolated line, runs, "In the same way this first week of school swings in the balance, half regret for vanished joys and liberty, half relief at being once more down to a systematic way of living with a definite aim in view."

"Wonder dexterity" should have been "wonderful dexterity." Further on in the color suggestions, the sentence "Let the class compare with the standard and decide which flowers are nearest it in color," had its sense internally mangled by the transposition of a line.

The only error in the lesson proper was the use of giving instead of give, but this did not materially affect the grades to make a record of the interesting happenings of the summer vacation.

SOME FLOWERS USED IN WAY OF FOOD

ARTICLES OF DIET IN PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The lotus eaters of old, they tell us, were not flower eaters at all. What they did eat was the fruit of a prickly shrub, the jujube tree. This fruit is still eaten by the natives in parts of Egypt, and apparently without any remarkable effect. But a native wine is made from the juice. But if we must give up the lotophages as flower eaters, there are yet a number of blossoms which are really eaten at the present day.

There is, for example, the globe artichoke, the thistle, which, according to Alfred de Musset, has "left the ass' jaws to be flooded with sauce in the bishop's silver dish." For it is the unopened flowers of this plant which appear on our tables as a vegetable. If they are left on the plant they open but into handsome purple blossoms. And then there is the cauliflower, which Dr. Johnson is said to have called the "finest flower in the garden." This is truly a flower that is eaten, for the snowy vegetable served at our table are the unexpanded flowers of a variety of cabbage.

Cloves and capers, too, are familiar flowers that are eaten. The former are the immature blossoms of a plant of the myrtle order, growing in the tropics. It is a beautiful evergreen tree or 40 feet high, with crimson buds and first light green and afterward red leaves. The stage they are gathered and the little round knob in the center of the clove is the unexpanded flower of the plant. The familiar trimmings for the boiled leg of mutton are the unopened flowers of a spring brambly shrub of the Mediterranean region.

THE CAPER. This trailing plant has handsome pinkish white flowers with long tassels of stamens. The youngest and tenderest buds form the finest capers, known as nonpareil. As they grow larger and nearer flowering they become caper berries, caper and caper berries. If the thistle may be thought to have had a rise when it left the ass' jaws for the silver vegetable dish, surely we must say that the chrysanthemum, Japan's queen of flowers, has fallen when it steps down from its throne to serve itself, even with cream sauce, as a salad on our tables! For such is the use to which the chrysanthemum flower has been put. Chopped very fine and served with a sauce made of cream, it is a dainty and acceptable salad.

Another queen of flowers, the lily, contributes in a more solid form to the menu in some parts of China. Mrs. Bishop tells us how the dried flowers of certain species of lily are largely eaten as a relish with meats, especially pork. At Chinkiang, on the Yangtze, these lily flowers account for nearly one-fourteenth of the value of the exports.

Hooker mentions two cases of flower eating in the Himalayas. The Lepchas eat the flower buds of a plant of the ginger family. And then there is a plant which the natives call Chokibi, a sort of lily of the valley, two to five feet high, with crowded clusters of bell-shaped flowers. They have discovered that the young flower heads, sheathed in tender green leaves, make an excellent vegetable.

Another more recent Himalayan traveler, Col. Waddell, tells how the Lepchas cook and eat the flowers of species of rhododendron. A traveler in Persia, again, relates that the Baluchis eat the pollen-bearing flowers of a certain tree. The name of the tree is

not given, but the last few weeks of the summer pass so swiftly that it is wise to make use now of the things that vanish with the summer. The lessons given in The Advertiser are nearly always suitable for all the grades, the only difference being that better and more finished work is expected of the older pupils and it is hoped that the teachers will keep the lessons on file in order that they may make use of them when occasion requires, throughout the year.

We can get flowers in the winter, but not in such variety, nor in such generous quantities as they are obtainable now. It is to be regretted that colored sketches cannot be satisfactorily reproduced in the paper. From time to time, however, hints will be given on color work in order to help those who are struggling against difficulties that seem insurmountable.

LESSON FOR GRADES VII. AND VIII.

It is quite true that "nature is necessary to the designer though not to the design." This week's lesson emphasizes one way in which nature is of great value to the designer.

Every flower has a variety of forms, some more beautiful than others, but all full of suggestions for the student in design.

In Chart A, given here, the petunia has been studied, and a record made of its forms in a variety of positions. Fig. 1 shows a top view of the blossom, 2 a side view, 3, 4 and 5, are different views of the unopened bud; 6, 7 and 8, show the stamens in 3 positions; 9, is the calyx inclosing the seed pod; 10, the seed pod alone; 11, a single seed; 12, the stamen; 13, the top of the stamen unfolded; 14 and 15, two views of the pistil; 16 and 17, two leaves differing in shape; 18, is a unit made up of 8, part of 12 reversed and 11. The parts have been separated, as they are in stenciled patterns, for further modifications would suggest themselves if we attempted to use it as a stencil. The same unit may be considered in a later lesson, and these modifications and the reasons for making them will then be pointed out.

It is probable that other changes would be advisable, and one of them might be spoken of now.

The way in which the eye is led from one unit to its neighbor in a surface pattern is called movement. This movement should never be abrupt or awkward. The wiggly projections on each side of Fig. 18, would naturally lead the eye to the next unit in the repeat, but the movement would not be smooth or undulating, and the space formed between two of these units would be wholly out of harmony with the shape of the same unit, which in the next row would be repeated in that space.

We might find it an improvement to raise these projections, so they would form an arch, beneath which the unit in the next row would be placed.

Possibly making them droop further or bending them quite the other way, so that if continued they would meet over the top, would both be decided improvements.

If we rub a soft pencil over the back of the paper on which we have drawn the unit, and trace two or three repeats on another piece of paper to discover how the finished patterns would appear, we will see at once what changes would make an improvement. Almost any figure in these charts could be so modified as to form an acceptable unit for a surface pattern, or to be used singly for decorating a given space. Figures 3, 4 and 5, for example, would need to be made shorter and broader. Perhaps the upper part alone might be broadened, leaving the lower part unchanged. Beyond being made more symmetrical, Fig. 1 would require no further change.

These charts are useful, not as copies, but for suggestions, when we come to make surface patterns, borders and all sorts of decorative designs. We should make several now when suitable flowers are easily got, and keep them for future reference. They might be mounted in the book which you intend to construct for the keeping of your color schemes, scales and rhythms.

Phlox, verbena, toadflax, nasturtium, larkspur, clover, dandelion, salvia, sweet peas, and a host of other blossoms from the garden or the roadside are mines of suggestion for the designer.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Choose some flower that appeals to you from this standpoint, and make a chart showing as many different shapes obtained from that flower as you possibly can.

Sketch these upon a piece of white paper of any kind, in size 6 inches by 9 inches, leaving an inch margin upon the top and sides and allowing one and one half inches at the bottom. Arrange the shapes carefully with regard to each other and to the size and proportions of the paper. Do not try to draw each form with a hard line. Block it in lightly first, then go over it correcting and completing it before you strengthen the outline.

Make as exact a drawing as you can of each part or position of that part, enlarging the parts that are too minute, so that when you come to make use of them afterwards a microscope will not be in requisition. You may take all sorts of liberties when you come to make use of them afterwards in your patterns so long as you do not violate the principles of growth. They may be enlarged or diminished in size, broadened or long drawn out, as your purpose may require.

Charts to be kept for reference may be left in pencil or ink outline as the one shown at A. I want you to go a step further in the chart you send in to the paper.

With black ink or paint, go over it keeping your edges very exact, and leaving all the inside pencil lines untouched, so that when it is perfectly dry and you have erased the pencil marks, they will appear as narrow, white lines running through each figure. Be sure to leave these lines the full width of the pencil line or a trifle wider.

Bring your brush to a good point, trace the marginal line and print your name, grade and school with lead pencil in the lower right hand corner. Let us make a special effort this term to print the names so well that the printing will add to the appearance of the drawing, instead of being a blot upon it, as it frequently is.

The following points will be considered in judging the drawings sent in: position or arrangement of the figures in the chart, the neatness and accuracy of the drawings, the variety

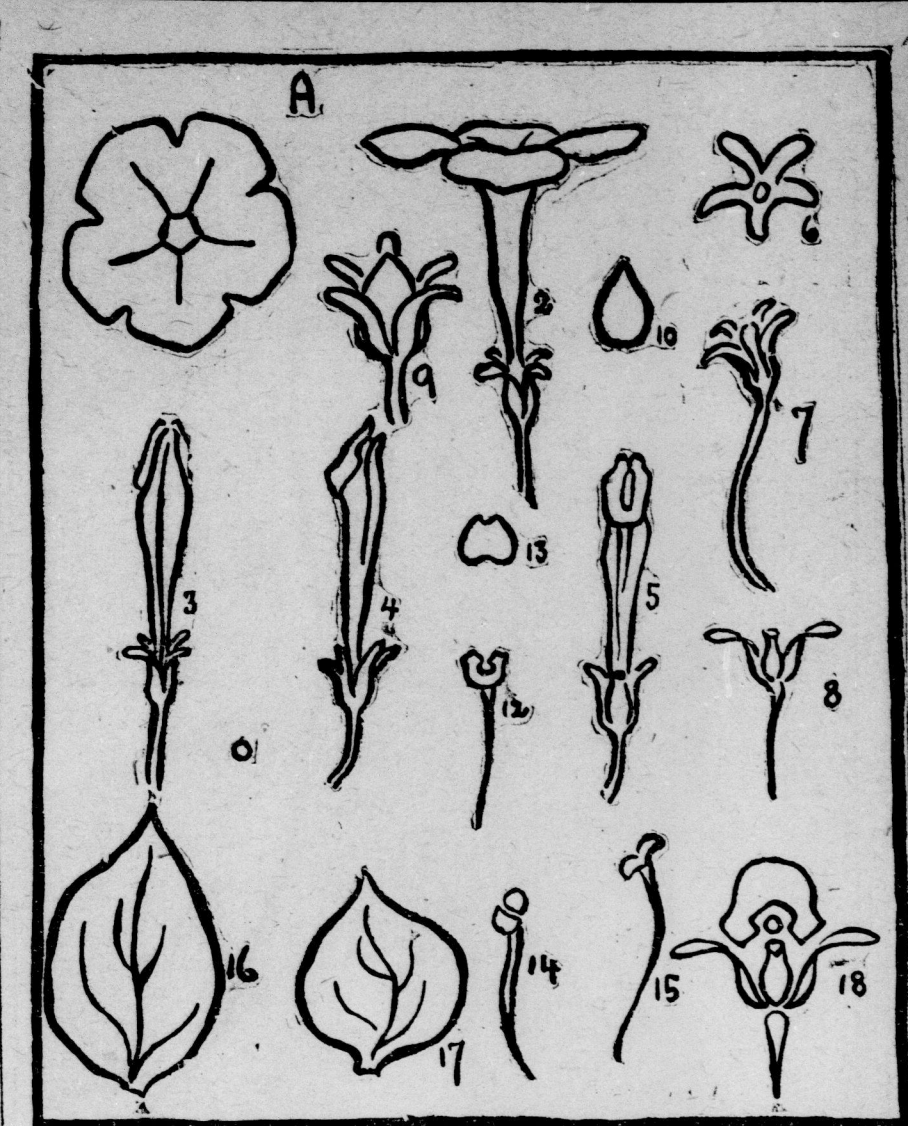


CHART A.

Drawings in by the 23rd will appear on Saturday the 28th.

The lesson for grades I, II, and III will be given next week, together with the criticism of the drawings from grades IV, V, and VI.

Grades IV, V, and VI will please remember that their drawings are to be in by Monday, the 16th.

A. A. POWELL.

THE LOST CITIES OF ILLINOIS

TOWNS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN BIG AS CHICAGO.

Lee County was the scene of three promising corporations, Grand Detour, Daysville, Lee Center, and Dixon also should be mentioned. Of the four Dixon alone rose to importance and is credited with killing off the three others.

In Macon County the town of Madison was laid out in 1836 and it bade fair to be the leading city of central Illinois. It did not last long, however, and its site is now covered by waving cornfields. Dantown, Newburg, Morrisburg and Centerville also are numbered in the lost towns of Macon County. Like Madison all started promisingly, but Decatur was the magnet that attracted the people away from all rivals.

Bowling Green was the future great city of Woodford County, and in 1840 it was looked upon as a second Chicago. It attracted attention through a revival movement in which everybody was converted. This or some other factor was fatal to its existence, as it slowly faded away.

Kaskaskia is still heard from, for it has a population of about 200. Yet it was founded in 1683 by the French, and by all the rules of expansion it should be in the metropolis class. It had a bright future, but it began to die when an ordinance was passed in 1787 forbidding slavery. At one time it was the state capital and a county seat, and a Jesuit college there contained a large number of students. It bade fair to become a famous educational center. The census of 1900 gave Kaskaskia just 178 population.

Old inhabitants of Clarksville solemnly recite the vicious character of the place and earnestly believe that, like Sodom and Gomorrah of old, it was destroyed by an indignant God. All instances of the forgotten towns of Illinois are tame in comparison with those of Clarksville. All that is left of the town are the recollections of the old inhabitants and the records in the McLean County court house. Not a vestige of the city is shown and even its site is in doubt. It was laid out in 1836 by Joseph Bartholomew at a point three miles west of Lexington. It was invested with all the attributes of a pioneer city. Gamblers and thieves were numerous.

Horse racing was the principal sport in those days and horsemen from all over the state flocked there. It was there that the Freehans raced old "Clear the Kitchen," the fastest horse in the west in those thrilling days. It was unsafe for a pious man to go to church, so numerous were the crooks. It was finally decided by the godly to hold a public prayer meeting and pray for the death of one Johnson Sowards, who was the leader of the gamblers and supposedly the most wicked man in the community. The prayer meeting was held and prayers were offered asking for the death of Sowards. Remarkable late, he was stricken with illness and came near dying. His escape was so narrow that he peeked up and left and all his followers gradually followed him. During the height of the excitement a child was born in the family of Joseph Bailey, a leading citizen. This child is now a leading resident of Livingston and is said to be the last survivor of the residents of Clarksville. With the departure of the sporting element the town languished and when the railroads were constructed, going far to the east, Clarksville quickly perished while Lexington prospered. There was never a repe-

dition of Clarksville wickedness and no other city of McLean County has ever approached it in criminality. The whole atmosphere of McLean County was morally cleared when Clarksville gave up the ghost.—New York Sun.

THE VICTORIOUS PEANUT.

It was bound to come. Everything else has had its day and it was only a question of time when the peanut should have its. And, for the most part, people will be quite willing to give the poor thing whatever prestige and glory may be due it. Nevertheless the most accommodating imaginations have their limitations, and there suggestion that a diet of peanuts can produce a Lincoln or a Jefferson or a Napoleon. It is true that vegetables have been the source of brain, lung and muscular power of that immaculate and stupendous statesman entitled the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, but it has not been claimed or established that even he ever partook of a diet of peanuts. Tall oaks from little acorns grow. That's no joke. But can great thinkers from little peanuts grow? Can a stream rise higher than its source? Can peanuts produce other than peanut politicians? Can the peanut-fed get away from a peanut basis? We doubt it. It doesn't sound right.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CANADA FIRST IN WIRELESS SCIENCE

USED FIRST IN REPORTING RESULTS IN REGATTA.

The first actual application of wireless telephony to practical work anywhere in the world, says the American Telephone Journal, was made in Put in Bay, on Lake Erie, during the week July 15 to 20, in reporting the regatta of the Interlake Association.

A wireless telephone outfit was installed on board the yacht Thelma while a shore station was equipped at the Fox dock in Put in Bay. Although not perfectly suited to the task on account of her short spars and wooden hull, the Thelma enabled excellent results to be obtained with the wireless apparatus throughout the entire regatta.

The distances which were attained exceeded the hopes of those in charge of the apparatus. The Thelma followed the competing yachts or motor boats round the course through most of the races and accounts of occurrences during the races were telephoned to the shore station exactly as the events occurred.

Not only was speech transmitted, but singing, whistling and gramophone music or dialogues were interpolated with the news reports. People on the yacht and ashore were surprised at the clearness and fidelity of the reproductions. Friends recognized the voices of their relatives and acquaintances without difficulty.

The scratching of the gramophone needles over the disk after the record had been played through, even the tapping on the mouthpiece of the microphone transmitter with a pencil, was distinctly heard at a distance of three miles from shore. The greatest distance at which the reports from the yachts were heard and recorded was four miles.

The aerial wires led through the roof of the wheel house to a small crossarm on top of the foremast and thence to a similar arm on the mainmast. Ground connection was at first made to the propeller shaft of her twin screws, but as this was found insufficient more area was added by fastening two sheets of zinc to the yacht's hull at the bow.

Absinthe, the Curse of France

THE INSIDIOUS GREEN DRINK THREATENS THE NATION—HIDEOUS EFFECTS OF THE ABSINTHE HABIT.

If Frenchmen don't stop drinking green, yellow, snow-white and sky-blue pick-me-ups the whole race promises to end in shady, high-walled gardens, digging for buried treasure.

In ten years past craziness from absinthe and thirty-nine pink-edged pamphlets has increased 57 per cent. This year twenty-eight memoirs on the subject have been presented to the Academy of Medicine.

The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has awarded money to four of the twenty-eight brochures on the national peril. Dr. Vauzel and Dr. Vauzel have printed theirs as booklets while the report of M. Cheysson, the academy's secretary, sums up the question.

This official document deals largely with inquiries made in private and public lunatic asylums, and its three chapters are headed: "Delirium," "Mental confusion—hallucinatory delirium, epilepsy, weakened faculties and general paralysis; these are simple cases, in which the intoxication is exclusive cause."

The same, complicated by degeneration due to the intoxication of parents, may be called the second degree.

The total number examined in the paying lunatic asylums of Paris amounted in January, 1907 to 9,922, of which 2,870 were the interesting cases of graduates of heavy vermouths, absinthes, bitters, cocaine and medicated wines and perfumed spirits. The common foolish cases examined in the public institutions amounted to 71,547 and increase of 57 per cent in ten years.

POWERFUL EFFECT ON SYSTEM.

Sixty years ago, when France was conquering Algiers, its alcoholic preparation obtained vogue in army circles, against fevers and as a refresher in hot climates.

Nor did it drink it green. They poured three-fourths of its volume of water slowly into it. The product became mystically opalescent, throwing jewel glints in the sun that danced into the soul, jewel glints.

Carrying sunbeams with them, courage, hope, enthusiasm, delicately new and strange. Force came; the tired back straightened; the mind, losing no tranquil judgment, found bright inspirations.

So the green drink came to Paris. And decades passed before special convenience was attributed to it. The experiments of Magnan, Laborde, Mairat, Cadeac and Meunier date back only forty years, and it was pure absinthe essence that Magnan administered to his dogs.

The dogs proved it a reliable convulsive poison, with special stunts for the imagination, even of dogs. One long-legged, yellow hound, with ribs like an unfinished sloop, remains legendary in the vivisection department of Sainte-Anne. He began by chasing non-existent birds, he a rabbit dog, previously self-respecting. He climbed trees. He swam, on swaying branches, imitating perfectly the yawning of the green parrot of the Orinoco.

One day that yellow absinthe hound was missing in the gardens of Sainte-Anne. They found him in the hen-house, clucking gently, seated on nine Leghorn eggs, which he was hatching under the impression that they were his personal product.

EVOLUTION OF ABSINTHE.

In those days it was real absinthe steeped in alcohol. For years past it has been a very complicated alcohol,

colored with spinach, parsley, hyssop, tincture of curcuma and indigo, and containing in dissolution enough of the essences of anise and sweet marjoram to make it yellow-white opalescent when water is added.

This is why scientific memoir-writers make so little difference between absinthe and the thirty-nine other pink-edged aperitifs. Some fear the word absinthe. Others fear the green color. Cadeac and Meunier, even in their time, disclosed that the manufacturers had added to their so-called absinthe oils of fennel, hyssop, anise, badiane, balm-mint (melisse), of which concentrated hot drops is sold to bring ladies out of hysterics, angelica, orange and mint. Absinthe, fennel and ants. The six others are stupefants.

HOW JAPAN IS LEARNING FAAST

KNOWLEDGE OF THE WEST BEING IMPARTED TO CHILDREN.

Certain symptoms of innovation struck forcibly upon my imagination as I traveled through the country districts of Japan, says a writer in Blackwoods.

Schools presented a conspicuous feature in every corner of the country—not the schools dear to the bigoted literati of China or the intolerant mullahs of Islam, but modern, up-to-date, twentieth century schools, where the knowledge and learning of the west is fast being imparted to the children of the east.

I remember one day meeting a number of small boys returning from a village school in a district far removed from the influence of railways and big cities. On my approaching them they drew up to attention with military precision and bowed ceremoniously to me as I passed.

I was somewhat puzzled to find a reason for this spontaneous display, and subsequently learned that the reason was to be found in the cut of my clothes. I was dressed after the manner of the west, and was therefore an object of respect. You ask why? Because Europeanization is the fetish of the day.

Nor is it only the boys who attend the schools in this year of grace 1907, for the school girl in magenta hakama, with satchel and books in hand, walking blithely to the nearest academy, is the rule rather than the exception of today—and a vastly significant one in an eastern country. And if we turn to statistics regarding education we find that they more than confirm the deductions of casual observation.

Thus in 1899 \$5.06 per cent of the boys, and 59.04 per cent of the girls of school age were attending school—figures which had increased five years later to 26.59 and 59.88 respectively. During the school year 1903-04 (the latest for which I have figures) \$4,500,000 was spent on public education, and 5,976,124, or 92.23 per cent of the children, boys and girls combined, of school age were recorded as receiving elementary instruction.

There is another—a powerful, perhaps a sinister—influence eating slowly but surely into the old communal life of the people, the influence of modern industrial requirement. Already thousands of women and children are toiling wearily in factory and workshop, attending mechanical

ly to the great steam driven spindles, and looms which are slowly but inexorably crushing the life out of the old family hand machines on which were made the exquisite fabrics embodying the artistic soul of Japan.

Unguarded and uncared for by a kindly legislation their lot can scarcely be considered an enviable one. No factory acts grace the pages of the statute book of Japan.

"We have our duty plain before us," say the manufacturers, "to establish our commodities firmly upon the world's markets. Let us get our hold of them before we are tied and handicapped by government interference."

Such was the fervent prayer which I heard breathed by more than one manufacturer—a prayer which would appear to have every chance of being granted, since only so lately as August last the Japanese Government refused an invitation to send delegates to an international conference at Berne, held with a view to prohibiting night work by women on the grounds that the state of the industries of the country did not admit of such interference!

True, the women and children may smile over their work as the casual visitor passes to and fro among the whirling reels or the crashing looms, but then the Japanese smile is an enigmatical thing and, as has been written, "the Japanese can smile in the teeth of death, and usually does." Some day the workers of Japan will rise and will demand for themselves the same rights and privileges already conceded to their fellow workers in the west—but the day is not yet. Before that time comes Japan will have dispelled once for all the illusion that she is a trifle in toy lanterns and in paper fans and will have vindicated her claim to be regarded as one of the manufacturing nations of the world.

THE COWARDLY MOUNTAIN LION.

Many attempts have been made to hold up the mountain lion as a true lion in point of bravery and courage, says Mr. Charles F. Holder in the Travel Magazine, but the consensus of opinion is, of those who have hunted it, that the mountain lion is a coward, that the instances where it has attacked man are very few and far between. Almost any animal will fight when cornered like a rat, or in defense of its young, but the mountain lion has, at least to my knowledge, never been known to charge a camp of men, though I do know an instance where a cougar swam to a small key in Florida and sprang into a camp and stole a pig that was being used as a lure, taking the animal from among the hunters who were demoralized by the apparent courage of the beast.

SHE'S A "DEAR," ANYWAY.

Concerning the pronunciation of "girl," it is to be feared that only very careful English people fail to rhyme it with "pearl" nowadays. The song of a few years back, "My dear little girlie, girlie, with hair so nice and curly, and every morning early," shows the custom of the great public in our time, though in the "Vikings and his Dinah" period "girl" was rhymed with "dwell." "Gill" was, no doubt, the nearest the average man could get to the sound imperfectly represented by "girl," and, at any rate, was better than the vulgar "gal." But in these days few authors would go to the trouble of writing "gull" to show that a character was peculiar in thus pronouncing the word, as Thackeray did in the case of Mrs. Bungay. So says a London paper.