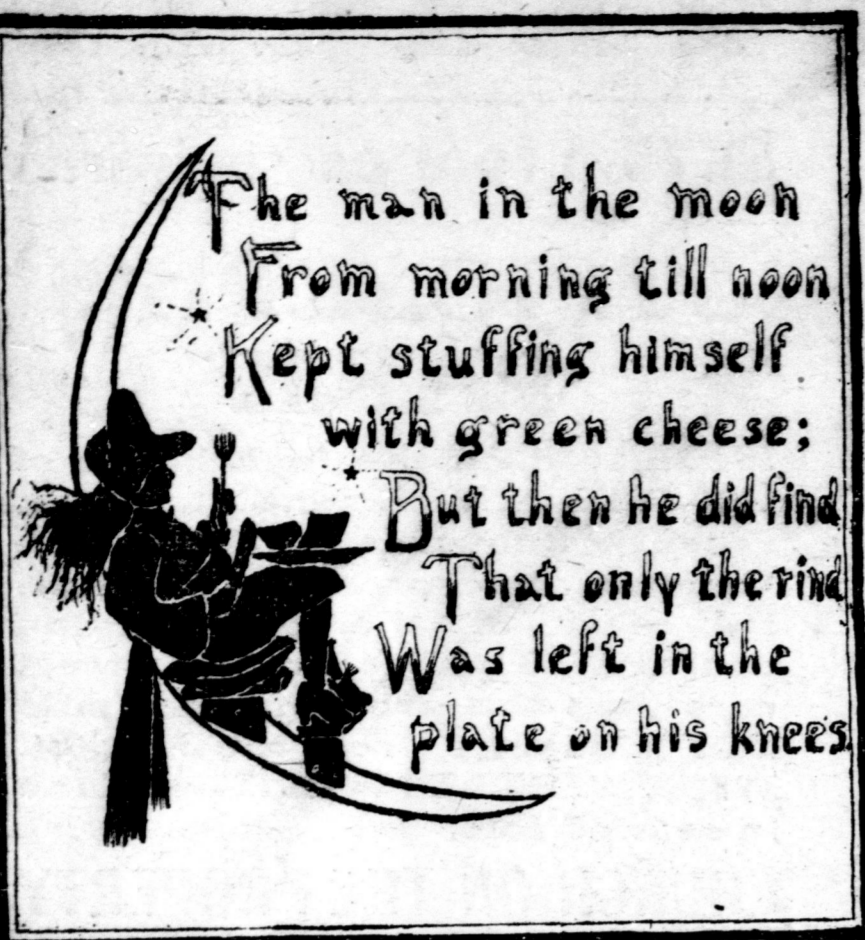


Drawing Lessons For School Children

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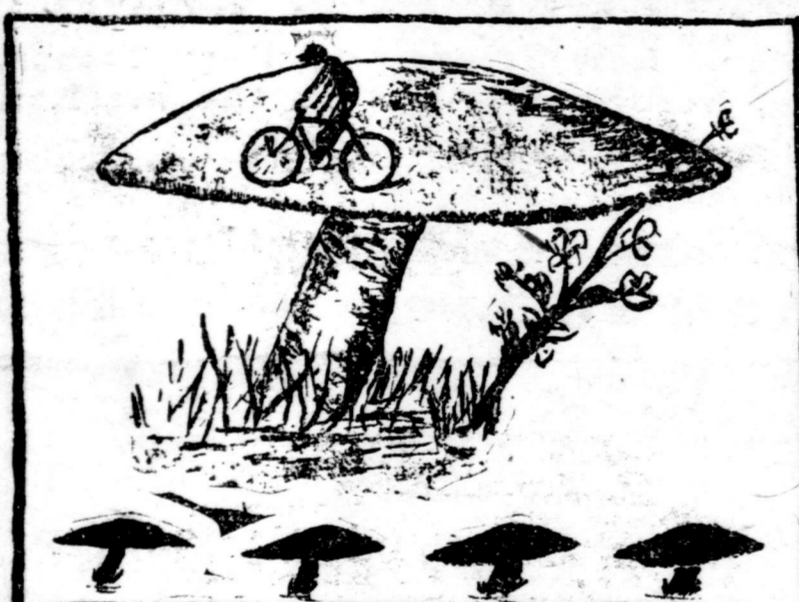


1. Drawn by F. N. Mann, Grade VIII., Princess Avenue School, Winner of First Prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES VII. AND VIII.

1. F. N. Mann, Grade VIII., Princess Avenue School.
2. Teresa Anson, Grade VII., Aberdeen School.
3. E. Baker, Grade VIII., Rectory Street School.
4. Alison Welch, Grade VII., Lorne Avenue School.
5. Frank Dowell, Grade VIII., Princess Avenue School.
6. J. B. McLaren, Grade VIII., Rectory Street School.

Florence Bayley, Lorne Avenue.
Marjorie Perry, Aberdeen.
Clarence Hill, Lorne Avenue.
Grace Thompson, Lorne Avenue.
A. McKee, Princess Avenue.
Winnifred Reed, Aberdeen.
Harold Anundson, Aberdeen.
Myrtle Corbin, Aberdeen.
Florence Keene, Princess Avenue.
A. Wright, Lorne Avenue.
Charlton Robson, Talbot Street.
Bruce Clertew, Princess Avenue.
Rowland Clarke, Aberdeen.
Rowland Moore, Aberdeen.
Frank Thompson, Lorne Avenue.



Sir June-Bug's constant care
A cyclist was to be.
On mushroom-top in air
He'd practice constantly.

His neighbors often came
And cast an envious look;
Intent upon his game
No thought of them he took.

3. Drawn by E. Baker, Grade VIII., Rectory Street School, Winner of Third Prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VII.

1. Teresa Anson, Aberdeen School.
2. Alison Welch, Lorne Avenue School.
3. Frank Dowell, Princess Avenue School.
4. Gladys Pinch, Aberdeen School.
5. Phyllis Lyster, Princess Avenue School.
6. Mattie Robinson, Lorne Avenue School.

SIX BEST IN GRADE VIII.

1. F. N. Mann, Princess Avenue School.
2. E. Baker, Rectory Street School.
3. J. B. McLaren, Rectory Street School.
4. Harold Granger, Princess Avenue School.
5. V. McCracken, Rectory Street School.
6. Mary McLean, Rectory Street School.

HONORABLE MENTION GRADE VII.

Harry Plastow, Talbot Street.

Lila Springer, Talbot Street.

J. Patrick, Lorne Avenue.

Lillian Morrison, Princess Avenue.

Frank Lewis, Talbot Street.

W. Molyneux, Talbot Street.

HONORARY MENTION GRADE VIII.

Helena Horton, Rectory Street.

H. Link, Rectory Street.

CRITICISMS ON ILLUSTRATED NONSENSE RHYMES BY GRADES VII. AND VIII.

There is little fault to find with the quality of these drawings, but the quantity sent in leaves much to be desired. As soon as the next three sets of lessons are sent in we are going to rearrange the grades into four groups, in order to give you three instead of two weeks for preparation.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the work of those grades from which drawings have been sent regularly.

The lessons are based on work already given and so arranged that weak points are being strengthened by constant practice. When drawing, or indeed any subject, is taught in a desultory way, a little here and a little there, without any connected plan, the time spent on it is practically lost.

These lessons should be a very real help to those who feel that they have not a comprehensive grasp of the subject, and those who take part in the competitions have nothing to lose and everything to gain. It is not the gaining of a prize that is valuable, for that is the very smallest part, so small that I wish interest could be kept up without any such means.

The practical knowledge you gain, by seeing how your drawings reproduce, is in itself something well worth working for. How very plain are the faults you did not notice at all in your original drawing and what a chance you have to correct and overcome such faults.

If you have three weeks instead of two in which to prepare your drawings I am sure every grade will have a fair chance to accomplish something worth while.

Perhaps you have noticed that lettering has frequently been a feature of your lessons. The result that your lettering is on the average 30 per cent better than it was when we began.

There is room for improvement still, especially in individual cases. The letters in many cases are still thin and weak looking. In one or two cases this week they had to be strengthened to make them reproduce properly.

After this, instead of using a fine shoe pen for your lettering get two or three stubs of differing widths and use the one that you find makes the best lettering.

Why do you not study the lettering on magazine covers, newspaper headlines, posters, advertisements, etc., and try to get the same weight in your letters? Open your eyes and observe, observe. We cannot find ideas everlastingly out of our own heads without replenishing our stock of ideas through the senses.

Just here I might mention the fact that some of you do not quite realize the meaning of original.

If a cabinetmaker takes an old piece of furniture and cleans and polishes it, it is quite possible that he may improve it wonderfully, but it cannot be considered his own work. If he takes the wood from one article of furniture or takes an old piece of lumber and fashions a chair from it, he becomes the original maker of that chair. You see it is not necessary for him to grow the tree from which the lumber was originally taken, nor even to cut it down himself.

When I said you might get help from outside sources as long as the verse and design were original, that did not give you freedom to make memory drawings of what you had seen somewhere before.

If I could be certain of the drawings and verses that had never appeared anywhere else before, I would give them the preference; but as I cannot do so I am taking into consideration only to a very slight degree.

Next time use old lumber, if you wish, but make new furniture out of it.

Some of you might pay more attention to the spotting. Things in unaccented outline are likely to be uninteresting, as the bantams were, while too much dark and too little light is sure to be heavy and possibly obscure like the poor cook who found an ignoble end in the porridge.

Some of the rhymes are too mirth-provoking to be left out.

"Two little bears,
One rainy day,
Went out to play
On a bale of hay."

"She stands for Kitty;
One stands for a ditty,
When the moon is shining bright,
On the dark back fence at night."

If I were Phyllis I would make another of these, cutting off the balls at the corners, making the printing a little stronger and placing the cat directly on the top of the fence, slightly to one side, so that cat and moon do not come in a line in the middle of the picture. With these corrections, and enlarged with possibly a little color introduced, hers would be a very attractive drawing for the exhibition.

"There was a rat,
For want of stairs,
Came down a rope
To go to prayers."

is well lettered and arranged. "Somewhere, somebody's waiting for you," is on the whole remarkably well done. Do you think Harold, the door should be as d. crepid looking in an otherwise brand new henhouse? If it is partly open the crack should show all the way down.

In one drawing a big baby elephant on a seesaw vainly striving to balance a tiny weasel. Underneath are the lines:

"Brains, not beef, oft make a hit;
Weasel, small, excels in wit,
What must, then, poor Baby Boo
To balance witty weasel do?"

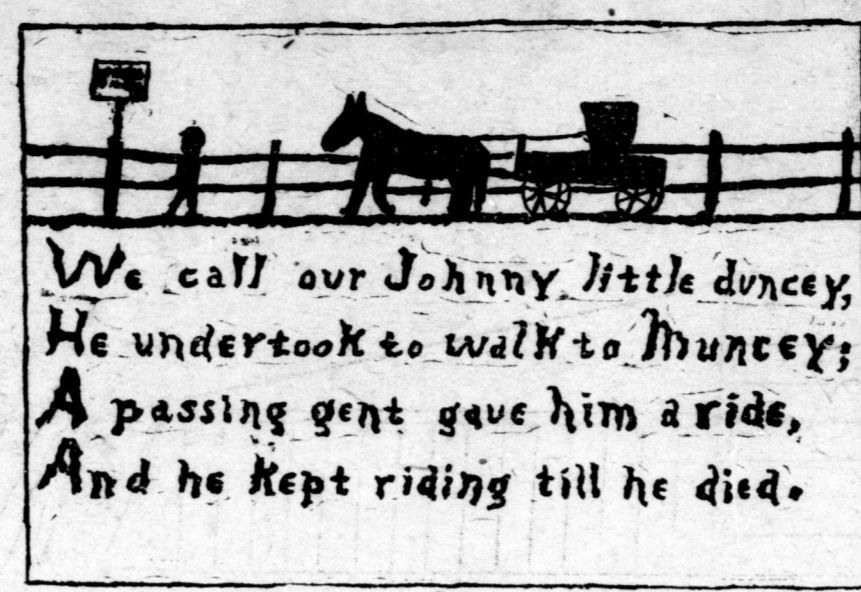
In another, a poor unlucky rat has come within reach of Madame Elephant's predatory trunk, and so

"Madame Elephant disdains a hat,
Despises bangs, but wears a rat."

"Shed a few tears for Mr. Mack,
A trolley car hit him slap in the back."

is rather well illustrated, but the lettering is poor, although better in

"Excuse haste," said the pig.
Though I reach a fig.
For as sure as you're born,
I'm after that corn."



4. Drawn by Alison Welch, Grade VII., Lorne Avenue School, Fourth Best Drawing.

It is too weak to come out well when reduced and reproduced. Otherwise this example is very attractively arranged, as is also,

"Two Teddy Bears, that never did wrong,
Are going to a concert to sing a song."

"Hush! Hush! Hush!
The cook fell in the mush.
She went with a splash,
Hash! Hash! Hash!"

is the best piece of lettering that has been sent in. It is badly placed, however, and the illustration, if reproduced, would be a mere blur. It was not necessary to attempt to show the whole kitchen. The stove, the cook and the mush were the necessary things.

Some of you seemed to think that you had to get the marginal line, thinking of the paper. This was a case where it was not necessary to relate the marginal line to the paper

Went out to eat grass while they were at play."

"A pig, with a kink in his tail,
Took a trip to the moon with a whale."

"Old Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To get her poor dog some dinner,
But when she got there
The cupboard was bare
But the dog couldn't get any thinner."

Which surely was some consolation. The following is probably not intended to give much information:

"Jack was a sailor,
Jack had a bunk;
Jack was sober
When he wasn't drunk."

It is not usual to find such manifest fishing for a rhyme as the following openly exhibits:



5. Drawn by Frank Dowell, Grade VII., Princess Avenue School, Fifth Best Drawing.

at all, as the size of the paper does not appear in the reproduction. The marginal line belonged to the illustration and the verse. You were asked to send it in on 6x9-inch paper for convenience in examining, also because that size of paper gave you a chance to make drawings quite large enough for the purpose. Those returned can easily be cut out and mounted on larger sheets of paper if the margins are not large enough to frame them attractively.

Where the margin was drawn first, the result, in some cases, looks like a garden with a large piece of ground left uncultivated at one end.

"K is for kitten,
Cunning and wise,
Who, with her bright eyes
Sees mice of small size."

"Two little pliggies, one very hot day,
Because a fly blocked their way."

I wonder if some of the boys and girls occasionally let such slight hindrances block their way?

"Mamma went to Willie's bed
Right off there,
But she found in Willie's bed
A little Teddy Bear."

"Two little pliggies, one very hot day,
Because a fly blocked their way."



6. Drawn by J. B. McLaren, Grade VIII., Rectory Street School, Sixth Best Drawing.

HUNTER BOB WAS VERY KEEN,
HE SHOT ALL BIRDS ALL RIGHT,
BUT SOMETIMES BIRDS COULD NOT BE SEEN
THO' SITTING ON THE SIGHT.

J. B. MCLAREN,
GRADE VIII,
RECTORY ST. SCHOOL.

"Miss Amelia May Hortense
Tried to scale a barb wire fence,
But when she got through with her climb
She had had a ripping time."

Two little bantams began to fight
As soon as it was morning light;
A man came out in such a fright
It scared them back to dark mid-night."

"When one wee kitten's in the house,
It's all as quiet as a mouse;
When two are there it's not so quiet,
But just enough to call a riot."

After a perusal of these I do not know that we would be justified in considering that we have any embryonic poets in London. However, they are not bad for a first attempt, and I am quite sure most of you could do better now if you were to try.

The machinery has been started in motion and some of you may find that you have a bent that way. A fine crop of spring poets may flourish in the land to make the hearts of the editors beat with joy or a less pleasant emotion.

I have come to the conclusion that in you the artist is nearer the surface than the poet, and more workable.

All drawings that have not already been returned will be sent to the schools immediately after the Easter holidays.

The next lesson for Grades VII. and VIII. will probably be a poster for the

school exhibit, something similar to the one to be designed by Grades IV., V. and VI. At first I intended giving you the designing of a cushion top for the exhibit, but as there will hardly be time to work that out, you may be thinking of something suitable for a poster.

We want to have these posters made by the pupils, up in the street cars and shop windows so as to be sure to interest every individual in the city in our work and show that we can make practical use of what we are learning.

Note—Last week's engravings, for some reason or other, were very poor and did not begin to do justice to the designs, which were excellent.

Note—The following drawings from grade V., Empress Avenue, were unfortunately mislaid last week after they were sent to the office. They are all above the average and Clarence Hutchinson's, though not a prize winner, would have come among the six.

The names of those sending in the drawings are given in order of merit: Clarence Hutchinson, Martha Culbert, Beatrice Smith, Ethel Rowe, Barbara Cushman, Jessie Kipp, Earl Servis, Gracie McVannell.

A. A. POWELL.

Greatness of the British Empire

BOMBAY THE SECOND LARGEST CITY AND CALCUTTA THE THIRD — ENORMOUS PRODUCTION WITHIN THE EMPIRE — CONSUMPTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Changes of nomenclature in roads and occasionally in the case of towns the average Britisher is accustomed to. But how many know that British New Guinea no longer exists, that Lagos is among the countries that were, or that the British Central Africa Protectorate is no more? This and much more information of a varied character is contained in the "British Empire Extract," issued by the board of trade last week. In 1901 the population of the empire on which the sun never sets was 385,400,000, and the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of the same year numbered 41,490,000.

THE SECOND CITY OF THE EMPIRE.

It will be distressing to Scotsmen to find that Glasgow is not the second city of the empire. In 1901 Calcutta occupied that proud position, but Bombay is the second largest city. The six biggest towns of the empire are as follows; the figures of 1901 are given to show the change in position since that year:

	1906.	1901.
London	4,735,000	4,536,000
Bombay	2,820,000	2,775,000
Calcutta	2,555,000	2,447,000
Glasgow	1,847,000	1,761,000
Liverpool	1,746,000	1,684,000
Manchester	1,643,000	1,543,000
Next in order come Birmingham (533,000), Madras (548,000), Sydney (533,000), and Melbourne (526,000).		

ODD TAXES IN VARIOUS LANDS

ITALY'S LOTTERY TAX — LICENCES FOR SMOKERS AND DRINKERS.

By pigeon-holing the cat tax the district of Columbia has, in addition to losing an uncertain revenue, lost an opportunity to stand among the nations in which revenue has been raised by freak taxes. Not a few countries have lifted themselves out of financial difficulties by their ingenuity in taxation.

Take Germany, for instance. At one time Germany sent out charwomen with instructions to inspect and thoroughly clean people's houses. This was not done so much with the idea of cleanliness as with the view to raising money; a small charge being made for the services of the charwomen. That the plan was successful is shown by the fact that nearly \$5,000,000 was added to the national fund.

On another occasion only a certain kind of tooth powder was allowed to be sold in the stores—that kind made in the Government factories. Rather than pay the high price demanded the people preferred not to use any dentifrice at all, and the tax failed in its purpose.

A CLEAN BILL.

Austria is another country that has succeeded in raising money by forcing cleanliness upon its people. Under a penalty of \$30 Austria demands that every householder shall have his chimney swept at least once a month for fear of fire, the work to be done by the Government sweep. She found the measure most lucrative, as she charged a tax of 45 cents for every chimney cleaned.

Italy has a plan for raising money that has been called "a tax on imbecities." This is the state lottery from which she raises a considerable sum. Out of the numbers from 1 to 90 every Saturday night five winning numbers are drawn. For the player to win it is necessary to draw one of more of these numbers. If you draw one right you gain fourteen times what you paid—that is, \$5 probabilities in favor of the Government. If you draw two numbers you gain 250 times what you paid, but you have only ten probabilities in your favor, while the Government has 3,250. If you draw three you gain 4,250 times

OUR TRADE.

In 1892 the grand total of value of the foreign and inter-empire trade was \$296,572,000, but in 1906 it had reached the enormous sum of \$1,526,618,000. There has been a small increase in the percentage of foreign trade and a slight increase in the inter-empire trade. In 1892 the proportion of foreign trade was 75.3 and inter-empire trade 24.7, while in 1906 the figures were 74 and 26 per cent respectively. An idea of the productive resources of British territory may be gathered from the following particulars of the quantities and values of some staple articles produced within the empire in 1892 and in 1906:

	1892.	1906.
Coal	\$269,300,000	\$1,192,700,000
Pig Iron (tons)	6,730,000	10,444,000
Diamonds	\$3,907,000	\$9,272,000
Gold	\$8,200,000	\$49,500,000
Wheat (bu)	432,100,000	528,900,000
Tea (lbs)	193,489,000	413,063,000
Rubber (lbs)	5,564,000	11,049,000
Cotton (lbs)	913,913,000	1,971,894,000

WHAT THE UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMES.

In 1906 there were 174,327,000 tons of coals burned in the United Kingdom, or nearly 4 tons per head of the population; of iron ore we used 23,200,000 tons; pig iron, 8,331,000 tons; wheat and wheat products, 267,022,000 bushels, or 6.12 bushels per head; barley, 106,510,000 bushels; oats, 219,011,000 bushels; and maize, 97,871,000 bushels. The beer we drank reached the enormous quantity of 1,223,187,000 gallons, or 23 gallons each for every man, woman, and child, including the teetotalers. In addition there was drunk 39,264,000 gallons of spirits and 13,278,000 gallons of wine; and we used 269,563,000 lbs of tea, or a little over 6 lbs a head.

what you risked, but while the probabilities in your favor are still ten, those of the Government are 117,470, and the same proportion is maintained if you draw four or all of the numbers.

France succeeds in raising \$140,000,000 yearly out of stamp duties. When you visit gay Paris your hotel bills come to you with a stamp on them. Every check drawn bears an extra receipt stamp across which you must sign your name. Theater tickets must be stamped. Even posters on the boards are stamped, the value varying with the size of the bills.

A PENNY FOR SPIRITS.

For municipal purposes its towns also adopts queer expedients. Every morsel of food, drink or fuel must pay a tax, while Paris puts a tax of one penny on all spirits, besides meting landlords with 2 1/2 per cent and tenants a 1 per cent tax.

Holland has similarly levied several queer taxes. Besides imposing a duty of 2 cents on every person who enters a tavern before noon, she used to levy taxes on those who visited places of entertainment, on marriages and on many other things.

If a person were buried out of the district to which he belonged his nearest of kin would have to pay twice the amount that would have had to be paid had the burial taken place in his own district. Even boots and shoes were taxed, regulated by the size of the article—the smaller the shoe the smaller the tax.

A SMOKING LICENSE.

In Switzerland, to be exempt from military service one must pay a tax of \$25 a year, no matter whether one be a cripple or an invalid. And if the bill is neglected the Swiss is prohibited from entering any beer garden or public entertainment until the full sum is paid.

Greece attempted to raise money by making every smoker take out a license, but as the smokers objected in such a strenuous manner, causing riots in the streets and in other ways embarrassing the Government, the plan failed. But she compelled her people to purchase the national emblem in the form of a flying swallow. The she had manufactured in bronze in large quantities, charging a few cents for them. Any person not having one in his or her possession was liable to a penalty.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

There are more than 200 men in New York City working on improvements in automobiles.