

ROBINSON & CO.

Winnipeg's Great Departmental Store

CHINA SERVICE

For the Summer Bride
Nothing more appropriate
for a Wedding Gift than a

HAVRE PATTERN CHINA SET

as shown in illustration

An exceptionally rich design
from the Old Abbey factory,
Limoges, France. It is modeled
in plain, graceful outlines, con-
sisting of a band of dull gold en-
closed between two black lines,
and a hair line of gold on the
edge. The handles of cups and
dishes are cov with rich old,
making a very neat and attractive
set.

Havre, 102 piece Dinner Set
\$69.40

Havre, 97 piece Dinner Set
\$57.55

Havre, 40 piece Tea Set
\$17.85

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containing other sets.
Express charges prepaid
by us.

ROBINSON & CO.

WINNIPEG



What Do You Know About Flour?

Do you know that quality is the one important factor
in bread as in woollens or in linens? If you want to
have bread of health and strength-giving quality as
well as delicious, ordinary flour will sadly disappoint you.

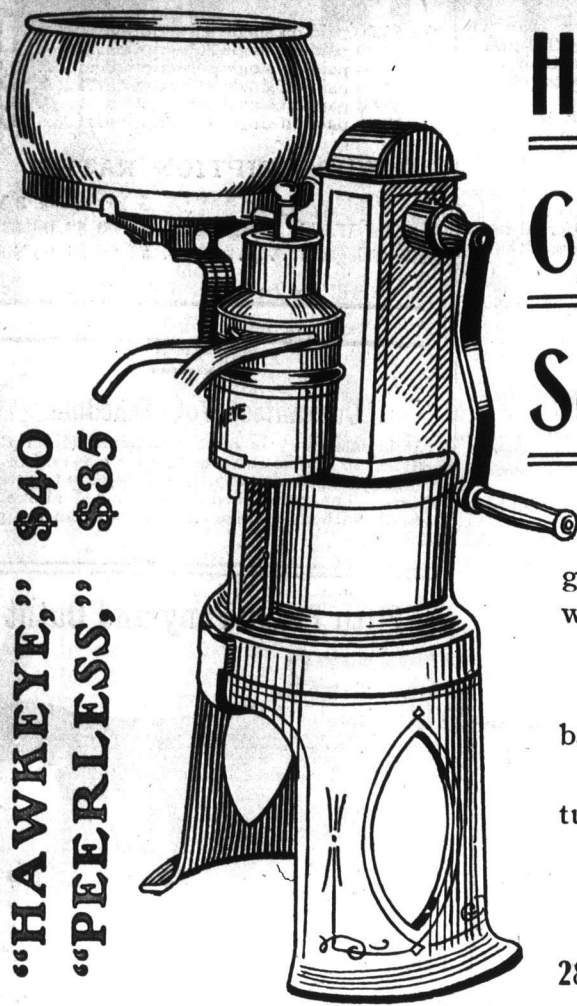
Royal Household Flour

is not ordinary flour made from ordinary wheat and ground by
the ordinary process. It is the best Red Fife Wheat, rich in
high quality gluten, scientifically milled and subjected to
every test before it reaches you.

"Ogilvie's Book For A Cook"

containing 125 dandy recipes will be mailed free for the asking.

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giving good satisfaction
wherever used.

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balance in six months.

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tunity pass you.

ROBERTS, OATES
& JUSTICE CO.

288 Princess St. Winnipeg

"HAWKEYE," \$40
"PEERLESS," \$35

The Women's Quiet Hour.

By E. Cora Hind.

This is a new, or rather a new adapta-
tion of an old method of teaching chil-
dren, of which no doubt some of my
readers have seen ac-
counts in the various
newspapers and maga-
zines. I had the pleasure of listening to
an address on this method by Dr. James
W. Robertson, Chairman of the Com-
mission on Technical Education in
Canada. The address was given before
the Woman's Canadian Club, and Dr.
Robertson had with him a collection of
what he termed the didactic material
for the course. The system takes its
name from Dr. Maria Montessori, who,
for fifteen years, was assistant in a
hospital in Rome. It was part of her
duties to select the children from
various asylums for the weak-minded,
idiotic and insane, for demonstrations
in the clinics in this hospital. In this
way she became very much interested
in the study of defective children. She
left the hospital and established a
school on methods which she had par-
tially worked out, and for two years
she supervised and also herself taught
in this school from 8 o'clock in the
morning until 7 o'clock at night, the
pupils being all what are termed de-

frames of wood have tacked to them
strips of any kind of material, which
are hooked or buttoned together, tied
with strings or ribbons, or, in fact,
anything which shows the ordinary
fastenings of a child's clothing. A child
is given one of these to play with, with-
out any statement to it of what it may
be for. Very soon the child finds
out for itself how to button and un-
button, hook and unhook, tie and un-
tie. Dr. Robertson said that from
tests made with this, the first of all
of the appliances showed that on the
second or third day a child of three
years of age would notice the connec-
tion between the buttoning and un-
buttoning, for example, on the frame
given to it, and the buttoning and un-
buttoning of another child's cloth-
ing; and, having found this out
for itself, it was a pleasure to it
and not something that it was taught
as a task. Children a little older were
given a box fitted with little wooden
blocks wound with different colored
silk, wool or cotton. These ran in
shades of the same color, perhaps 5,
6 or 10 in a section. The box is giv-
en to the child simply to play with.
Naturally it pulled them out, and



A Farm Home in a beautiful setting.

fective children. At the end of that
time her pupils came to a contest with
normal children who had been in-
structed according to the ordinary
methods. It was found then that in
a number of instances the defective
children, owing to the method and
care with which they had been taught,
were actually ahead of the normal
children who had been taught accord-
ing to the prevailing system. This
decided Dr. Montessori that the or-
dinary methods of instruction for
children in schools are wrong, and she
has gone on from this basis until she
has worked out a complete, or fairly
complete, system for the instruction
of children. She has been asked to
take charge of the children's houses
in connection with a number of tene-
ments in Rome. These tenements are
constructed from old and insanitary
ones into modern, healthful homes for
poor people of the working classes, and
to each one is attached what is known
as a children's house. In this house
children, almost infants, are cared for
while their parents, who are tenants
in the tenements, are away at work.
Dr. Robertson spoke for over half an
hour, and it would be quite impossible
to give anything like a synopsis even
of his address, but a few thoughts
from it, it seemed to me, might prove
very useful to women in country
homes, where help is hard to obtain,
and where the children are very often
unconsciously neglected. The whole
idea of the system is to teach a
child to observe and think for it-
self. For example, simple little

very soon began to develop a faculty
for putting them in again. This
taught them the arrangement of
color; and he had seen a child of five
years of age, who could take one of
these blocks, carry it across a room,
lay it down, go back and match it
perfectly as to shade from the same
box, showing that it carried the color
absolutely in its brain and eye. He
suggested that if grown-up people had
any doubt of the value of this train-
ing, for them to attempt a similar
feat themselves.

A Method of training children to
walk carefully was to give a child a
brimming glass of water on a plate,
and ask it to carry it to another child.

He said it was
astonishing how
quickly even very

Grace of Movement. young children could in this way be
taught to walk firmly and gracefully,
having perfect control of their bodies.
He stated that he had seen a child of
four entrusted with a tureen of soup,
which it carried round the table, hold-
ing it while a number of children, one
after the other, helped themselves to
soup with the ladle. Dr. Robertson
spoke at considerable length on how
the system developed the sense of
feeling in the finger tips. A child
would be given a piece of very smooth
wood, perhaps a foot long and six
inches wide, and on one side of this
at intervals would be placed narrow
strips of sand paper. Twice a child
would have its fingers passed along,
first the rough strip and then the

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