An Outline of the Work In the Public Schools

(Continued.)

By Miss Jessie Spittal, Princess Avenue School.

GRADE FIVE

LANGUAGE.

The language work of the first two or three months in this grade is chiefly concerned in the application of the forms of correct language, taught in the previous grades.

The literature of the preceding grades, with its wealth of oral work, in reproducing stories, myths, etc., has supplied the children with a varied thought material, and consequently a large fund of oral speech. In this grade, while the language work is carried forward, on the lines indicated in the lower grades, yet with the growing power of the children, new topics are introduced. In addition to the oral reproduction of stories suited to their age and ability, they are greatly interested in the making of from three to five minute speeches. For example, the children, in turn, talk to their classmates on various topics, chosen, preferably, by themselves. They describe games and books in which they are interested, places they have visited, exciting incidents they have witnessed, etc. They are encouraged to speak freely, yet to avoid errors previously corrected.

The paragraphing of poems and stories is now introduced. The pupils learn to apply the facts learned in their oral work. For example, they learn that in a good outline of a history, geography, etc., story, each topic is a unit of thought, and forms the basis of a paragraph. The thought material having been previously supplied in oral work, the children now begin to mold the thought into language of their own and express it in writing.

In this grade a more independent use of the dictionary is made; in this connection, the children study the marking of letters, abbreviations, punctuation marks, homonyms and synonyms used in their various books.

The study of letter-writing is continued; passages from standard authors are read and memorized. In this way correct forms of speech are unconsciously assimilated.

The children are encouraged to bring to class for discussion incorrect forms of speech heard in the playground, street, etc. These, together with errors taken from the oral and written exercises of the children, furnish examples of speech, etc. They are placed upon the blackboard for drills in illustrating correct usage.

So thoroughly does language permeate all school studies that great attention is given to this subject in its relation to each and every subject in the course, in the endeavor to teach the children to express themselves effectively in good English.

HYGIENE.

The aim here, as in all the other grades, is to teach the children, not only to know the laws of health, but to encourage and assist them to obey these laws in forming right habits of living.

A deep interest is taken in the discussion of such topics as the following: The effect of sunlight on plants, animals and persons; on disease germs; what ventilation means; how best obtained in the school and home; the effect of impure air upon people who breathe it; the different ways in which air is rendered impure; the care of the eyes, teeth, hair, skin, etc.; the work of the blood, etc.

Appeals for personal cleanliness meet with a ready response. The pupils are led to see the necessity for personal cleanliness; not only because their own bodily health demands it, but their self-respect requires it, and the comfort and well-being of their classmates is affected if they are negligent in this particular.

ARITHMETIC.

The simpler processes of arithmetical computation have already become familiar in the preceding grades; now special prominence is given to the mastery and application of these processes.

Much oral work is done in dealing with concrete objects. The children become familiar with the standard-measuring units, as: The foot, yard, day, year, etc. They make actual measurements of the floor, walls, doors, windows, tables, etc., in the schoolroom. Measurements are made with the standard units dealing with groceries, wood, cloth, coal, liquids, fruit, time, etc. They measure, analyze, compare and express the results in number language.

As much as possible, the work done is made to relate to the problems of daily life, rather than to the solving of artificially difficult problems.

The power of imaging situations is cultivated in the making of problems by the pupils, by appeals to their personal experiences in buying and selling. They are made aware of their own resources and encouraged to overcome difficulties without the teacher's help.

Keen interest is displayed in the making out of bills and accounts, pay-sheets, etc., in calculating the family expenditure for milk, bread, meat, etc., for a given time.

Frequent drills are given in the four simple rules to promote accuracy and quickness.

DRAWING AND EDUCATIONAL HANDWORK.

While the school drawing exercises do not aim to produce painters, nor the manual exercises to produce fine craftsmen ,yet all the public school art course does aim to develop a love for beauty in everything, a sure taste and an intelligent appreciation of our art treasures.

Little or no time is spent in the copying of meaningless lines and figures, as formerly, but much attention is given to the study of color, harmony, artistic arrangement, and the making and application of simple, but good design.

The art period during the spring and autumn months is devoted to the drawing of grasses, flowers, trees, etc., with pencil, charcoal or color. During the winter months the time is occupied in lettering, designing, etc. — designs suitable for the decoration of tiles, wall paper, linoleums, etc.

Time is given to the making of stencil patterns to be applied in decorating something for the home, as curtains, pillow covers, tablecloths, etc. Very inexpensive materials are made beautiful if stencilled with simple, beautiful patterns and harmonious colors.

The sketching of children in action, with brush or pencil, is greatly enjoyed. An added interest is given when the pupils pose in costume, as, for instance, a boy in Indian or scout costume, etc.

Fifth grade drawing furnishes numberless opportunities for constructive work, viz., in the way of decorative calendars, lettering cards and posters; in the making of magazine covers, and portfolios; cardboard furniture; raffia mats, baskets and boxes; in simple sewing, etc.

The child's interest in making things and his delight in what he has made are facts that give the teacher tremendous power over his activity. The great end in view is the educational value of the work, not the commercial value of the article made. Baskets, boxes, etc., can be purchased for a few cents, but the reasoning, judgment, accuracy, self-control and power developed cannot be purchased.

READING.

The mechanical part of reading has been mastered before the children enter Grade V. They are now in a position to concentrate their attention on the thought expression and voice modulation. Slow, expressive reading and clear articulation is the aim in view. To secure this many plans are resorted to. One, productive of good results, and greatly enjoyed by the children, is the dramatizing of suitable selections. In this the children are thrown, almost entirely, upon their own resources, the teacher only making a suggestion when needed. The children appoint a stage manager, select pupils to act or represent each of the characters in the play chosen. Practice soon enables a child to speak freely and naturally and to delight in so doing.

The school reader and supplementary readers in history, geography and hygiene offer a varied material for practice.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Grade V. lessons are mainly devoted to a study of North America. Its giant mountains, rivers and lakes; its great plains and forests; its rich wheat fields and mineral regions; its great cities, with their strenuous industrial life, etc., furnish a variety of topics of peculiar interest, for discussion. These and kindred topics are interpreted by the ideas of similar kind gathered by the pupils, in real form, from their own neighborhood.

So complex is the study of geography, and so innumerable are the objects it presents for study, that the aim is to deal in a thorough manner, with a few representative topics and present these in a connected manner. A sequence is carried through many of these topics, and it is a source of interest and mental effort to trace the connection of cause and effect through a series of steps in a large lesson. For example, the topic "Lumbering," may be presented as follows: (1) The Great Forest, (2) The Logging Camps, (3) The Skidding and Floating of Rafts Down the River, (4) The Sawmills, 5 The Sale of and Distribution by Boat or Rail of the Lumber to Distant Points.

This way of presenting large and significant topics, leads to strong, clear geographical ideas; does away with much of the memorizing of isolated facts and is intensely interesting to the pupils, as they begin to realize the application of labor and skill and to understand something of human endeavor.

The geography and history of America deal with the same parts of the country at the same time, and many of the best geographical topics for this grade are suggested by the history course.

HISTORY.

The great aim in the teaching of history in the junior grades, is to create a liking for the subject—to lay the foundation for future independent study.

Grade V. work includes, besides the study of some of the great Biblical characters, the history of Canada from the discovery of America to the Confederation of the provinces. Children, being much more interested in people than in institutions and events, the greater part of the work is taught by means of stories and biography.

The early stages appeals strongly to children: The Indians with their savage customs and ways of fighting; the strange story of Columbus; the early settlers with the many hardships and difficulties of a new land to face. The pupils follow with interest and intelligence the gradual change from the simpler life of early times to the complex life of today.

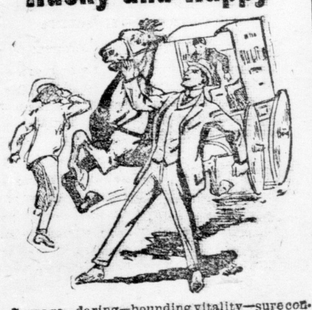
In the discussion of the great characters of the history course much is being done to inspire the children to admire the self-sacrificing and heroic, to despise the self-seeking and treacherous, to inculcate love of country.

The first ideas in municipal government may be made very real to the pupils by means of an "an election." The children nominate, from among their number, candidates to fill the various offices as, mayor, aldermen, trustees, etc. The election day is fixed. In the meantime the children print cards and posters setting forth their qualifications, etc; they study the duties pertaining to the various offices. Election day arrives; the ballots are in readiness, returning officers, etc., are at their posts.

Great enthusiasm is displayed as the returns are announced. Greater still is the enthusiasm when the successful candidates are called upon for speeches.

In similar manner, some idea of federal and provincial government is obtained. Participating in a "real election" gives the children a very lively interest in its meaning and all its proceedings.

You Can Be Strong, Active, Healthy, Husky and Happy



Courage—daring—bounding vitality—sure control of mind, body and nerves—the desire and ability to accomplish all desirable things—these are the attributes that make men admired and sought.

I have in my possession a recipe, which, from my own experience, I believe to be the best and surest-acting, up-building, strengthening combination ever put together for the restoration of impaired vitality and the renewal of vigor and health.

If this self-applied home treatment will enable you to successfully treat your own ills and weaknesses, then I have shown you the secret of perpetual strength and how you can again be just as powerful in your capacity as the biggest, huskiest, most successful and sought-after of your acquaintances.

For this reason I believe it is my duty to tell every young or elderly person about this health and strength restoring recipe and send a copy free to every one who asks me for it, so they can see what it is and how quickly and surely it acts.

If you are old or young, married or single, large or small, and are lacking in the nerve force or vigor that makes men and women strong, vital and capable, just write me like this: A. E. Robinson, 3717 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this recipe, absolutely free, postage paid, in a plain, sealed wrapper.

Austen Chamberlain's Merits Not Brilliant, But Solid

A Plodder's Record—Conservative By Temperament, His Filial Action in Following His Father Carried the Son to a Congenial Environment.

[London Correspondence of The New York Evening Post.]

It seems only the other day that Joseph Chamberlain was regarded as one of the younger forces in British politics. But now the whirligig of time has brought us to the point where his son Austen has completed twenty-one years of continuous Parliamentary life, and thus takes rank among the seniors. It is hard to realize that there are members of the present House who were still in petticoats when Austen Chamberlain was already representing a constituency.

On the whole it is certainly an advantage for a young politician to bear a name that has become a household word in the previous generation. The interest with which his Parliamentary development is followed is in itself a valuable advertisng asset. He can count on the good will not only of his father's friends and colleagues, but of the rank and file of his party throughout the country. And he ought to profit, as far as his personal equipment is concerned, from the fact that he has been brought up in a household where affairs of state are matters of every-day concern, and where the very atmosphere is stimulating to political ambition. On the other hand, he must prepare himself to be tested by a high standard. If he shows only the average capacity, he will be regarded as one who has disappointed popular expectations.

Sons of the Fathers.

Few sons of British statesmen in modern times have quite satisfied these exacting requirements. Herbert Gladstone had a great chance, but has shown no gifts of leadership either in Parliament or in the country, and has been shunted to a colonial Governorship after no more than a respectable record in Cabinet office. The present Marquis of Salisbury runs little risk of being called upon to shoulder any heavier responsibilities than those of the presidency of the Board of Trade, which he carried for a few months at the close of the last Unionist Administration. One of his younger brothers, however, Lord Robert Cecil, has made a considerable advance of late years, and may quite possibly reach a prominent place in the councils of his party. Sir William Harcourt's son Lewis has shown distinct ability, but has not gained the influence that his father had acquired at the same age. Among present-day parliamentarians Winston Churchill is the only man in this category who can be said to have added lustre to a name that was distinguished in the controversies of the Victorian period.

Austen Chamberlain has merits of his own, but they are not the qualities that raised his father from the mayoralty of a provincial town to a position of authority in national politics. Except for his face and his eyeglass, it would be difficult to trace in him any likeness to the famous Joseph. His personality lacks piquancy. He is the hero of no characteristic stories. There is nothing of the free-lance in his make-up. Heredity has given him none of the alertness that made Joseph Chamberlain the keenest and readiest debater of his time. No platform utterances of his have ever roused a great popular audience to uncontrollable enthusiasm. His speeches are relieved by no vigorous home-thrusts, no biting epigrams, no daring illustrations. He never springs a surprise upon the public. He initiates no novel or adventurous policies. When his biography comes to be written, the author will have a hard task to make it anything but dull reading.

Essentially a Conservative.

The circumstances of his upbringing were very different from his father's. Instead of having to grind away at business, he was sent to Rugby and then to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he specialized in modern history as a definite preparation for a political career. When he went up to the University his father was the leader of the Radical section of the Liberal party, and his own speeches at the Cambridge Union took the Radical side. Another frequent Union speaker in those days, on the same side, was Leo Maxse, now one of the most active journalistic champions of the extremist Tory doctrine.

"When father says, 'Turn,' we all turn." The younger Chamberlain has never been lacking in loyalty to the elder, and when the Home Rule split sent Joseph Chamberlain into the opposite camp, filial devotion carried Austen over as well. Looking back upon that crisis after more than a quarter of a century, one can see that it came luckily for the younger man. The intervening years have shown that he is essentially a Conservative by temperament. Many of the seceders from Gladstone's following remained thoroughgoing Liberals on everything but the Irish question. They were not simply Unionists but Liberal Unionists They were never quite comfortable in the new alliance, and they could not co-operate heartily with the Conservatives in any policy except the denial of self-government to Ireland. Some members of this section, like Sir George Trevelyan, returned ultimately to their former party allegiance; others, while irreconcilable opponents of home rule, were never quite absorbed in the Unionist combine, but maintained a somewhat detached and critical position as far as the general policies of Unionist governments were concerned.

Austen Chmberlain, on the other hand, was lifted by this change out of an uncongenial environment into his natural milieu. He would never have been really at home in the Liberal party. His father was born to be an iconoclastic and disruptive influence. When he had to abandon his attacks on the House of Lords and the Anglican Establishment, he found new scope for his aggressive impulses in bringing about the Transvaal War and in dividing the Conservative party with the "tariff reform" proposals. But Austen could never have entered con amore into any of the campaigns of Liberal reformers. One cannot imagine him agitating for Welsh Disestablishment or helping to curb the veto of the Lords, or imposing heavier taxation upon land. As a Liberal, therefore, he would have been quite out of place, and the Home Rule controversy came in the nick of time to set him on the only road that, for him, could lead to a position of permanent influence.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN—TWO oaa

In Parliament at Thirty, in 1892.

Austen Chamberlain was in his 30th year when, on March 30, 1892, he was returned to Parliament unopposed at a by-election for East Worcestershire. He made his maiden speech during the debates on the home rule bill in 1893. The incident is remembered for the compliment it called forth from Gladstone. "It was a speech," he said, "that must have been dear and refreshing to a father's heart." The Unionists came into office in the summer of 1895, and the young member was at once appointed to a junior office in the admiralty. From that point his promotion was rapid. After the general election of 1900 he was made financial secretary to the treasury, and in 1902, when the Government was reconstructed on Mr. Balfour's succession to Lord Salisbury as prime minister, he entered the cabinet as postmaster-general. This appointment caused widespread surprse and no little criticism. There had been nothing in his career, either as a member of Parliament or as a subordinate in the Administration, to lead to any general belief that he was of cabinet quality.

As postmaster-general, however, he "made good." His diligence and attention to business made up for the lack of any brilliant gifts. But it almost seemed as though Mr. Balfour must be playing a practical joke on the country when in the following year he promoted Austen Chamberlain to the chancellorship of the exchequer. Never within living memory had this distinguished post been given to a man with so commonplace a record, and the surprise was all the greater because its new occupant was only in his 40th year. But the circumstances were peculiar. The situation was that extraordinarily complicated one produced by Joseph Chamberlain's resignation of the colonial secretaryship in order to carry on, untrammelled by office, his "tariff reform" propaganda. The leading free traders in the cabinet had resigned also, and one of them was Mr. Ritchie, who thus left the chancellorship of the exchequer vacant. The whole story of the tortuous party intrigues of this period has yet to be revealed. On this occasion the son did not follow the father. The father certainly did not wish that he should. For the net result of it all was to leave the father free to spread "tariff reform" doctrine in the country, while the son was able to "hold the fort" for it within the cabinet in an office which, more than any other, conveys to its occupant the prestige of financial authority.

During the seven years that the Unionist party has spent in Opposition, the essential Conservatism of the younger Chamberlain has become more and more evident. He went so far as to advise the peers to throw out the Parliament act, and by joining the Halsbury Club ranked himself definitely among the "Die-Hards." When Mr. Balfour retired from the leadership of the Unionist party in the Commons, Austen Chamberlain's friends boomed him for the succession, as against Walter Long. As neither section would give way to the other, the problem was solved by the choice of a dark horse, Bonar Law. The disappointment must have been a severe one, for some of his utterances immediately after Mr. Balfour's retirement make it clear that Austen Chamberlain expected to be able himself to dictate the policy of the party.

Will he ever come to the top? Prediction in such matters is always rash, but at present, certainly, the outlook is not promising. To all appearances the Unionist party is rapidly cooling in its enthusiasm for the "constructive policy" which Austen Chamberlain has most ardently espoused. If "tariff reform" is dropped, it would seem as though Austen Chamberlain must necessarily take a back seat. But his refusal to countenance the opportunist tactics of the official leader has increased the esteem in which he is held in the country at large. His honesty and consistency are recognized by both parties. In recent years, too, he has made notable advance as a debater, and, though no amount of practice will ever make him sparkle, his solid qualities may come to be valued all the more highly in contrast with the blazing indiscretions of Bonar Law.

Military Orders

The following are extracts from the military orders recently received:

Divisional Areas.

First Division, First Infantry Brigade—To be brigade commander: Lieut.-Col. G. Acheson, from the reserve of officers, vice Lieut.-Col. R. MacKenzie, transferred to command the Third Infantry Brigade, Feb. 1, 1913. Tenure of appointment to be for one year.

Second Infantry Brigade—To be brigade major: Capt. H. L. Milligan, Twentieth Regiment (Middlesex Light Infantry), vice Lieut.-Col. A. Weir, promoted. Feb. 1, 1913.

Third Infantry Brigade—To be brigade commander: Lieut.-Col. R. MacKenzie, vice the late Lieut.-Col. N. A. Bartlett. Feb. 1, 1913.

Infantry.

Twenty-first Regiment (Essex Fusiliers)—Provisional Lieut. W. F. Cole is permitted to retire. Feb. 26, 1913.

Twenty-second Regiment (The Oxford Rifles)—Capt. F. Millman is transferred to the corps reserve. Feb. 24, 1913. Provisional Lieut. (supernumerary) C. J. C. Stewart is absorbed into the establishment. March 1, 1913.

Twenty-fourth Kent Regiment — Lieut. P. S. Coate is transferred to the corps reserve. Jan. 29, 1913.

To be provisional signalling officer: Lieut. A. C. Woodward, vice Lieut. J. M. Pike, who is transferred to the corps reserve. Feb. 19, 1913.

To be captain: Lieut. W. A. Coltart, vice Capt. G. J. L. Smith, appointed adjutant. Feb. 19, 1913.

To be provisional lieutenant: Donald Eric Douglas, gentleman. Jan. 29, 1913.

To be provisional lieutenant (supernumerary): Hugh Black Lamont, gentleman, Feb. 19, 1913. Charles Frederick Wright, gentleman, Feb. 20, 1913.

Twenty-sixth Regiment (Middlesex Light Infantry)—Capt. H. L. Milligan vacates the appointment of adjutant, and is seconded during his tenure of appointment as brigade major, Second Infantry Brigade. Feb. 1, 1913.

Provisional Lieuts. (supernumerary) W. R. Robson and W. G. Lee are absorbed into the establishment.

To be provisional lieutenant (supernumerary), Albert Nelson Corpe, gentleman. Feb. 18, 1913.

Confirmation of Rank.

Major W. G. Coles, C. A. S. C., April 1, 1912; Capt. E. E. Williams, C. A. S. C., July 11, 1912; Lieut. F. C. Barry, C. A. S. C., Oct. 21, 1912; Lieut. G. M. Cooper, C. A. S. C., Nov. 1, 1912.

Artillery.

Sixth (London) Battery—To be captain: Lieut. A. B. McEwen, March 12, 1913.

To be provisional lieutenant (supernumerary): James Herbert Scandrett, gentleman. Jan. 2, 1913.

Canadian Engineers.

Seventh Field Company—To be provisional lieutenant: Frederick Bertram DeWintern Lavender, gentleman. Dec. 21, 1912.

Infantry.

Twenty-second Regiment (The Oxford Rifles)—Lieut. J. S. Myers is transferred to the corps reserve. March 12, 1913.

To be provisional lieutenants: Sergt. Alfred Rowe. Jan. 31, 1913. James Harrison Dent, gentleman. Jan. 31, 1913. Color-Sergt. Alfred Andrew Thurlow. Feb. 27, 1913.

To be provisional lieutenants (supernumerary): Cecil Arthur James, gentleman. Feb. 28, 1913. Ernest LeRoy Underhill, gentleman. March 3, 1913. Jim Broadfoot Jupp, gentleman. March 3, 1913. Guy Winter Sawtell, gentleman, March 4, 1913.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Lieut. J. H. Sandham is transferred to the Nineteenth (Lincoln) Regiment. Feb. 25, 1913.

Twenty-sixth Regiment (Middlesex Light Infantry)—To be provisional lieutenant (supernumerary): Edwin Chapman, gentleman, March 5, 1913.

Regimental Medical Services.

Twenty-ninth (Waterloo) Regiment —To be major: Capt. J. H. Ratz. June 29, 1909.

Confirmation of Rank.

Lieut. E. M. McLean, Seventh Regiment, March 2, 1912; Lieut. H. J. Erskine, Twenty-sixth Regiment, May 1, 1912; Lieut. F. L. Lodge, Twenty-first Regiment, Feb. 15, 1913; Lieut. J. H. Sandham, Twenty-fifth Regiment, June 11, 1912; Lieut. H. W. Kemp, Seventh Regiment, Jan. 1, 1913.

Infantry.

Twenty-first Regiment (Essex Fusiliers)—Lieut. and Signalling Officer C. S. L. Hertzberg is transferred to the Second Field Company, Canadian Engineers. Feb. 28, 1913.

Decorations and Medals.

Colonial auxiliary forces' officers' decorations have been awarded to the undermentioned officers: Lieut.-Col. B. Robson, Twenty-sixth Regiment; Capt. G. L. Money, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Colonial auxiliary forces' long service medal has been awarded to Sergt. E. Danford, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

Rifle Associations.

The formation of No. 604, Guelph Army and Navy Veterans, with headquarters at Guelph, Ont., is authorized.

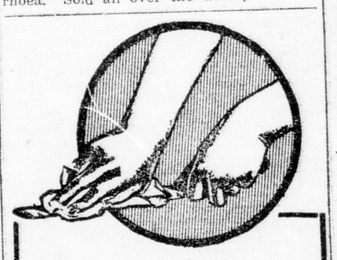
Strength.

No. 51, Corp. W. Shepherd, C. A. P. C., having reported for duty in the office of paymaster, First Division, is taken on the strength from the 14th inst.

Sale of Liquor in Camps.

It is published for general information that no liquor of any description is to be sold in any mess, and that regimental canteens are abolished at the annual training camp this year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.



Cutlery Kept Clean and Bright

Sprinkle a little Old Dutch Cleanser on a damp cloth and rub over the wet knife or fork. Then wash and dry thoroughly. Spots, rust, fruit stains and discolorations disappear instantly.

Many Uses and Full Directions On Large Sifter-Can 10¢

Far Better Than Varnish, Tile Wall Paper—and More Economical

EVERY true housekeeper takes an intense pride in her spotless and shining bathroom. The walls are one of her greatest problems. The kiddies splash soapy water and anything but a tiled or a Mellotoned wall soon becomes soiled.

Ordinary wall paper is impossible—Varnish Tiles turn yellow—blister and peel off with the steamy heat.

Mellotone

"Soft as the Rainbow Tints"

is the one best finish for the bathroom. It comes in beautiful flat tints that can be washed without trouble or injury. You can apply it easily to walls, tub and woodwork.

Beautiful combinations and color suggestions are at our store now—in the 1913 fashions. See them to-day.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

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I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail, **free** of any charge, my **home treatment** with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell **all** women about this cure — **you**, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men **cannot** understand women's sufferings. What we women know **from experience**, we know better than any doctor. **I know** that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for **Leucorrhoea** or **Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement** or **Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty** or **Painful Periods, Uterine** or **Ovarian Tumors** or **Growths**, also **pains in the head; back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.**

I want to send you a **complete 10 days' treatment entirely free** to **prove** to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that **it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 1½ cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost**, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to **think for herself**. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young**. To **Mothers of Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really **cures all** woman's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H. 12 - - - - WINDSOR, Ont.

FREE

The Racing Pedalmobile is exactly as shown in the picture, built for boys and girls from six to sixteen years of age, constructed and equipped exactly like a six cylinder Motor Car. They have the long sweeping hood, rubber tires, steel wheels and body, big springs, steering wheel, and real steering rod and knuckles, three-speed lever (two forward and one reverse), coaster, radiator, horn, lamps, wind-shield, gas-tank, etc.

FREE—THE GREAT RACING PEDALMOBILE.

An Actual Model of a Sixty H.P., Six Cylinder Motor Car, Run Without Gasoline, Weighs 145 lbs., but Easy to Operate.

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We are going to show you how you can get the Racing Pedalmobile absolutely free, and without spending one cent of your money. What boy or girl doesn't want one? Pedalmobiling is the greatest sport ever invented; you simply jump in the car, apply the speed lever, touch your feet to the pedal, and go spinning along to beat the band. Put on your coaster and take the hills without pedaling, turn the sharpest corners without fear of spilling, blow your horn when anyone is in the way, or reverse your speed lever and stop. In fact the Pedalmobile will do everything a real Auto will do, but burn up gasoline; beats bicycling all hollow, and just think of it boys and girls, you can get a Racing Pedalmobile absolutely **FREE.** Are you interested? Then read on.

WE WANT TO START 2000 BOYS AND GIRLS IN A BUSINESS OF THEIR OWN.

No money to invest, only some of your spare time needed. Immense profits made in money and valuable premiums. This is a dignified and thoroughly respectable business, and any live girl or boy can engage in it and make a big success at it. Remember what we say—It costs you nothing. What boy or girl is so dead to opportunities that he or she will not invest some spare time in making as much or more than lots of people working all the time. Our proposition is just this:—We manufacture one of the biggest lines of household and toilet specialities in the country, such as Perfume, Talcum, Face Cream, Tooth Paste and Powder, Toilet Soap, Medicinal Preparations, Baking Powder, Polishes, Etc. We sell all these direct from our factory to the consumer. At the present time our sales are immense, but we are not satisfied. We want more advertising, bigger markets, greater distribution, and are not going to spare any expense to get them. This year we plan to give away over $100,000 in valuable premiums and commissions to those who will help us in this monster publicity campaign. We have already started over ten thousand boys and girls in businesses of their own, and they are making good, earning hosts of premiums and stacks of money. We want 2000 more, live, energetic boys and girls to become our representatives. You need absolutely no money to engage in this work, only a little spare time.

WHAT WE WANT YOU TO DO IS THIS—We will give you a Racing Pedalmobile, if you will only send us your name and address, and say that you want to be our representative; that you will help us advertise our products, and that you will do all that we require of you, which is not very much. Every boy and girl has it within their power to get a Racing Pedalmobile absolutely **FREE.** If you are wise, willing, live, energetic, not afraid to go after a thing when you want it, we say to you—

START TO-DAY TO EARN A PEDALMOBILE. IT IS EASY.

Simply send us your name and address and say that you want a Pedalmobile, and that you are willing to do a little work to get it, and we will start you on the way to earning it, by sending you at our own expense, thirty bottles of our delicious Perfume, to sell for us at 10c. a bottle. It is then up to you to do the rest. You can sell these thirty bottles quickly and easily. Our perfume is the best that money can buy, and is attractively put up in wooden cases and handsomely labelled.

With the Perfume, we will send you a complete list of the products we manufacture, and will show you how besides the Pedalmobile, you can earn in your spare time, hundreds of valuable premiums and money. We will also present you free of charge, with our big premium catalogue.

When you remit us the **$3.00** for the Perfume sold, we will appoint you a permanent representative, with unlimited credit, and only ask from you that after you receive the Racing Pedalmobile, you will show it to your friends, and tell them how you got it, and that you will continue to be our representative. Do not hesitate. Your opportunity is right here. Your Racing Pedalmobile is waiting for you, and you can get it easily.

Write us to-day and you will be surprised how quickly the Pedalmobile will be yours.

TRY. It won't cost you one cent, and you do not know what you can do till you try. If you cannot sell enough goods to earn a Racing Pedalmobile, we will give you a lovely premium for what you have sold, and you can send the rest of the goods back to us. However, our plan is so easy that no one can fail. WRITE TO-DAY.

THE MERCHANTS' PRODUCTS CO., DEPT. P 231 TORONTO, ONT.