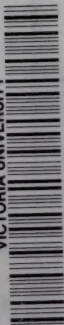


VICTORIA UNIVERSITY



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ENGLISH FOR
NEW-CANADIANS
GEORGE ELMORE REAMAN

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ENGLISH FOR NEW-CANADIANS

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ENGLISH FOR NEW-CANADIANS

BY

GEORGE ELMORE REAMAN

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ENDORSED BY

THE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

NATIONAL COUNCIL Y.M.C.A.
STUDENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS

1919


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TO MY
FATHER AND MOTHER

PREFACE

This manual has been written with the intention of helping the adult foreigners, especially those of the industrial class; though it can be used with equal success in teaching children. Almost one-eighth of the total population of Canada at the present time is foreign, a large percentage being adult, and while the children are taught English in our Public Schools, the parents do not have this opportunity with the result that there is a tendency on the part of the children to despise their parents on account of their ignorance of the English language, thus bringing about a break in the home influence. Besides, a large percentage of the adult foreigners are not illiterate consequently are in a position to learn English provided they are given some assistance. Many derive their first knowledge of the language from the illustrated sections of our newspapers, while they are daily surrounded by printed English in the way of signs, directions and instructions.

With this in mind the illustrations of upwards a thousand common objects, along with their English names, have been gathered together in this manual. The eye has been appealed to as well as the ear and every effort has been made to make the work concrete. For instance, no abstract nouns are used and most of the verbs are action verbs, while the eye takes the place of the dictionary. When the New-Canadian looks at the picture of a 'table,' he knows the name of it in his own language and his desire is to know its name in English. A comparison of numbers will give him this. Hence it will appeal to the New-Canadian of any nationality. It is not essential that he should pronounce every word since the word image will

stay with him and he will associate it with the object. Many native-born Canadians have learned to read and understand foreign languages who have never heard a syllable spoken.

Naturally the New-Canadians with a teacher will progress much more rapidly. For a beginning the teacher should teach his class the numbers up to perhaps fifty. Have them repeat the numbers in concert since this overcomes any timidity they may have. Then let the teacher point out the picture of 'door' saying that 'one' is 'door' and pointing immediately to the printed word 'door.' Do this with 'key' and so on until all the objects have been pointed out and named. When all the words in the first lesson have been repeated in concert several times, each learner may be asked to repeat them by himself until he has a fair pronunciation. The teacher should finally write the words on the blackboard and have them copied.

Having learned the names of the objects, the teacher may direct the class to the phrase work based on these words. Here he should make the distinction between 'a' and 'the' followed by the illustrating of the meaning of the prepositions. It will be found that the same word is repeated frequently as the learner is encouraged by constantly meeting a word which he has already learned to pronounce. The sentences have been made short for the sake of having them more easily repeated.

The teacher will find the following letters present peculiar difficulties of pronunciation: r, l, sh, ch, t, th, i. The letter 'r' will probably be trilled; 'l' forward in mouth; 'sh' and 'ch' will be confused; for 't,' the tongue will be placed between the teeth; 'th' will invariably cause difficulty which may be overcome by having the tongue protruded between the teeth, then blowing and pronouncing 'thing;' 'i' will doubtless be pronounced 'ee' and all vowels at the end of words may be pronounced. Besides, the vowels will not be diphthongized as in

English but pronounced as single ones ; they may also be produced too far back in throat. The letter 's' will not be pronounced unless emphasized since the average New Canadian doesn't like the sound and so omits it frequently.

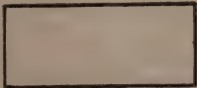
There has been no attempt to suggest the niceties of meaning such as the distinction between 'shall' and 'will.' The words and sentences used are not intended to be comprehensive, but merely suggestive. A few lessons based on particular industrial occupations of the New Canadians have been added, and it is the intention of the author to get out supplements for firms employing large numbers of foreigners. Grateful recognition of help and criticism is made to Dr. H. T. J. Coleman of Queen's University and Dr. E. W. Sawyer, of Woodstock College, and finally to my wife for her constant encouragement and suggestion.

G.E.R.

Woodstock College,
November 26, 1918.

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White



Crimson



Black



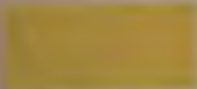
Purple



Red



Orange



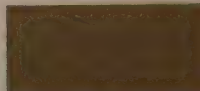
Yellow



Green



Blue



Brown

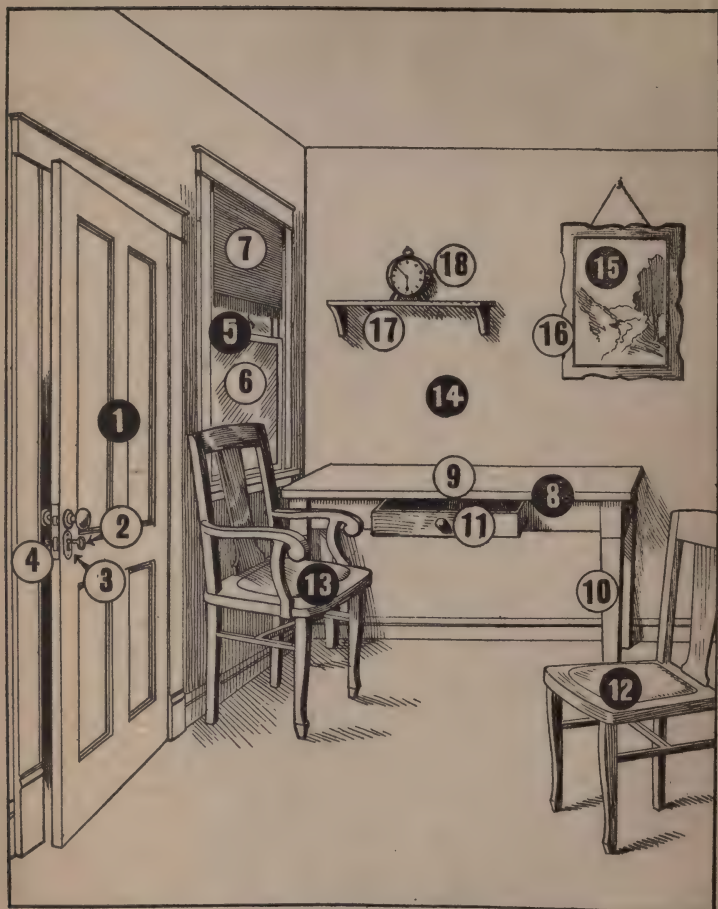


Pink



Gray

1—ROOM



- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 Door | 6 Window pane | 11 Drawer | 16 Picture-frame |
| 2 Key | 7 Window blind | 12 Chair | 17 Shelf |
| 3 Key-hole | 8 Table | 13 Arm-chair | 18 Clock |
| 4 Lock | 9 Table-top | 14 Wall | |
| 5 Window | 10 Table-leg | 15 Picture | |

Circles filled in with black indicate the whole object, not any one part. Thus (1) means "door," not "panel."

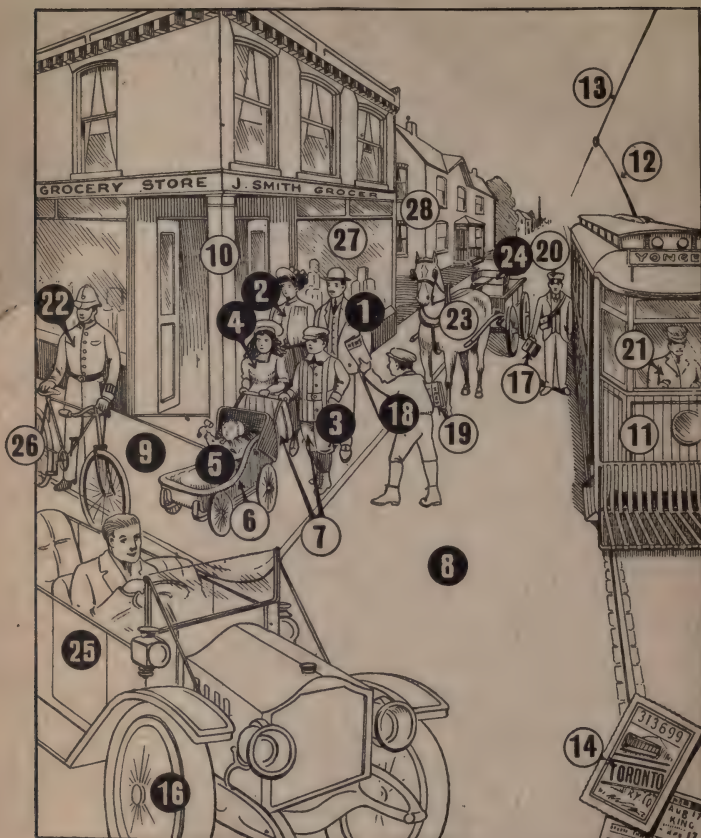
Number One—ROOM

A **door**¹. A **key**² in a door. A key in a **key-hole**³. A key-hole in a door. A **lock**⁴ on a door. A **window**⁵ in a room. A **window-pane**⁶ in a window. A **table-leg**¹⁰. A **drawer**¹¹ in a table. A **table-top**⁹. A **chair**¹² by a table. A chair by an **arm-chair**¹³. A **picture**¹⁵ on a **wall**¹⁴. A picture in a **picture-frame**¹⁶. A **clock**¹⁸ on a **shelf**¹⁷.

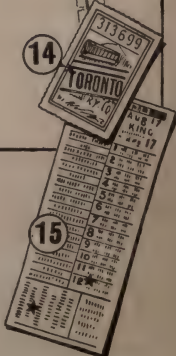
The door by the window. The key-hole in the door. The key in the key-hole. The lock on the door. The window-pane in the window. The window-blind on the window. The table by the chair. The arm-chair by the door. The door in the wall. The table-top on the table. The table-leg of a table. The drawer on the chair. The arm-chair by the wall. The picture on the table. The picture in the picture-frame. The clock on the table. The shelf on the wall. The clock on the shelf.

Open the door. Shut the door. Open the window. Shut the window. Wind the clock. Turn the key. Lock the door. Pull the window-blind. Shut the drawer. Hang the picture. Sit down. Stand up. Go to the door. Go to the window. Learn English. Learn to read English. Learn to write English.

2—STREET



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 Man, husband, father,
Mr. Canadian | 7 Child | 15 Transfer |
| 2 Woman, wife, mother,
Mrs. Canadian | 8 Road | 16 Wheel |
| 3 Boy, son, John Canadian | 9 Sidewalk | 17 Fare-box |
| 4 Girl, daughter,
Mary Canadian | 10 Street-
corner | 18 Newsboy |
| 5 Baby, child,
George Canadian | 11 Street-car | 19 Paper |
| 6 Baby-carriage | 12 Trolley-
pole | 20 Conductor |
| | 13 Wire | 21 Motorman |
| | 14 Ticket | 22 Policeman |
| | | 23 Horse |
| | | 24 Wagon |
| | | 25 Automobile |
| | | 26 Bicycle |
| | | 27 Store |
| | | 28 House |



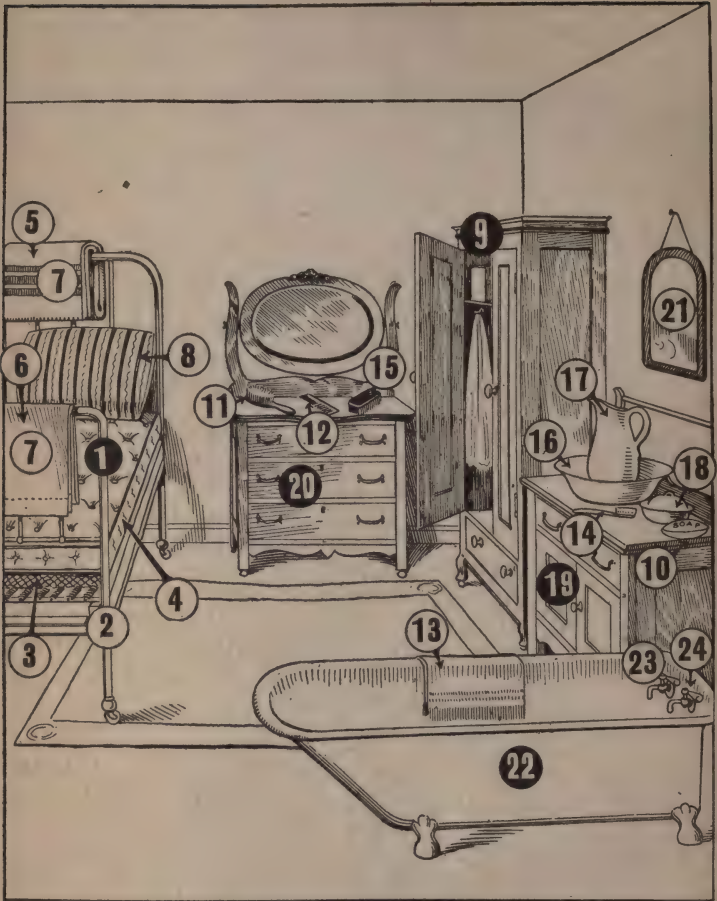
Number Two—STREET

The **man**¹ and the **woman**². The **boy**³ and the **girl**⁴. The **baby**⁵ and the **baby-carriage**⁶. (One man, two men; one woman, two women). The boy is a **child**⁷ and the girl is a child. The boy and the girl are children. The boy is a **son**³ of the man and the woman. The girl is a **daughter**⁴ of the man and the woman. The baby is a child of the man and the woman. The man is the **husband**¹ of the woman and the **father**¹ of the children. The woman is the **wife**² of the man and the **mother**² of the children. The **name**¹ of the man is **Mr. Canadian**¹. The **name**² of the woman is **Mrs. Canadian**². The **name**³ of the boy is **John Canadian**³ and the **name**⁴ of the girl is **Mary Canadian**⁴. The **name**⁵ of the baby is **George Canadian**⁵. The baby's name is George.

The **policeman**²² is on the **side-walk**⁹. The **street car**¹¹ is on the **road**⁸. The **conductor**²⁰ is on the back of the street-car. The **motorman**²¹ is on the front of the street-car. The conductor has a **fare-box**¹⁷. A man puts a **ticket**¹⁴ in the fare-box. The conductor gives the man a **transfer**¹⁵. The **trolley-pole**¹² is on the wire¹³. The **horse**²³ pulls the **wagon**²⁴. The man drives the **automobile**²⁵. The automobile has four **wheels**¹⁶. The **bicycle**²⁶ has two wheels. The policeman rides a bicycle.

The **house**²⁸ is by the **store**²⁷. The **newsboy**¹⁸ is at the store. The store is on the **street-corner**¹⁰. The newsboy sells a **paper**¹⁹. The man buys a paper.

3—BEDROOM



- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Bed | 7 Bed-clothes | 13 Towel | 19 Wash-stand |
| 2 Bedstead | 8 Pillow | 14 Toothbrush | 20 Dresser |
| 3 Springs | 9 Clothes-closet | 15 Clothes-brush | 21 Looking-glass |
| 4 Mattress | 10 Soap | 16 Wash-basin | 22 Bath-tub |
| 5 Blanket | 11 Hair-brush | 17 Pitcher | 23 Hot-water tap |
| 6 Sheet | 12 Comb | 18 Soap-dish | 24 Cold-water tap |

Number Three—BEDROOM

The **bed**¹ is in the bedroom. I see the **bedstead**². Do you see the bedstead? Yes, I see the bedstead. Do you see the **springs**³? No, I do not see the springs. The **mattress**⁴ is on the springs. The **sheet**⁶ covers the mattress. The **bed-clothes**⁷ are on the bed. The **blanket**⁵ covers the man.

Do you sleep in a bed? Yes, I sleep in a bed. Is the **pillow**⁸ on the bed? Yes, the pillow is on the bed. I hang my clothes in a **clothes-closet**⁹. The **soap**¹⁰ is in the **soap-dish**¹⁸. The soap-dish is on the **wash-stand**¹⁹. Have you any soap? Yes, I have some soap. Have you your **comb**¹²? Yes, I have my comb and my **hair-brush**¹¹. I comb with my comb. Brush with your hair-brush. Brush your clothes with your **clothes-brush**¹⁵.

Turn the **hot-water tap**²³. The water in the hot-water tap is hot. The water in the **cold-water tap**²⁴ is cold. The hot-water and cold-water run into the **bath-tub**²². Do you wish to take a bath? Yes, thank you, I wish to take a bath. Do you want a **towel**¹³? No, thank you, I do not want a towel, I have a towel. The **pitcher**¹⁷ is in the **wash-basin**¹⁶. I look at myself in the **looking-glass**²¹. You look at yourself in the looking-glass. We look at ourselves in the looking-glass. The **tooth-brush**¹⁴ is on the washstand. The clothes-brush, the hair-brush and comb are on the **dresser**²⁰.

4—RESTAURANT OR CAFÉ



- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 Waiter | 6 Saucer | 11 Bill of fare | 16 Bread | 21 Glass |
| 2 Waitress | 7 Knife | 12 Salt | 17 Butter | 22 Food |
| 3 Table-cloth | 8 Fork | 13 Pepper | 18 Tea | 23 Tooth-picks |
| 4 Plate | 9 Spoon | 14 Vinegar | 19 Coffee | 24 Phonograph |
| 5 Cup | 10 Napkin | 15 Mustard | 20 Milk | 25 Cash-register |

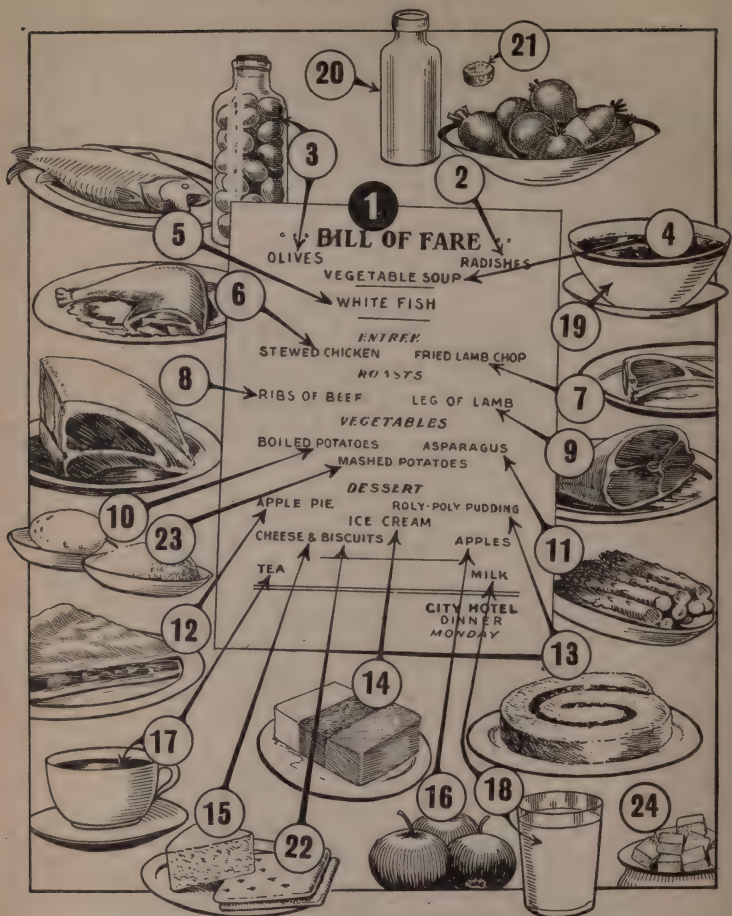
Number Four—RESTAURANT OR CAFÉ

I have	we have	I am	we are	I go	we go
he has	you have	he is	you are	he goes	you go
she has	they have	she is	they are	she goes	they go
it has		it is		it goes	

Mr. Canadian goes into a restaurant. He goes to the café. He is hungry. He sees a chair by a table. He sits down on the chair. The table has a **table-cloth**³ on it. The man looks at the **bill of fare**¹¹. A **waiter**¹ comes and the man gives his order. A **waitress**² brings the order. She brings a **cup**⁵ and **saucer**⁶ and **plate**⁴. She brings a **knife**⁷, a **fork**⁸ and a **spoon**⁹. She brings a **napkin**¹⁰, then she brings some **food**²². On the table there are **salt**¹², **pepper**¹³, **vinegar**¹⁴, **mustard**¹⁵, **bread**¹⁶ and **butter**¹⁷. Mr. Canadian drinks **tea**¹⁸ and **coffee**¹⁹; sometimes he drinks **milk**²⁰.

At the table are three men. They come to eat and drink. They give their orders to the waiters and to the waitresses. They spread out their napkins. They eat meat and potatoes. They drink coffee. Do they drink milk? Yes, sometimes they drink milk. They drink milk out of a **glass**²¹. They eat bread and butter. They put salt and pepper on their meat and potatoes. They go to the man at the **cash-register**²⁵ and pay for their meal. They take **tooth-picks**²³ and go out. The **phonograph**²⁴ plays music.

5—BILL OF FARE

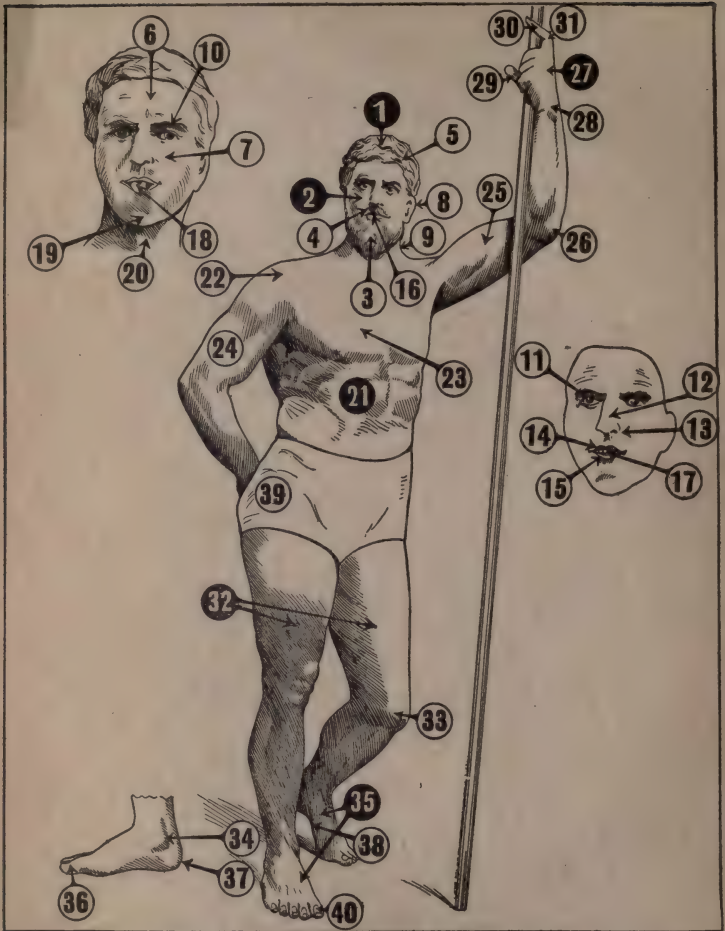


- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 Bill of fare | 7 Lamb chop | 13 Pudding | 19 Bowl |
| 2 Radishes | 8 Roast of beef | 14 Ice cream | 20 Bottle |
| 3 Olives | 9 Leg of lamb | 15 Cheese | 21 Cork |
| 4 Soup | 10 Potato | 16 Apples | 22 Biscuit |
| 5 Fish | 11 Asparagus | 17 Tea | 23 Mashed potato |
| 6 Stewed chicken | 12 Pie | 18 Milk | 24 Sugar |

Number Five—BILL OF FARE.

In the picture there is a **bill of fare**¹. A bill of fare tells us what we can get to eat. We get the bill of fare on the table. We look at the bill of fare. At the top we see **radishes**² and **olives**³. The radishes are in a saucer and the olives are in a **bottle**²⁰. The **soup**⁴ is in a **bowl**¹⁹. The **fish**⁵ is on a plate. Do you like **stewed chicken**⁶? The stewed chicken is on a plate. On the other side of the bill of fare we see a **lamb chop**⁷. Below the stewed chicken we see a **roast of beef**⁸. Below the lamb chop we see a **leg of lamb**⁹. Do you like **potatoes**¹⁰? The waiter serves potatoes **boiled**¹⁰ or **mashed**²³. We see a boiled potato. There is some **asparagus**¹¹ in a small saucer. The waitress brings a piece of **pie**¹² on a plate. We can have pie or **pudding**¹³. We also have **ice cream**¹⁴. We eat ice cream with a spoon. At the bottom of the picture we see a plate. On the plate are some **biscuits**²² and **cheese**¹⁵. There are three **apples**¹⁶ beside the glass of **milk**¹⁸. Near the biscuits and cheese is a cup of **tea**¹⁷. Near the bottle is a **cork**²¹. There is some **sugar**²⁴ for the tea.

6—PARTS OF THE BODY



1 Head	9 Neck	17 Tooth	25 Muscle	33 Knee
2 Face	10 Eye-brow	18 Tongue	26 Elbow	34 Ankle
3 Beard	11 Eye	19 Chin	27 Hand	35 Foot
4 Moustache	12 Nose	20 Throat	28 Wrist	36 Toe
5 Hair	13 Nostril	21 Body	29 Thumb	37 Heel
6 Forehead	14 Upper-lip	22 Shoulder	30 Finger	38 Instep
7 Cheek	15 Lower-lip	23 Chest	31 Knuckle	39 Hip
8 Ear	16 Mouth	24 Arm	32 Leg	40 Nail

Number Six—PARTS OF THE BODY

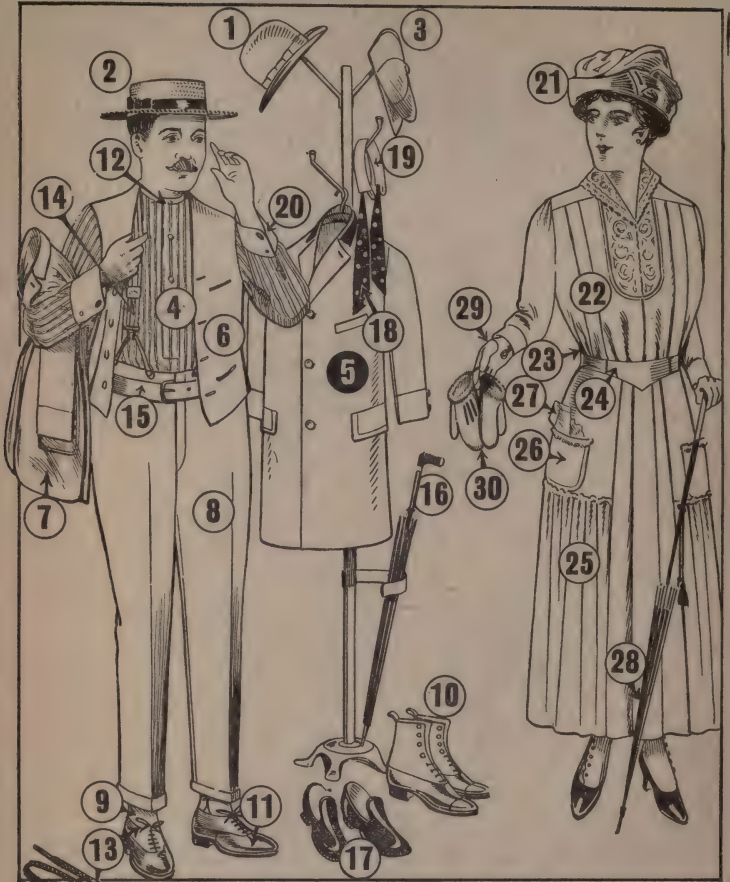
The **head**¹ of Mr. Canadian. Mr. Canadian's head. Do you like his **face**²? Do you see his **chin**¹⁹? He has a **beard**³ on his two **cheeks**⁷ and on his chin. He has a **moustache**⁴. It is on his **upper-lip**¹⁴. He combs his **hair**⁵ back from his **forehead**⁶. Over his **eyes**¹¹ are his **eye-brows**¹⁰. We can see his two **ears**⁸. His **nose**¹² is above his moustache. He has two **nostrils**¹³ in his nose. His **mouth**¹⁶ is open. We can see his **tongue**¹⁸. It is between his **teeth**¹⁷ (one tooth, two teeth). It is between his upper and **lower-lip**¹⁵. Do you see his **throat**²⁰? The head bends at the **neck**⁹.

Look at Mr. Canadian's **body**²¹. He is tall and big. See his broad **shoulders**²². He has a full **chest**²³.

I am a man with a moustache. I have two eyes and a nose. In my mouth are my tongue and my teeth. My forehead is at the top of my face. My chin is at the bottom of my face. My hair is on top of my head. We hear with our ears, and we see with our eyes.

Look at the man's **arm**²⁴. See the **muscle**²⁵. It is between the **elbow**²⁶ and the shoulder. The **hand**²⁷ bends at the **wrist**²⁸. A hand has one **thumb**²⁹ and four **fingers**³⁰. The finger bends at the **knuckle**³¹. The **leg**³² bends at the **knee**³³. The leg bends at the **hip**³⁹. The **foot**³⁵ bends at the **ankle**³⁴. A foot has five **toes**³⁶. Each toe has a **toe-nail**⁴⁰. Each finger has a finger-nail, each thumb has a thumb-nail. The **instep**³⁸ is on the top of the foot. Look at your **heel**³⁷.

7—CLOTHING



- 1 Hat
- 2 Straw-hat
- 3 Cap
- 4 Shirt
- 5 Overcoat
- 6 Vest
- 7 Coat
- 8 Pants
- 9 Socks
- 10 Boots

- 11 Shoes
- 12 Collar-button
- 13 Shoe-laces
- 14 Braces
- 15 Belt
- 16 Umbrella
- 17 Rubbers
- 18 Neck-tie
- 19 Collar
- 20 Cuff
- 21 Hat
- 22 Blouse
- 23 Waist
- 24 Belt
- 25 Skirt
- 26 Pocket

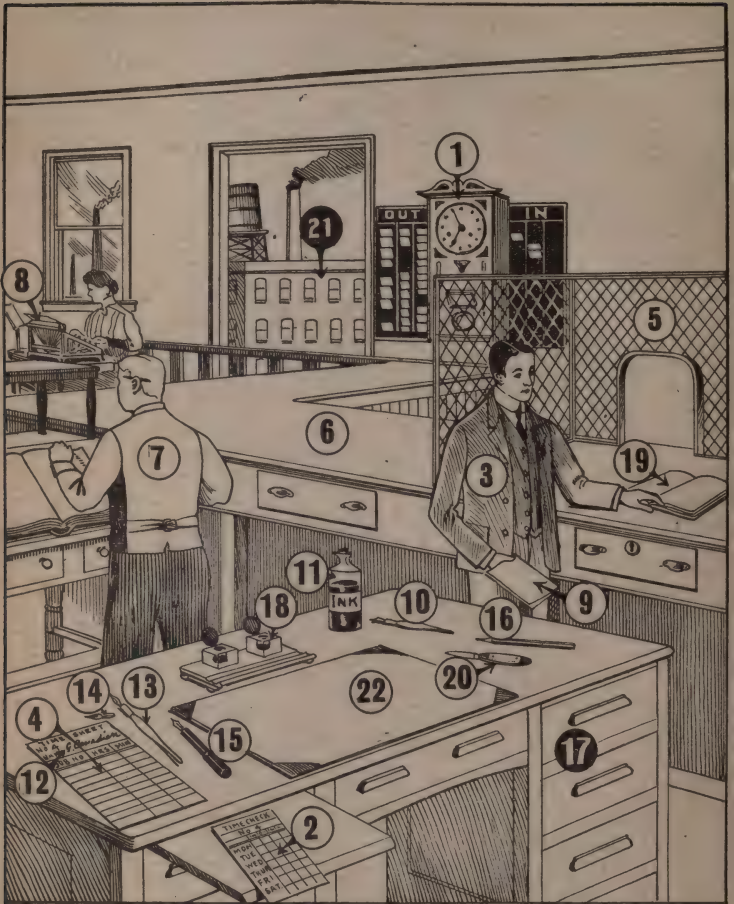
- 27 Handkerchief
- 28 Parasol
- 29 Gloves
- 30 Mitts

Number Seven—CLOTHING

Here is Mr. Canadian. There is Mrs. Canadian. Here are John and Mary. There are Mrs. Canadian and baby George. Mr. Canadian wears a **hat**¹. John wears a **cap**³. Mary wears a **straw-hat**². Mr. Canadian is wearing a **collar**¹⁹ and **neck-tie**¹⁸. He has a collar on his **shirt**⁴. A **vest**⁶ is over his shirt. A **coat**⁷ is over his vest and an **overcoat**⁵ is over his coat. Do you see his **pants**⁸? I can see his **socks**⁹. His **boots**¹⁰ are on his feet. John and Mary wear **shoes**¹¹. I put my collar on the **collar-buttons**¹² on my shirt. Have you a **cuff**²⁰ on your shirt? We put **boot-laces**¹³ in boots and **shoe-laces**¹³ in shoes. Mr. Canadian wears **braces**¹⁴. Sometimes he wears a **belt**¹⁵. He carries an **umbrella**¹⁶ and wears **rubbers**¹⁷ when it rains.

When it is bright Mrs. Canadian carries a **parasol**²⁸ over her **hat**²¹. Do you like her **blouse**²²? She wears a **belt**²⁴ around her **waist**²³. Do you like her **skirt**²⁵? When it rains she wears rubbers over her shoes. Mary has a **handkerchief**²⁷. She is taking it from her **pocket**²⁶. Mrs. Canadian is wearing **gloves**²⁹. She has some **mitts**³⁰ in her hand.

8—TIME-OFFICE



- 1 Time-clock
- 2 Check
- 3 Clerk
- 4 Time-sheet
- 5 Wicket
- 6 Counter

- 7 Book-keeper
- 8 Typewriter
- 9 Paper
- 10 Pen
- 11 Ink
- 12 Name

- 13 Pen-holder
- 14 Pen-nib
- 15 Fountain-pen
- 16 Lead-pencil
- 17 Desk
- 18 Inkstand

- 19 Book
- 20 Knife
- 21 Factory
- 22 Blotter

Number Eight—TIME-OFFICE

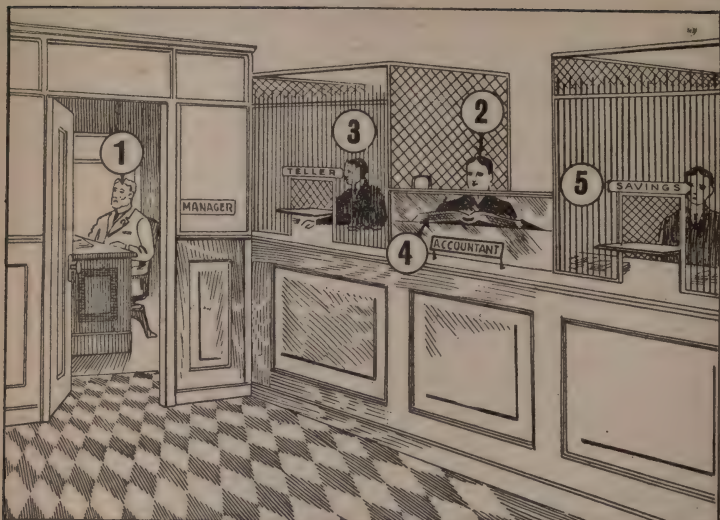
We go to work in the morning. We go into the office. We look at the **time-clock**¹. It is five minutes to seven. I take my **check**². I punch the time in it. To-day is Saturday. The days of the week are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Saturday is pay day. I go to the office. I go to the **counter**⁶. The **clerk**³ is at the **wicket**⁵. He has a **book**¹⁹. Then he looks at the **book-keeper**⁷. The book-keeper gives him the **time-sheet**⁴. Can you hear the **typewriter**⁸? The clerk has some **paper**⁹. He takes a **lead-pencil**¹⁶. The lead in the pencil breaks. He sharpens his pencil with a **knife**²⁰. He takes a **pen-holder**¹³ puts a **pen-nib**¹⁴ in it. He puts the pen-nib in the **ink**¹¹ and writes my **name**¹² on his book. He has also a **fountain-pen**¹⁵. He carries it in his pocket. It is now on his **desk**¹⁷.

I like to learn English. Can you speak English? I can speak English a little. Can you write English? Yes, I can write English a little. What do you write with? I am writing with a pencil or a **pen**¹⁰. The pen and the pencil are beside the **blotter**²² near the **inkstand**¹⁸.

When a man works in a **factory**²¹ he goes to work at seven in the morning. He works until noon. Noon is twelve o'clock. He has half an hour to eat his dinner. He starts at half-past twelve and works until half-past five. Then he quits work and goes home for his supper. He works ten hours a day. Until noon is forenoon. From noon until six o'clock is afternoon. After six is evening.

The months of the year are: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

9—BANK



- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------------|
| 1 Manager | 4 Ledger | 7 Money | 10 Copper | 13 Cheque |
| 2 Accountant | 5 Savings | 8 Bills | 11 Dollars | 14 Deposit-slip |
| 3 Teller | 6 Bank-book | 9 Silver | 12 Cents | 15 Express-order |

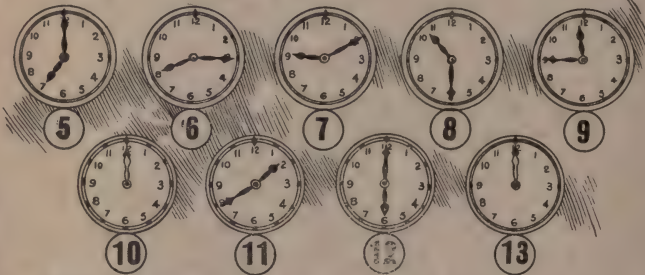
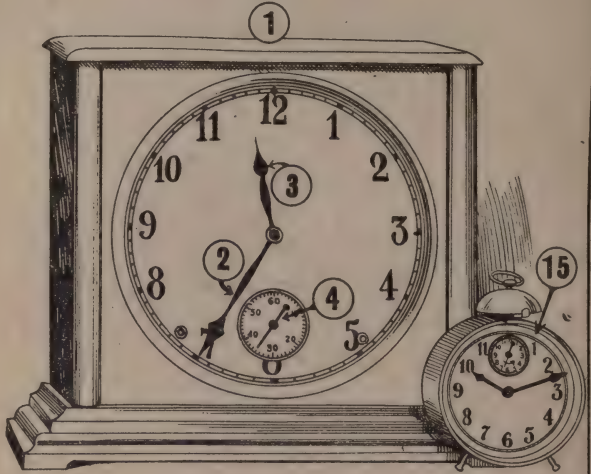
Number Nine—BANK

Let us go into the bank. What do we see? On the left is the **manager's**¹ office. On the right is a desk. The manager manages the bank. He lends us **money**⁷. The **teller**³ takes in money and pays it out. He has **silver**⁹, **coppers**¹⁰, **bills**⁸. There are one **dollar**¹¹ bills, two dollar bills, five dollar bills, ten dollar bills, twenty dollar bills. A copper is worth one **cent**¹². There is a five cent piece, a ten cent piece. A twenty-five cent piece is called a quarter of a dollar; a fifty cent piece is called half a dollar. The **accountant**² looks after the books of the bank.

Do you see the **savings**⁵ wicket? When we deposit money in the bank the man at the Savings wicket marks it in the Savings book.

Have you your **bank-book**⁶? Yes, here it is. Are you going to deposit money? Yes, I have filled out my **deposit-slip**¹⁴. I give the deposit-slip and my money and my bank-book to the teller. He puts the money in a drawer and gives my bank-book to the Savings man. The Savings man puts down in his **ledger**⁴ the amount of money that I have deposited. He marks it down in my bank-book too. Have you a **cheque**¹³? Write your name across the back and the teller will give you money for it. Have you an **express-order**¹⁵? Write your name on the back of it and the teller will cash it for you.

10—TIME OF DAY AND NUMERALS



- 1 Clock
- 2 Minute-hand
- 3 Hour hand
- 4 Second-hand
- 5 Seven o'clock, 7.00
- 6 Eight-fifteen, 8.15

- 7 Nine-ten, 9.10
- 8 Ten-thirty, 10.30
- 9 Eleven-forty-five, 11.45
- 10 Twelve o'clock, noon, 12 a.m.
- 11 One-forty, 1.40
- 12 Six o'clock, 6.00
- 13 Twelve o'clock, midnight, 12 p.m.
- 14 Watch
- 15 Alarm-Clock

Number Ten—TIME OF DAY AND NUMERALS

What time do you get up in the morning? I get up at six (6.00) o'clock. I wash and dress myself and get my breakfast. I start work at 7.00 o'clock. I work until 12.00 o'clock. Then I have my dinner. At 1.00 o'clock I start work again. I work until 6.00 o'clock. Then I stop work and have supper. Do you always have your breakfast before 7.00 o'clock? No, when I go to work at 8.00 a.m., I have it after 7.00 a.m.

Can you count? No, but I can learn. Say one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Write 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10. Say eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. Write 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20. Say twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty. Write 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30. Say thirty-one up to forty. Write 31 up to 40. Say ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred, one hundred and one, one thousand and one. Write 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 101 1001.

At the bottom of the picture I see a **watch**¹⁴. I carry my watch in my pocket. I see an **alarm-clock**¹⁵. The alarm is set for 6.30 o'clock. That is when I get up in the morning.

11—STREET RAILWAY WORK



- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 Pick | 5 Rails | 9 Water | 13 Bricks |
| 2 Shovel | 6 Cement-mixer | 10 Engine | 14 Tar |
| 3 Wheel-barrow | 7 Bags of Cement | 11 Track | 15 Sand |
| 4 Spade | 8 Crushed-stone | 12 Street-car | 16 Crack |

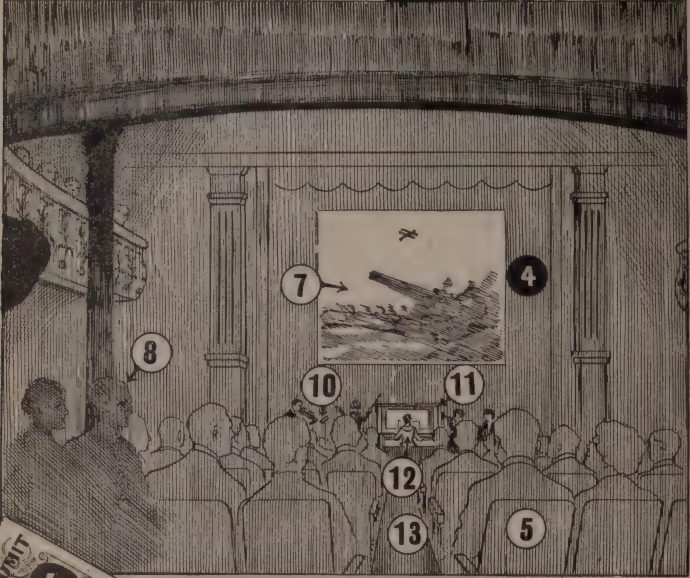
Number Eleven—STREET RAILWAY WORK

Where do you work? I work on the street. I work on the **street-car**¹² **track**¹¹. Where did you work? I worked in a shop. Did you work on a **machine**⁶? Yes, I worked on a machine. Now you work with a **pick**¹. I work with a **shovel**². I pick the track with a pick. I shovel it with a shovel. I shovel it into a **wheel-barrow**³. Sometimes I use a **spade**⁴.

That machine is a **cement-mixer**⁶. There are **bags of cement**⁷. There is also some **crushed-stone**⁸. They put some stones in the cement-mixer, then some **cement**⁷ and some **water**⁹ and the **engine**¹⁰ makes the cement-mixer turn and mixes the cement with the crushed-stone. At last this comes out of the machine into wheel-barrowes and men wheel it to the railway tracks. They dump it between the **rails**⁵. This hardens and does not let the rails move when the street-car runs over them. They put **bricks**¹³ on top of the cement and fill in the **cracks**¹⁶ with **tar**¹⁴. At last they sprinkle **sand**¹⁵ on the tar.

I sprinkle the tar with sand to-day. Yesterday I sprinkled the tar with sand and I wheeled the wheelbarrow. Did you dump the cement between the rails? Yes, I dumped the cement between the rails.

12—PICTURE SHOW



1 Ticket-office
2 Ticket

3 Picture-machine
4 Curtain
5 Seat
6 Gallery
7 Film
8 Usher
9 Exit
10 Orchestra

11 Piano
12 Pianist
13 Aisle

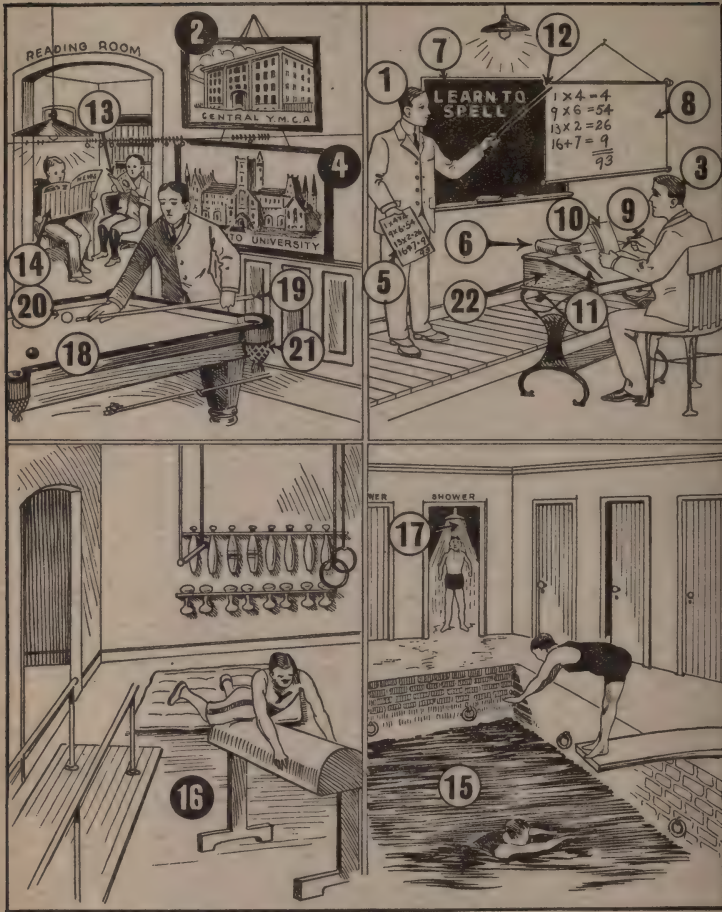
Number Twelve—PICTURE SHOW

Did you go to the Picture Show last night? Yes, I went. Do you often go? Yes, I go often. Let us go to-night. We walk down the street. We go up to the **ticket-office**¹ and buy a **ticket**². We go inside to see the pictures. The **usher**⁸ shows us to a **seat**⁵. We each take a seat. Sometimes we sit in the **gallery**⁶. It is a good **film**⁷. There is a good **orchestra**¹⁰ to-night. Sometimes there is only a man or a woman playing the **piano**¹¹. Do you see the **exit**⁹? Yes, we go out by the exits. Let us go up this **aisle**¹³ and out the exit. We go out behind the **curtains**⁴.

There is a good picture to-night. It is a story about the Great War. Let us go again to-night. There is a woman in the ticket-office. She sells tickets to those who want to buy. The man inside the door takes our tickets. The usher takes us up the aisle. He shows us to our seats. The **picture-machine**³ shows the pictures on the curtain. The pictures are very good. The woman who plays the piano is the **pianist**¹².

Do you see that man and woman? He is Mr. Canadian's brother. He is the uncle of John Canadian. His wife is the aunt of John Canadian. His father is John's grandfather and his mother is John's grandmother.

13—NIGHT SCHOOL



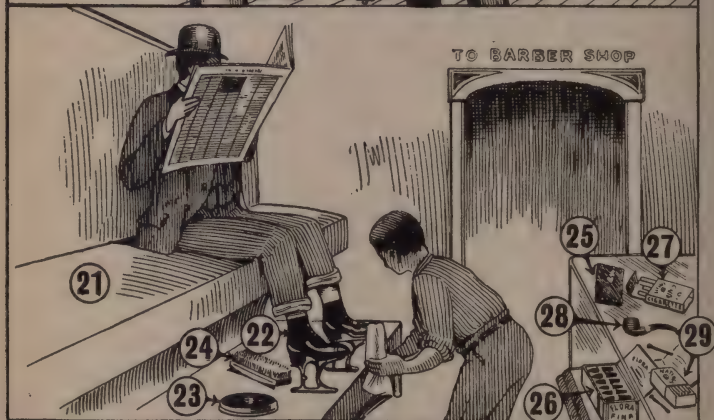
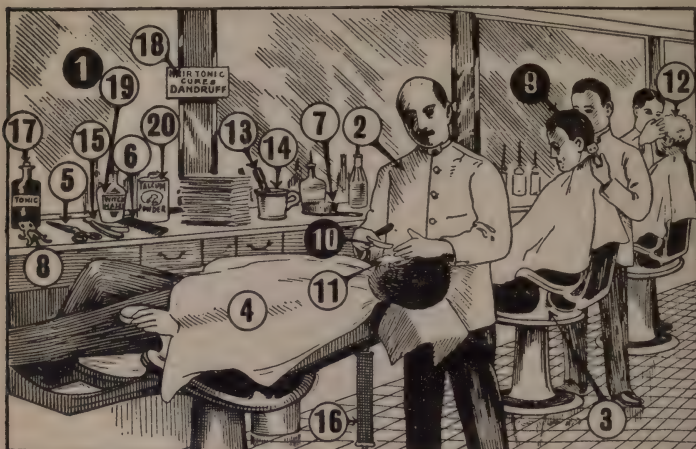
- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1 Teacher | 7 Blackboard | 13 Magazine | 19 Cue |
| 2 Y.M.C.A. | 8 Chart | 14 Newspaper | 20 Ball |
| 3 Student | 9 Pencil | 15 Swimming-tank | 21 Pocket |
| 4 University | 10 Note-book | 16 Gymnasium | 22 Desk |
| 5 Lesson | 11 Pen | 17 Shower-bath | |
| 6 Book | 12 Pointer | 18 Billiard-table | |

Number Thirteen—NIGHT SCHOOL

To-night is Monday night. We go to the night school to-night. Where do you go? We go sometimes to the **Y.M.C.A.**². What is the Y.M.C.A.? It is a place where men read magazines¹³ and newspapers¹⁴. Sometimes they go into the gymnasium¹⁶ where they exercise themselves. Then they take a shower-bath¹⁷ and have a swim in the swimming-tank¹⁵. Sometimes they have a game of billiards¹⁸. The man hits the ball²⁰ with the end of his cue¹⁹ and it hits another ball and sends it into a pocket²¹.

In this Y.M.C.A. there is a class-room. The teacher¹ teaches us in this room. Who is your teacher? He is a Y.M.C.A. man or a student³ from the university⁴. In this picture a man sits at a desk²². How does he learn? We have our books⁶ and our note-books¹⁰. We have pencils⁹ and pens¹¹. He puts up the chart⁸ on the wall. It is the same picture that we have in our books. He takes a pointer¹² and he points to an object in the picture. He asks us the name of it. We tell him the name of it. We tell him what it is called. Sometimes the teacher has a blackboard⁷ and he writes the lesson⁵ on it. He writes the word that we say, then we write the word in our note-books. We learn to spell it. He points to the word on the blackboard with his pointer. We say the word; we write the word; we remember the word.

14—BARBER SHOP AND SHOE SHINE



- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Barber-shop | 9 Hair-cut | 16 Razor-strop | 23 Shoe-polish |
| 2 Barber | 10 Shave | 17 Hair Tonic | 24 Shoe-brush |
| 3 Barber's chair | 11 Lather | 18 Dandruff | 25 Tobacco |
| 4 Cloth | 12 Shampoo | 19 Witch-hazel | 26 Cigars |
| 5 Scissors | 13 Shaving-brush | 20 Talcum Powder | 27 Cigarettes |
| 6 Comb | 14 Shaving-mug | 21 Seat | 28 Pipe |
| 7 Brush | 15 Razor | 22 Boot | 29 Match |
| 8 Clippers | | | |

Number Fourteen—BARBER SHOP AND SHOE SHINE

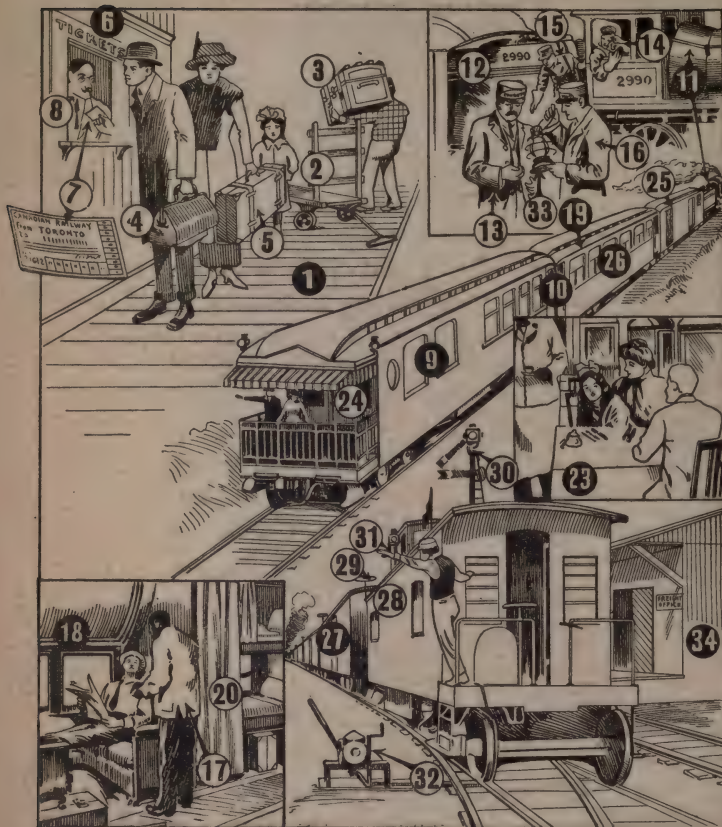
Come, John, let us go into the **barber-shop**¹. I want a **hair-cut**⁹ and you want a **shave**¹⁰. I sit down in the **barber's chair**³. I take off my collar and neck-tie. The **barber**² puts a **cloth**⁴ over my clothes. He asks me how I want my hair cut. I tell him that I want my hair cut short. He takes the **clippers**⁸ and cuts my hair short around the back of my head and around my ears. Then he takes the **scissors**⁵ and **comb**⁶ and cuts off the rest. He gives me a **shampoo**¹² and shaves my neck. He puts some **hair tonic**¹⁷ on my hair to kill the **dandruff**¹⁸. The barber combs my hair and uses a **brush**⁷ on it.

John wants a shave. He sits down in a chair and the barber tilts the chair. The barber takes his **shaving-mug**¹⁴ and soap and warm water. He makes a **lather**¹¹ with his **shaving-brush**¹³ and soap and warm water. He puts the lather on my face and rubs it with his hand. Then he takes his **razor**¹⁵ in one hand and his **razor-strop**¹⁶ in the other. He sharpens his razor. He shaves my face and then puts a hot cloth on it. He puts **witch-hazel**¹⁹ on my face and then **talcum powder**²⁰.

I want a shoe shine. I sit on the **seat**²¹. The boy puts some **shoe-polish**²³ on my **boots**²². He takes a **shoe-brush**²⁴ and brushes them. Then he takes a cloth and rubs them hard.

John wants some **tobacco**²⁵ for his **pipe**²⁸. I buy some **cigars**²⁶ and **cigarettes**²⁷. We also buy some **matches**²⁹.

15—RAILWAY STATION



- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Platform | 7 Ticket | 13 Conductor | 25 Baggage-car |
| 2 Truck | 8 Ticket-agent | 14 Engineer | 26 Passenger-train |
| 3 Trunk | 9 Car | 15 Fireman | 27 Freight-train |
| 4 Valise | 10 Train | 16 Brakeman | 28 Caboose |
| 5 Suit-Case | 11 Engine | 17 Porter | 29 Brakes |
| 6 Ticket-office | 12 Tender | 18 Pullman-car | 30 Semaphore |
| | | 19 Day-coach | 31 Signal |
| | | 20 Berth | 32 Switch |
| | | 21 Tourist 2nd class ticket | 33 Lantern |
| | | 22 Colonist 3rd class ticket | 34 Freight-sheds |
| | | 23 Dining-car | |
| | | 24 Observation-car | |

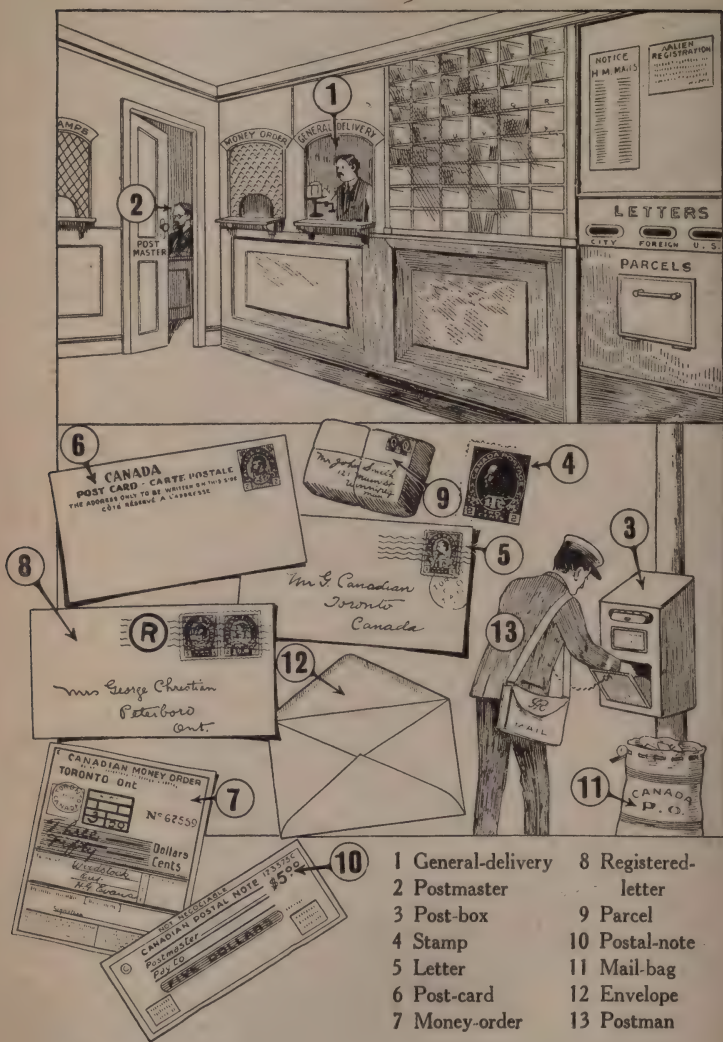
Number Fifteen—RAILWAY STATION

Mr. and Mrs. Canadian and Mary are going on the **train**¹⁰. We see them on the station **platform**¹. Mr. Canadian has a **valise**⁴ and Mrs. Canadian has a **suitcase**⁵. The baggage man puts their **trunk**³ on a **truck**². They are going to buy their **tickets**⁷. They go to the **ticket-office**⁶. The **agent**⁸ sells them a first-class ticket. This permits them to ride in a first-class coach or **day-coach**¹⁹. There are three classes of tickets. To travel **Pullman**¹⁸ one must buy a first-class ticket and take a Pullman **berth**²⁰ ticket. To travel **tourist**²¹ or second class one must buy a **second class ticket**²¹ and a second class berth ticket. To travel Colonist or third class one must buy a **third class ticket**²².

Their train is in the station. See the **engine**¹¹. The **engineer**¹⁴ drives the engine. The **fireman**¹⁵ puts coal from the **tender**¹² into the engine. On this train there is a **dining-car**²³ and an **observation-car**²⁴. The **conductor**¹³ takes the tickets. The **porter**¹⁷ keeps the **car**⁹ clean. The **brakeman**¹⁶ on a **passenger-train**²⁶ calls out the names of the stations. The trunk goes in the **baggage-car**²⁵.

There is a **freight-train**²⁷. See the **caboose**²⁸. It is at the **freight-sheds**³⁴. The brakeman **signals**³¹ with his arms or with a **lantern**³³. The engineer watches the **semaphores**³⁰ and **switches**³². The brakeman puts on the **brakes**²⁹.

16—POST OFFICE



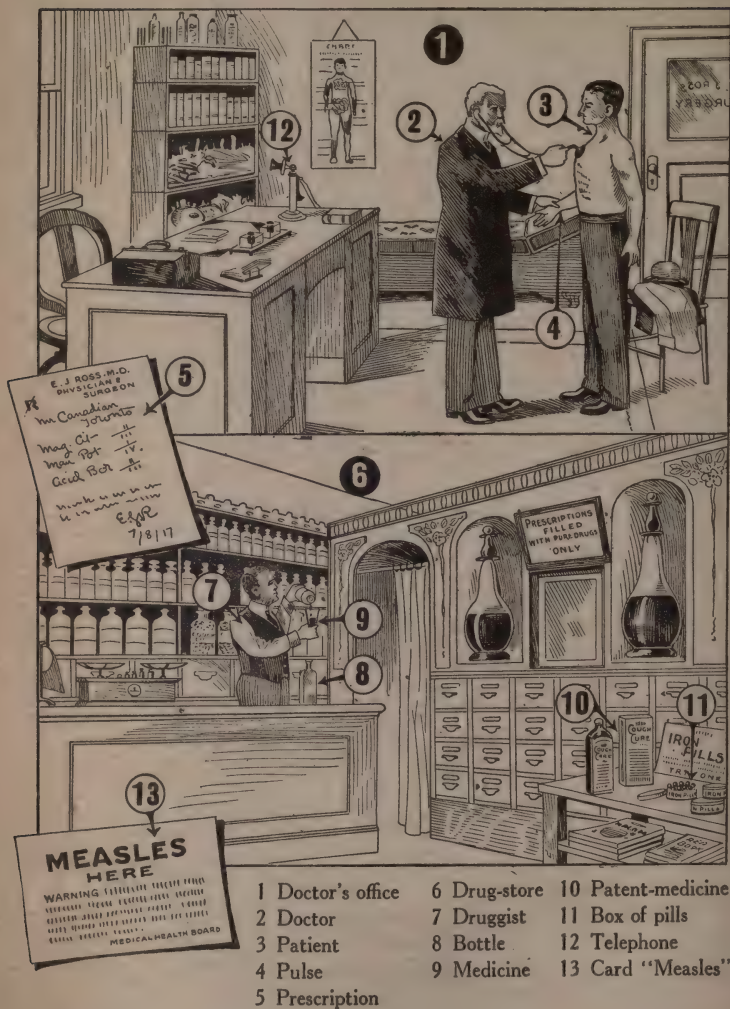
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|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 General-delivery | 8 Registered-letter |
| 2 Postmaster | 9 Parcel |
| 3 Post-box | 10 Postal-note |
| 4 Stamp | 11 Mail-bag |
| 5 Letter | 12 Envelope |
| 6 Post-card | 13 Postman |
| 7 Money-order | |

Number Sixteen—POST OFFICE

Come with me to the Post-office. We enter the post-office. We see the **general delivery**¹ wicket where we get our mail. We ask the clerk if there is any mail for us. The clerk gives us a **letter**⁵ and a **post-card**⁶. I want to register my letter. I pay five cents to register my letter. It is then a **registered-letter**⁸. I want a **postal-note**¹⁰ also. A postal-note costs a few cents and we use it for small amounts of money. We use a **money-order**⁷ for large amounts of money. We do not put money in an **envelope**¹². We send it by money order or by postal-note. I give my registered-letter to the clerk. I put a **stamp**⁴ on my letter and I put it in the **post-box**³. We can send a **parcel**⁹ by post too.

I have a money-order. I take it to the man at the Money-Order wicket. I sign my name and he gives me money for it. I have a postal-note and I do the same with it. A note from the **postmaster**² tells me that there is a registered-letter for me. I sign my name in a book and he gives me my letter. Do you see the **postman**¹³ with the **mail-bag**¹¹? He collects the letters and papers from the post-box. He takes them into the Post-Office where they are sorted and sent where they are addressed.

17—DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST



- 1 Doctor's office
- 2 Doctor
- 3 Patient
- 4 Pulse
- 5 Prescription
- 6 Drug-store
- 7 Druggist
- 8 Bottle
- 9 Medicine
- 10 Patent-medicine
- 11 Box of pills
- 12 Telephone
- 13 Card "Measles"

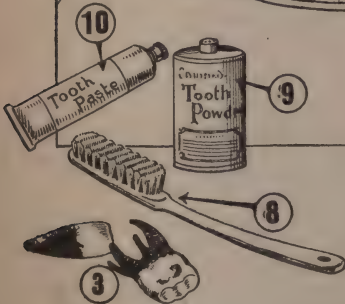
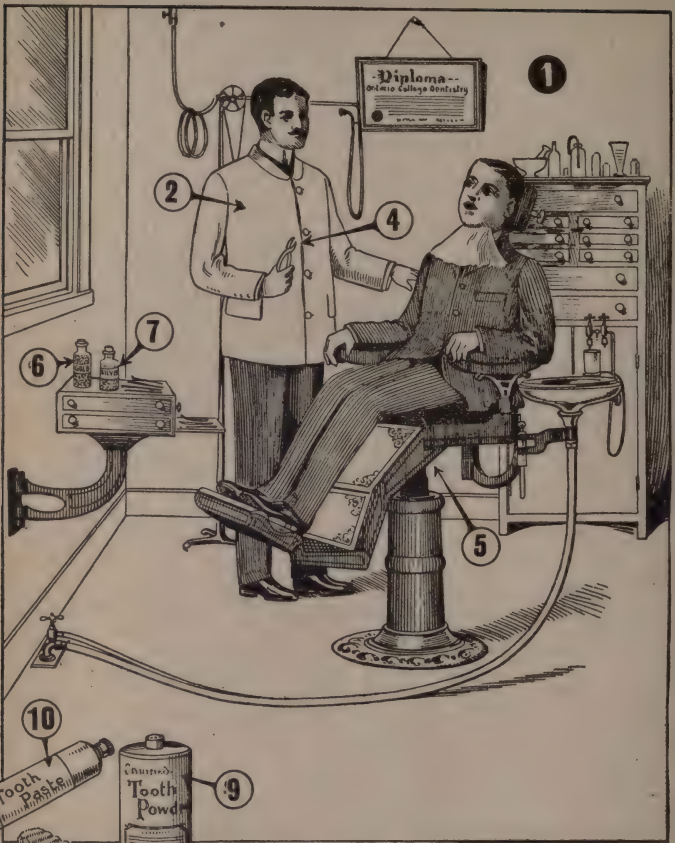
Number Seventeen—DOCTOR AND DRUG-GIST

I do not feel well to-day. I want to see the **doctor**². We go to the **doctor's office**¹. We wait in the waiting-room because the doctor is busy. He comes into the room in a few minutes. He looks at me, for I am the **patient**³. He feels my **pulse**⁴ and looks at my tongue. I tell him I have a head-ache. He writes out a **prescription**⁵ and I go to the **drug-store**⁶. Sometimes the doctor keeps his own **medicine**⁹.

The **druggist**⁷ sells drugs. I give him my prescription. He gives me a **bottle**⁸ of medicine and a **box of pills**¹¹. The medicine makes me well again. The druggist also sells **patent-medicine**¹⁰.

John Canadian is not well. He is not able to go to the doctor's office. I **telephone**¹² to the doctor. He comes at once and looks at John. John has little red spots on his face. The doctor says John has measles. He must stay in bed. We must not give him much to eat. He may have water to drink. Measles make his eyes sore so we must keep the room dark. Pull down the blinds. Mary must not go near John. She must not go in his room or she may get measles too. The doctor tells the Medical Health Officer and he puts a **card "Measles"**¹³ on the door. The card must stay there until the doctor takes it down.

18—DENTIST



- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 Dentist's office | 6 Gold |
| 2 Dentist | 7 Silver |
| 3 Tooth | 8 Tooth-brush |
| 4 Forceps | 9 Tooth-powder |
| 5 Dentist's chair | 10 Tooth-paste |

Number Eighteen—DENTIST

My **tooth**³ hurts me. My tooth aches. I have tooth-ache. I go to the **dentist's office**¹. The **dentist**² puts me in a **dentist's chair**⁵. I open my mouth. He looks at my teeth. He finds a hole in my tooth. It is a small hole. He does not pull my tooth. He fills the hole with **silver**⁴. Sometimes he fills it with **gold**⁶.

Mary Canadian has a tooth with a large hole in it. The dentist pulls her tooth with his **forceps**⁴.

The dentist tells me to keep my teeth clean. Clean teeth do not get holes in them. We must clean our teeth after we eat. We use a **tooth-brush**⁸ and warm water. We put **tooth-powder**⁹ or **tooth-paste**¹⁰ on the tooth-brush and we brush our teeth. We keep our teeth white when we brush our teeth.

We chew our food with our teeth. We must chew our food well. Good teeth keep us well.

Sometimes we have poor teeth. The dentist pulls them all and makes us false teeth.

Mr. Canadian broke off a tooth. The dentist put in a gold tooth. Sometimes the dentist puts in a white tooth. Mrs. Canadian has a set of false teeth.

19—CHURCH



- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 Church | 7 Altar | 13 Collection-plate | 18 Organ-pipes |
| 2 Tower | 8 Preacher | 14 Organ | 19 Organist |
| 3 Bell | 9 Priest | 15 Choir | 20 Cross |
| 4 Church-door | 10 Bible | 16 Pulpit | 21 Crucifix |
| 5 Aisle | 11 Hymn-book | 17 Gallery | |
| 6 Pew | 12 Prayer-book | | |

Number Nineteen—CHURCH

To-day is Sunday. Yesterday was Saturday. To-morrow will be Monday. We go to **church**¹ on Sunday. The **church-bell**³ rings. The church-bell is ringing. The church-bell hangs in the **church-tower**². The church-tower has a **cross**²⁰ on it.

We are at the **church-door**⁴. The usher shows us to a seat. We call a seat in a church a **pew**⁶. A **hymn-book**¹¹ is on the seat. Do you see the **preacher**⁸? He stands at the **pulpit**¹⁶. He holds a **Bible**¹⁰ in his hand. He gives the number of the hymn. Do you see the **organist**¹⁹? He is sitting (sits) at the **organ**¹⁴. Do you see the **organ-pipes**¹⁸?

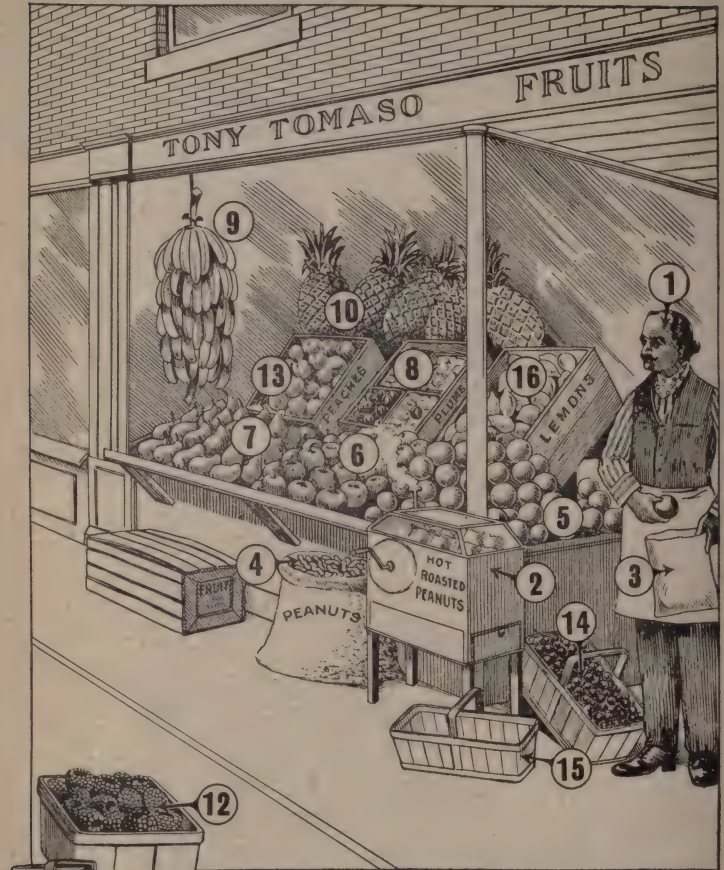
The **choir**¹⁵ sit in front of the organ. We stand up to sing the hymn which the organist plays on the organ. People sit (are sitting) in the **gallery**¹⁷.

In my church we have a **priest**⁹. He stands at the **altar**⁷. He carries a **crucifix**²¹ and we read from a **prayer-book**¹². The ushers walk up the **aisles**⁵ and pass the **collection-plates**¹³. We put our collection on the collection-plate.

To-day is Monday. Were you at church yesterday? No, I was sick. I will go next Sunday.

I was	we were	I will be	we will be
he was	you were	he will be	you will be
she was	they were	she will be	they will be
it was		it will be	

20—FRUIT STORE

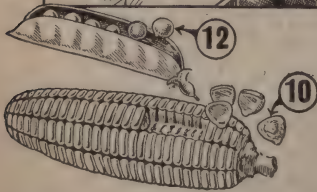
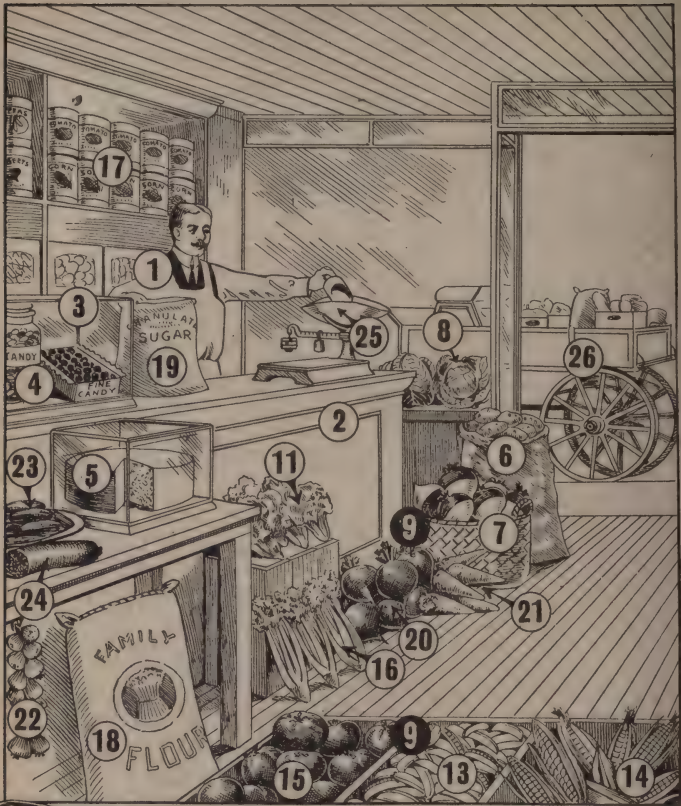


- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Fruitier | 7 Pears | 12 Raspberry |
| 2 Peanut-roaster | 8 Plums | 13 Peach |
| 3 Paper-bag | 9 Bunch of
bananas | 14 Cherry |
| 4 Peanuts | 10 Pineapples | 15 Basket |
| 5 Oranges | 11 Strawberry | 16 Lemon |
| 6 Apples | | |

Number Twenty—FRUIT STORE

Here is a fruit-store. Let us go in to buy some fruit. We saw on the outside a **peanut-roaster**². We ask the **fruitier**¹ for some **peanuts**⁴. He puts them in a **paper-bag**³. We go into the store. We enter the store. What fruit do you see? I see **oranges**⁵. Oranges are orange in color. He has some **apples**⁶. In the window hangs a **bunch of bananas**⁹. They are yellow. Six **pine-apples**¹⁰ are also in the window. Have you a **cherry**¹⁴? He has two baskets of cherries. He has four baskets of **peaches**¹³, one basket of **pears**⁷ and three of **plums**⁸. There are some small **baskets**¹⁵ of **strawberries**¹¹ and **raspberries**¹². There are some **lemons**¹⁶ beside the oranges. Do you like fruit? Yes, I like fruit. It keeps one well. Do oranges grow in Canada? No, they grow in the United States. Bananas do not grow in Canada. Apples, pears, plums, strawberries, raspberries, peaches, cherries grow in Canada. Peaches grow in Florida, California, Ontario and British Columbia. Pine-apples do not grow in Canada. The fruitier is an Italian. A man from Italy is an Italian.

21—GROCERY STORE



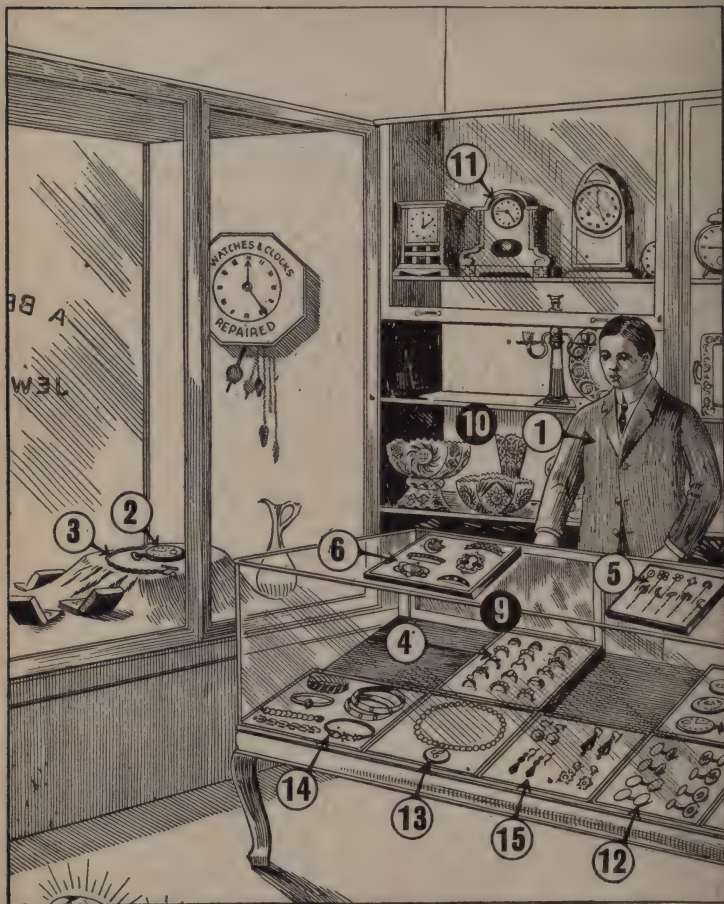
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 Grocer | 4 Candy | 7 Turnips | 17 Cans |
| 2 Counter | 5 Cheese | 8 Cabbage | 18 Flour |
| 3 Glass-case | 6 Potatoes | 9 Vegetables | 19 Sugar |
| | | 10 Corn | 20 Beets |
| | | 11 Lettuce | 21 Carrots |
| | | 12 Pea | 22 Garlic |
| | | 13 Pea-pod | 23 Sausage |
| | | 14 Cob | 24 Bologna |
| | | 15 Tomato | 25 Weigh-scales |
| | | 16 Celery | 26 Delivery-wagon |

Number Twenty-one—GROCERY STORE

Mr. Canadian and I were walking down the street. Mrs. Canadian sent us to the grocery store. Here is a grocery store. Let us go in. The **grocer**¹ stands behind the **counter**². On the counter is a **glass-case**³. This glass-case has **candy**⁴ in it. A smaller glass-case has **cheese**⁵ in it. There is a bag of **potatoes**⁶ near the door. There is also a basket of **turnips**⁷. See the head of **cabbage**⁸. Here are two heads of cabbage. There are some **carrots**²¹ and some **beets**²⁰. We call potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, and cabbage, **vegetables**⁹. What else do you see? I see some **lettuce**¹¹. The lettuce is green. We will have some, and also some **celery**¹⁶. Do you like **tomatoes**¹⁵? Yes, I do, and **peas**¹² and **corn**¹⁰ as well. The peas are in their **pods**¹³ and the corn is in the **cob**¹⁴. In winter we can buy all these vegetables in **cans**¹⁷. We call them canned corn, canned peas, canned tomatoes, canned beets.

Mrs. Canadian said she wanted some **flour**¹⁸ and **sugar**¹⁹. The grocer puts the sugar on the **weigh scales**²⁵ and weighs it. It weighs ten pounds and eight ounces, or ten pounds and a half. There are sixteen ounces in a pound. Will you have some **bologna**²⁴ and pork **sausage**²³ and **garlic**²²? The **delivery-wagon**²⁶ outside will take them home.

22—JEWELLERY SHOP



- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 The Jeweller | 6 Brooch | 11 Clock |
| 2 Watch | 7 Diamond | 12 Cuff-links |
| 3 Watch-chain | 8 Gems | 13 Necklace |
| 4 Ring | 9 Glass-case | 14 Bracelet |
| 5 Tie-pin | 10 Shelf | 15 Ear-ring |

Number Twenty-two—JEWELLERY SHOP

Here is a jewellery shop. Let us look at the things in the window. What a pretty gold **watch**²! There is a gold **watch-chain**³ beside it. Do you like a **ring**⁴ on your finger? Yes, and I like a **tie-pin**⁵ in my tie. Mary wants a **bracelet**¹⁴ for her wrist. I must go in and buy her one. I will buy my wife a **necklace**¹³. It will have **diamonds**⁷ and other **gems**⁸ in it. Some day I will buy her a silver **brooch**⁶. John wants some **cuff-links**¹². I think I will buy him a pair to-day. Mrs. Canadian wears **ear-rings**¹⁵ on her ears.

The **jeweller**¹ stands behind the **glass-case**⁹. There are many **clocks**¹¹ in the room. Some of them are on the **shelf**¹⁰. The jeweller cleans a watch. The watch is cleaned by the jeweller. Mr. Canadian buys a brooch. The brooch is bought by Mr. Canadian. John uses cuff-links. Cuff-links are used by John. Mary wears a necklace to-day. The necklace is worn by Mary to-day. Mary wore a necklace yesterday. The necklace was worn by Mary yesterday. Mary will wear a necklace to-morrow. The necklace will be worn by Mary to-morrow.

23—PARK



- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 Tree | 10 Grass |
| 2 Leaf | 11 Path |
| 3 Maple-leaf | 12 Road |
| 4 Chestnut-leaf | 13 Open-space |
| 5 Oak-leaf | 14 Band-stand |
| 6 Elm-leaf | 15 Steps |
| 7 Basswood-leaf | 16 Railing |
| 8 Pine-needle | 17 Hedge |
| 9 Seat | |

18 Shrubs

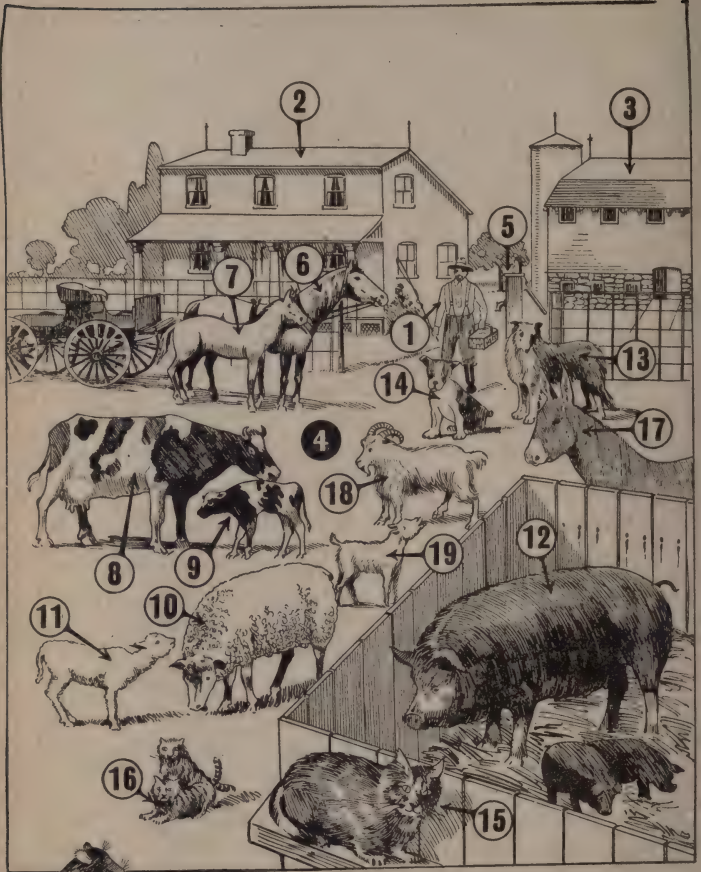
19 Bushes



Number Twenty-three—PARK

Yesterday was Saturday and we went for a walk in the park. It was spring-time. In spring-time the **leaf**² comes on the **tree**¹. Many leaves come on the trees. Soon the trees are covered with leaves. Do you know the **maple-leaf**³? The **chestnut-leaf**⁴ is a broad leaf. The **oak-leaf**⁵ is long and narrow. Look at the picture of the **elm-leaf**⁶ and **basswood-leaf**⁷. The pine-tree has not a leaf. It has a **pine-needle**⁸. Under the maple-tree is a **seat**⁹. We sit down on the seat and we look across the park. We see the green **grass**¹⁰. We see a **path**¹¹ to walk on and a **road**¹² to drive on. In the **open-space**¹³ there is a **band-stand**¹⁴. In the evening the band gives the concert there. Do you see the **steps**¹⁵ up to the band-stand? What is that with the fence around it? It is some **bushes**¹⁹ and **shrubs**¹⁸. On the other side there is a **hedge**¹⁷. There is a **railing**¹⁶ around the band-stand, and a seat is near the band-stand.

There will be a band-concert in the park to-morrow night. It will be given by the band. I hope that it will be a fine night, then we will go.

24—FARMYARD



- 21 
- 20 
- 1 Farmer
- 2 House
- 3 Barn
- 4 Barnyard
- 5 Pump
- 6 Horse

- 7 Colt
- 8 Cow
- 9 Calf
- 10 Sheep
- 11 Lamb
- 12 Pig, Hog
- 13 Dog
- 14 Pup
- 15 Cat
- 16 Kitten
- 17 Donkey
- 18 Goat
- 19 Kid
- 20 Mouse
- 21 Rat

Number Twenty-four—FARMYARD

To-day is the 24th of May. It is a holiday because it was Queen Victoria's birthday. Let us take a walk in the country. We are coming to the home of a **farmer**¹. There is his **house**² and his **barn**³. The farmer is standing at the **pump**⁵. Around the barn is a **barnyard**⁴. In the barnyard is a **horse**⁶. A young horse is a **colt**⁷. There is also a **cow**⁸. A young cow is a **calf**⁹. In the field is a herd of cows, also a flock of **sheep**¹⁰. There are some **lambs**¹¹ with the sheep. A lamb is a young sheep. There are some **pigs**¹² in a pen. **Hog**¹² is another name for pig.

The **dog**¹³ is with the farmer. He has a **pup**¹⁴ with him too. A **cat**¹⁵ is sitting on the fence and two **kittens**¹⁶ are playing near the mother cat. Did you ever see a **goat**¹⁸? This farmer has a goat. A young goat is a **kid**¹⁹. A **donkey**¹⁷ is standing with his head over the gate. A donkey always has long ears.

The farmer uses his horse to pull his wagon. A donkey can draw a wagon too. The cow gives milk. The sheep has wool on its back. The farmer kills the pig and sells it as pork. A dog can drive animals. The cat catches a **mouse**²⁰. Cats catch mice or **rats**²¹. (One mouse, two mice). A goat gives milk. These are all useful animals around a farm.

25—POULTRY-YARD



- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 Farmer's wife | 5 Chicken | 8 Goose | 11 Turkey-gobbler |
| 2 Poultry-house | 6 Duck | 9 Gosling | 12 Egg |
| 3 Rooster | 7 Duckling | 10 Turkey-hen | 13 Grain |
| 4 Hen | | | |

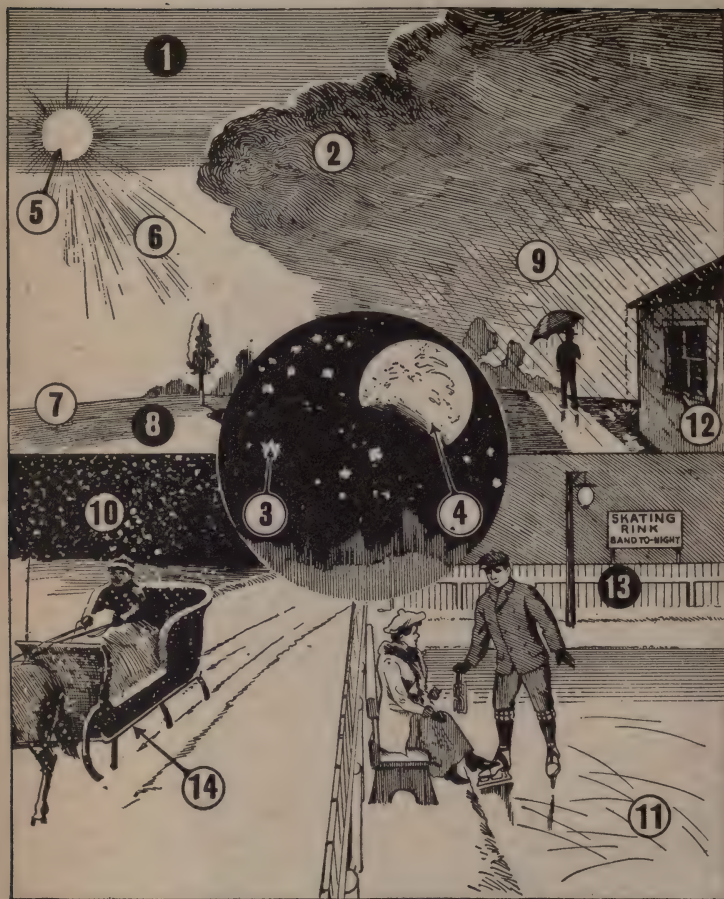
Number Twenty-five—POULTRY-YARD

The farmer's wife¹ looks after the poultry. She is at the poultry-house² now and is feeding the hens⁴ and chickens⁵. Her daughter has some hen's eggs¹² in her hand. Do you see the rooster³ stretching his neck? He is crowing. There are some ducks⁶ with their ducklings⁷, also a goose⁸ and her goslings⁹. Ducks and geese are very fond of water. Look at the turkey gobbler¹¹. See how he struts around. He has several turkey hens¹⁰ with him.

Poultry are very fond of grain¹³ so the farmer's wife has given them some grain. Hens and chickens are very fond of scratching. They like to get in a sunny spot and dust themselves.

Hens set on their eggs and in three weeks the chickens hatch out of the eggs. In a few months the chickens are large enough to eat, so the farmer's wife kills them and sells them to people to eat. We all like roast chicken, or roast duck, or roast turkey, or roast goose. Sometimes they stew the chicken instead of roasting it. Fowl is another name for poultry.

26—WEATHER



- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 Sky | 5 Sun | 9 Rain | 13 Skating-rink |
| 2 Cloud | 6 Sunshine | 10 Snow | 14 Sleigh |
| 3 Star | 7 Horizon | 11 Ice | |
| 4 Moon | 8 Earth | 12 Hail | |

Number Twenty-six—WEATHER

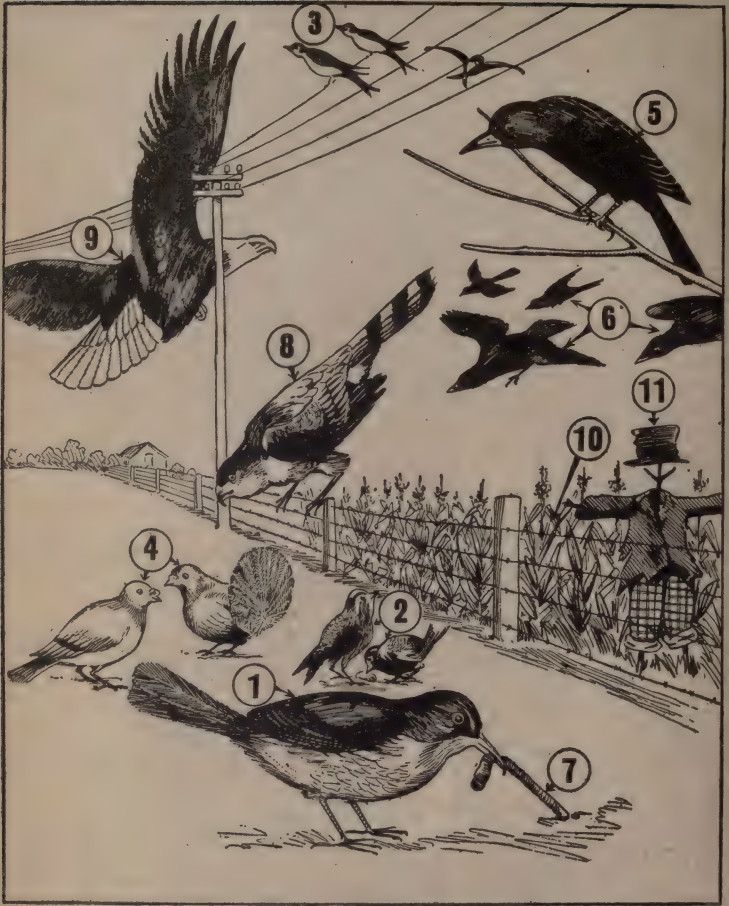
The **sun**⁵ is shining bright to-day. Do you like **sunshine**⁶? Yes, very much; because it warms the **earth**⁸ and makes things grow. Look at the **sky**¹. It is blue, but there are some black **clouds**² in it. It is beginning to rain. The **rain**⁹ makes the grass grow. There are a few **hail-stones**¹². Hear them rattle on the window-pane! Hail is rain frozen as it falls.

In winter it snows and the weather is cold. There is plenty of **ice**¹¹ in winter and we go skating on the ice in winter-time. It is fine to skate on the ice when the **moon**⁴ and the **stars**³ are shining. Do you ever skate in the **skating-rink**¹³?

The place where the earth and sky seem to meet is called the **horizon**⁷.

Spring is the time of the year when the **snow**¹⁰ melts and the grass gets green. The time of year when the warm days come and the sun is hot we call summer. The time of year when the leaves of the trees fall and the weather gets cold we call autumn. The time of the year when the snow falls and the cold weather comes we call winter. Spring, summer, autumn, winter, are the four seasons of the year. We like the winter when the snow comes and we can go **sleigh-riding**¹⁴. We like spring when the grass and flowers grow. We love the beautiful colors of autumn and the warm bright **sunshine**⁶ of summer.

27—BIRDS



- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------|---------------|
| 1 Robin | 4 Pigeon | 7 Worm | 10 Corn |
| 2 Sparrow | 5 Crow | 8 Hawk | 11 Scare-crow |
| 3 Swallow | 6 Black-bird | 9 Eagle | |

Number Twenty-seven—BIRDS

I like to go to the park in spring-time because there are so many birds that sing so sweetly in the trees. The **robin**¹ is a pretty bird with a red breast. Watch him pull a **worm**⁷ out of the earth. Then there is the English **sparrow**², which is gray in color.

What is that flock of birds? They are **swallows**³. They circle around in the air. A **pigeon**⁴ is larger than a robin and has a very full breast. It is large enough for us to eat.

Do you see that **crow**⁵ on the top of the tree? A crow is black in color. A **black-bird**⁶ is black also but it is smaller than a crow. Crows and blackbirds are not good to eat. Crows are very fond of the farmer's **corn**¹⁰ when it is just coming through the earth. In order to frighten the crow the farmer puts a **scare-crow**¹¹ in his corn field.

When you go to the country you may see a **hawk**⁸. A hawk likes very much to be near a poultry-house. He can swoop down and take a young chicken and fly away with it.

The **eagle**⁹ is a large, powerful bird. We call it a bird of prey. There are a few eagles in Canada and there are a few in United States.

28—FLOWERS



- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1 Garden | 4 Rose | 8 Geranium | 12 Bouquet |
| 2 Gardener,
Florist | 5 Tulip | 9 Lily-of-the-valley | 13 Lilac |
| 3 Green-house | 6 Carnation | 10 Bud | 14 Sweet-pea |
| | 7 Peony | 11 Bloom, blossom | 15 Violet |

Number Twenty-eight—FLOWERS

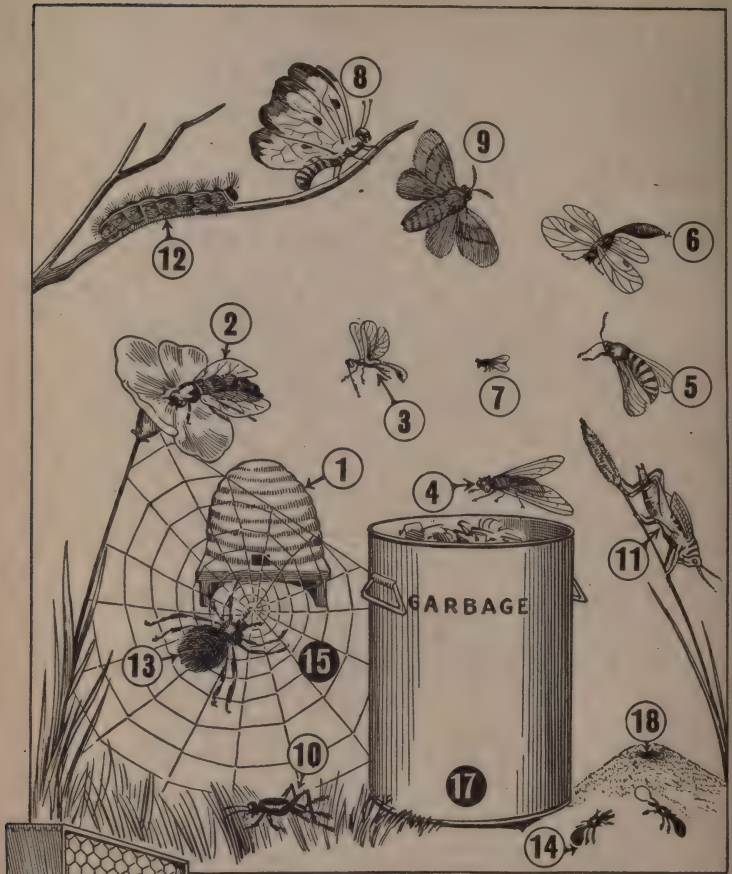
What a beautiful **garden**¹! See this **rose**⁴ bush. There are several fine **blooms**¹¹ and many **buds**¹⁰. The **tulip**⁵ comes up early in the spring, having been in the earth all winter. Do you see that low bush with the large red **blossoms**¹¹? That is a **peony**⁷. Peonies may be white or red or pink. **Carnations**⁶ are red and white and pink too. They are much smaller than peonies. See them in the **florist's**² window. Many people grow **geraniums**⁸. Geraniums may be white, pink, red in color.

Gardeners² grow flowers in winter time in **green-houses**³. A green-house is made of glass. It is well heated and the sun shining through the glass makes the plants burst into buds, and then into blossoms or blooms.

Lily-of-the-valley⁹ has blooms bell-shaped, and pure white in color. The perfume from them is delightful. The **sweet-pea**¹⁴ may be all colors and has also a delightful perfume. Would you like a **bouquet**¹² of sweet peas or of lily-of-the-valley?

Just look at those tall bushes! They are covered with white and purple blossoms. They are called **lilacs**¹³. They, too, have a delightful perfume. Next to the geranium in the picture we see the **violet**¹⁵. It is a very dainty little flower.

29—INSECTS



- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Hive | 7 Black fly | 13 Spider |
| 2 Bee | 8 Butterfly | 14 Ant |
| 3 Mosquito | 9 Moth | 15 Web |
| 4 House-fly | 10 Cricket | 16 Honey |
| 5 Wasp | 11 Grasshopper | 17 Garbage pail |
| 6 Hornet | 12 Caterpillar | 18 Ant-hill |

Number Twenty-nine—INSECTS

Do you see that **bee**² which is crawling into that flower? It is a honey bee. Honey bees live in a **hive**¹. Bees make **honey**¹⁶. Do you like to eat honey? Yes, I like to eat honey. It is sweet.

There is something buzzing around my head. It is a **mosquito**³, and if I do not kill it, it will sting me. Mosquito bites itch very much. A **wasp**⁵ and a **hornet**⁶ sting too. Their sting is worse than that of a mosquito.

Do you see that fly? It is a **house fly**⁴. There are many kinds of flies, but this one likes to come into the house. See that fly crawling over the **garbage-pail**¹⁷. Now it is on the table. It is crawling on the bread. Its legs and wings are dirty. It will make the bread not good to eat. We should kill flies because they carry dirt to what we eat and when we eat it we become sick.

Oh! there is a tiny **black-fly**⁷. It is not a house-fly. Kill it if you can. Its bite is very painful. What is that furry thing? It is a **caterpillar**¹². After a few weeks it will spin a house and go to sleep in it. Later it will come out a **butterfly**⁸. There is a butterfly among the flowers. Last night I saw a butterfly near the light. No, that was not a butterfly. They do not come out at night. That was a **moth**⁹. That black thing hopping in the grass is a **cricket**¹⁰. Do you hear the noise it makes? We call it a "chirp." There is a **grasshopper**¹¹. Its home is in the grass too. That is a spider's **web**¹⁵. A **spider**¹³ spun the web to catch a fly. That tiny black thing is an **ant**¹⁴. Ants live in **ant-hills**¹⁸.

30—NATURALIZATION PAPER

(This application should be securely posted in the post office nearest the residence of the applicant and in the office of the Clerk of the Court as it is required to be produced before the Court with an affidavit that it has been posted.)

FORM A.

DOMINION OF CANADA THE NATURALIZATION ACT, 1914

APPLICATION FOR A DECISION

Set out the
name of the
Court in full.

TO THE COURT of Alien Registration

Set out name
in full with
address of Post
Office, giving
address when
street and
number if
possible.

I, George John Canadian

(Name in full)

of 151 Yonge Street, Toronto.

(Post Office and Street Address if any)

the undersigned, intend to apply to the above Court after the expiration of three months from this date for a decision that I am qualified and fit to be naturalized as a British subject. I have resided for five years within the last eight years in His Majesty's Dominions at the places and during the periods following:

Set out names
of places fully
with the time
residing in
each.

Calcutta, India, two years.

Manchester, England, one year and three months.

Toronto, Canada, the past two years.

I was born at Berne in the Switzerland country

of Switzerland on the fifteenth day of October 1885

I am a subject of Switzerland

If entry was
made into
Canada from
United States
add last date
of entry
unless for
other reason
of same and
port of entry.

and I came to Canada from Manchester, England

and arrived at the Port of Halifax

on the vessel Manitoba on or about the

Tenth day of August 1916

Dated at Toronto this Eleventh

day of October, Nineteen hundred and eighteen.

George John Canadian
Signature of Applicant.

The above application will be heard before Court of Alien Registration.

(Set out name of Court)

on or about the twenty-fifth day of October, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

J. Brown
Clerk.

*If applicant entered Canada from the United States having resided in, but not being a citizen of that country, insert here name of port of International Boundary.

Number Thirty—NATURALIZATION OR CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

Before John Canadian can vote he must have lived five years of the last eight years in His Majesty's Dominions, and he must have lived the last year in Canada. He must also speak English or French.

To become naturalized John must get two copies of Form A from the Clerk of the Court and fill them out. He must post one copy up in the nearest Post Office and he is told that he must appear before the Court in three months. One month before he must appear in court, he must obtain Form B, "Facts for Petition for Naturalization," in which he must describe what he looks like.

When John appears before the Court he must present a copy of Form A and a man must take his oath that a copy of Form A remained posted in the nearest Post Office for three months. He must also have a man take his oath that a copy of Form A remained posted up in Clerk's office for three months. If the Court finds that John should be naturalized it sends word to the Secretary of State, who sends back word that John is to become a citizen. In three months' time John takes the Oath of Allegiance and becomes a citizen and then he can have a vote.

31—HOW TO VOTE



- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 Polling-division | 5 Ballot |
| 2 Polling-booth | 6 Ballot-box |
| 3 Scrutineer | 7 Candidate |
| 4 Poll-clerk | 8 Voters'-list |

Number Thirty-one—HOW TO VOTE

When I have taken out my citizenship papers I can vote.

The city or country is divided into **polling-divisions**¹. I must find out where the **polling-booth**² is, because that is the place where I vote. I go into the polling-booth. The **scrutineer**³ sees that my name is on the **voters' list**⁸, and that I have my citizenship papers. Then he lets me go inside. The **poll-clerk**⁴ gives me my **ballot**⁵. On the ballot are the names of the **candidates**⁷ who want to be elected. The poll-clerk tells me how many men I can vote for. If six men's names are on the ballot and four men are to be elected I put an X beside the names of the four men that I want elected. I fold up the ballot and give it back to the poll-clerk. He puts it in the **ballot-box**⁶.

I should always be careful whom I vote for. The man who is elected makes laws for me. Sometimes men who want to be elected offer money to men to vote for them. I should never take money for my vote. A good man does not offer money for my vote. So if a man offers me money for my vote I should not vote for him because he would not make good laws to govern me.

32—CITY COUNCIL



1 City-Hall
2 Mayor

3 Controller
4 Alderman

5 School-Trustees
6 Commissioners

Number Thirty-two—CITY COUNCIL

Look at that splendid building. Do you know what it is? Yes, I know what it is. It is the **City Hall**¹. What is a City Hall? It is a building where the **Mayor**², and **Aldermen**⁴, **Controllers**³ and **Commissioners**⁶ meet to look after the affairs of the City. Who is the Mayor? He is the head man in the city and we elect him for a year. Who are the Controllers? They are men elected for a year to help the Mayor find out how much money is needed in taxes from the citizens. They also say how that money will be spent. The Aldermen are also elected for one year. Every part of the city has one or two Aldermen who look after what the people want who live in that part.

The **School Trustees**⁵ are sometimes elected for more than one year. These men look after what the schools in the city need.

The Mayor and Controllers are generally paid for their work. The Aldermen and School Trustees are not paid. In some cities instead of a Mayor or Controller they have Commissioners who are paid to look after the affairs of the city.

33—CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT



1 Parliament Buildings
2 Lieutenant-Governor

3 Premier
4 Leader of Opposition
5 Members of Cabinet

6 Members of Government
7 Members of Opposition
8 Legislature

Number Thirty-three—CANADIAN PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

To-day is voting day. I have found out where I am to vote. The election to-day is a Provincial election. In the Provincial Parliament or **Legislature**⁸ there are two parties. They are called Liberal and Conservative. The Province is divided up into equal parts and one man goes from each part to the largest city, where he meets men from the other parts of the Province. These men make the laws for the Province. The party that has the largest number of men who generally vote the same way is called the party in power. The man who is head of that party is called the **Premier**³, and he chooses men from his own party to form a **cabinet**⁵. Each man in this cabinet is head of some work. One looks after Education, one after Mines, one after Agriculture, and so on. The leader of the other party is called the **Leader of the Opposition**⁴.

I must be careful whom I vote for. If I do not know the candidates, I should find out what each man is like and what he says he will vote for if he is elected.

When a law is passed by the **Legislature**⁸, which meets in the **Parliament Buildings**¹, the **Lieutenant-Governor**² must sign it before it becomes law. The Dominion Government appoints the Lieutenant-Governor.

34—CANADIAN DOMINION PARLIAMENT



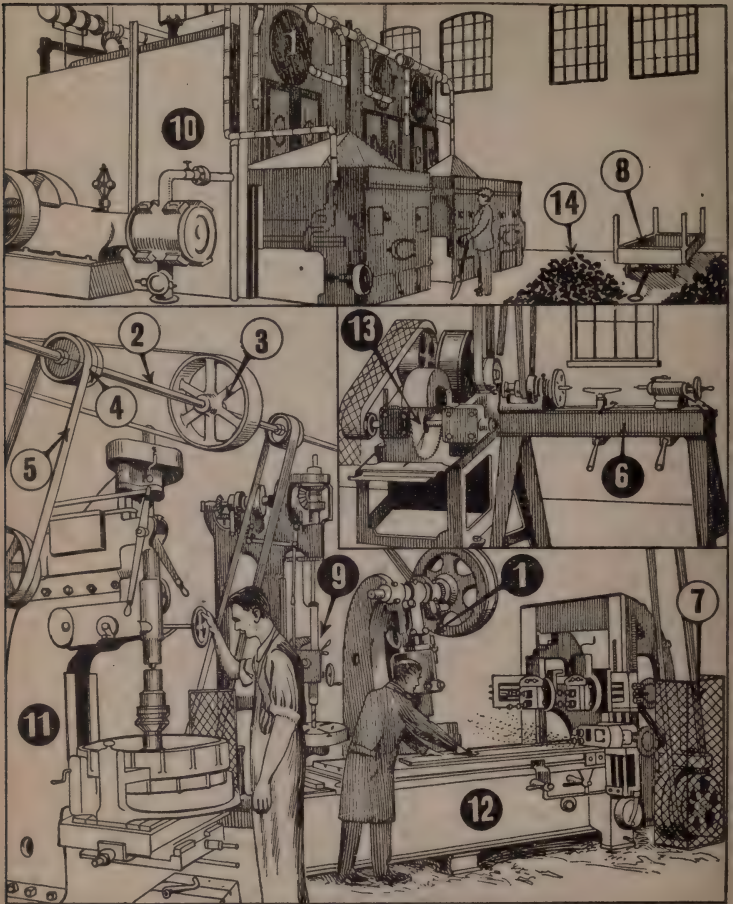
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 King of England | 4 Leader of Opposition | 7 Cabinet Ministers |
| 2 Governor-General | 5 Members of Government | 8 Senate |
| 3 Premier | 6 Members of Opposition | 9 House of Commons |

Number thirty-four—CANADIAN DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Let us learn how Canada is governed. The **King of England**¹ appoints a **Governor-General**². The Governor-General signs all bills and makes them laws. There are two parties in the Dominion Parliament. We call them the Government and the Opposition. The head of the Government is called the **Premier**³ of Canada, and the head of the Opposition is called the **Leader of the Opposition**⁴. Members are sent up from the different parts of Canada, and whichever party has the more members is called the Government party. The Premier has members to help him govern and we call them **Cabinet Ministers**⁷. Each Cabinet Minister has charge of some work. One has charge of the Post Office for the Dominion of Canada. One has charge of Public Works. Another has charge of Railways and Canals, and so on.

The **Senate**⁸ is made up of men who are appointed for life. Every bill that is passed by the **House of Commons**⁹ must be passed on by the Senate. After the Senate passes the bill the Governor-General signs the bill and makes it a law.

35—MACHINE SHOP

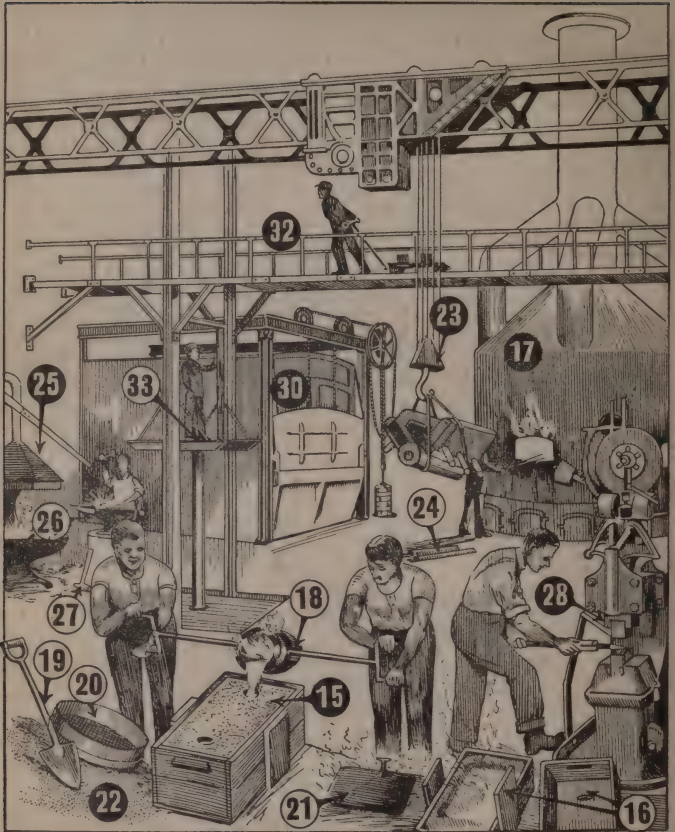


- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1 Drill-press | 5 Belt | 9 Drill | 13 Saw |
| 2 Shafting | 6 Lathe | 10 Engine | 14 Coal |
| 3 Wheel | 7 Guard | 11 Reamer | |
| 4 Pulley | 8 Truck | 12 Wood-planer | |

Number Thirty-five—MACHINE SHOP

This is a machine shop. Look at the men working at the machines. There is **shafting**² all about the shop. On the shafting there are **wheels**³ and **pulleys**⁴. On every wheel and pulley there is a **belt**⁵. Do you see that large belt coming from the shafting? It runs the **drill-press**¹. Above the drill-press we see a **lathe**⁶. The men use a lathe very much. Every wheel and belt has a **guard**⁷. The guards keep the clothes of the men away from the wheel. In the **engine**¹⁰ room we see a **truck**⁸. The truck has four wheels. It is beside the pile of **coal**¹⁴. Beside the drill-press is a **wood-planer**¹². This machine planes wood and makes rough wood smooth. A man stands beside the wood-planer and planes some wood. Do you see the **drill**⁹ beside the drill-press? They use a drill to drill holes. There is a man beside the **reamer**¹¹. His right hand is on a small wheel. Do you see what makes this machine work? A belt comes down from the pulley on the shafting and turns a wheel on the reamer. A man opens a door of the engine and puts in coal. Beside the lathe we see a machine. That machine is called a **saw**¹³. It has a wheel with teeth cut in it and it cuts wood.

36—MOULDING SHOP

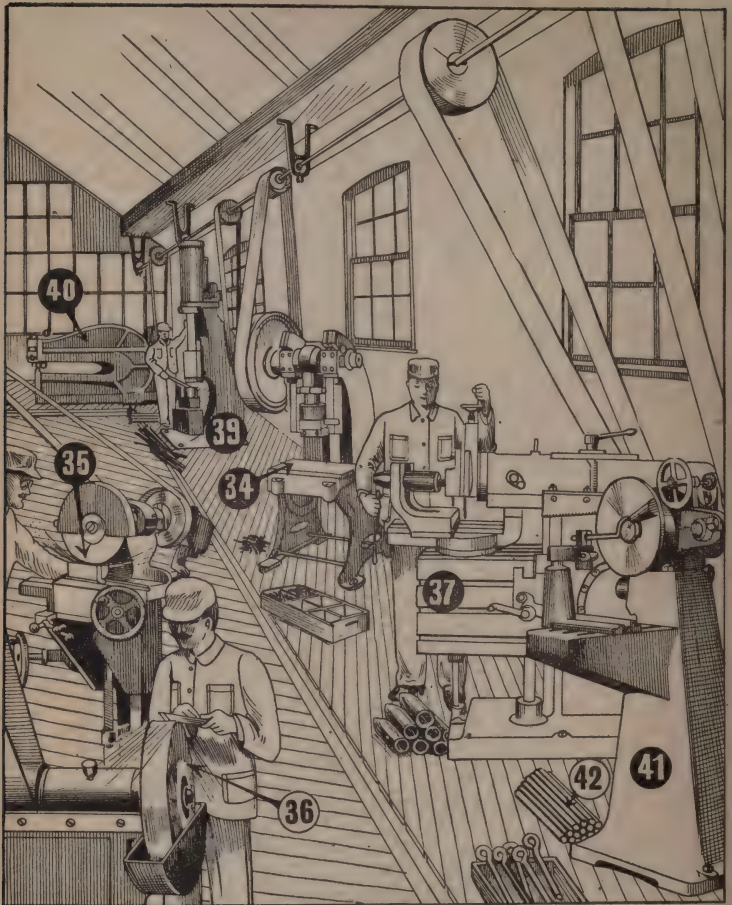


- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 15 Casting-mould | 22 Sand | 29 Bolt |
| 16 Moulding-machine | 23 Crane | 30 Furnace |
| 17 Cupola | 24 Bars of steel | 31 Die |
| 18 Ladle | 25 Forge | 32 Gangway |
| 19 Shovel | 26 Anvil | 33 Elevator |
| 20 Riddle | 27 Hammer | |
| 21 Moulding | 28 Drop-hammer | |

Number Thirty-six—MOULDING SHOP

Let us go into the Moulding Shop. There are machines here and men working at them. Two men are standing by a **casting-mould**¹⁵. Men heat the steel in a **cupola**¹⁷ and carry it in a **ladle**¹⁸ to the casting-mould. To make the casting-mould, they take some **sand**²² and sift the sand through a **riddle**²⁰. They shovel the sand with a **shovel**¹⁹ into a **moulding-machine**¹⁶. Then they pour the hot steel from the ladle into the casting-mould. When the Steel has cooled they take out the **moulding**²¹. Over head we see a large **crane**²³ which they use to lift heavy pieces of machines and to carry them about the shop. Do you see the **forge**²⁵? A man puts **bars of steel**²⁴ into the cupola. Sometimes he puts them in the forge. Then he takes them out and puts them on the **anvil**²⁶. He hammers them with a **hammer**²⁷. Sometimes he puts them in a press or under the **drop-hammer**²⁸. This man takes **bolts**²⁹ from the **furnace**³⁰ and puts them in a **die**³¹. A man is going up the **elevator**³³ and a man with a truck is coming along the **gangway**³² to the elevator.

37—FOUNDRY SHOP



- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 34 Press | 38 Burner |
| 35 Grinder | 39 Trip-hammer |
| 36 Emery-wheel | 40 Shear |
| 37 Bulldowser | 41 Eyebender |

Number Thirty-seven—FOUNDRY SHOP

This shop has four men and seven machines. Let us learn the names of these machines. Belts from the pulleys and wheels on the shafting drive these machines. We see a **press**³⁴. in the centre of the picture. There is a man standing by the **grinder**³⁵. A man is standing by the **emery-wheel**³⁶ grinding a piece of steel. There is a man standing by the **trip-hammer**³⁹. Next to the trip-hammer is the **shear**⁴⁰. This machine cuts steel in two pieces. A man is standing by the **bulldowser**³⁷. Watch how he works it. His left hand is on a little wheel. Next to the bulldowser is an **eyebender**⁴¹. This machine takes an iron rod and bends it as we see in the picture. Sometimes the man who works the machines wants his iron or steel hot. He uses a **burner**³⁸ which makes the iron or steel hot.

Let us walk through the three shops. There is the Machine Shop, Moulding Shop, and Foundry Shop.

38—PAINT SHOP



1 Machinery

4 Paint-vats

6 Stirring-paddle

8 Bench

2 Painter

5 Paint-brush

7 Barrel

9 Paint-can

3 Overhead-trolley

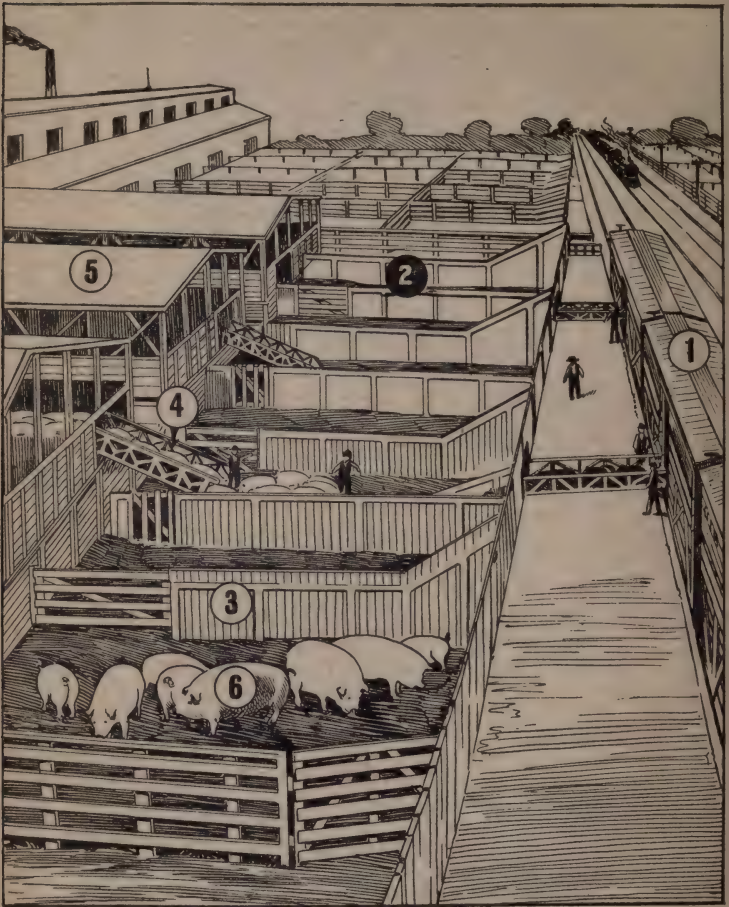
Number Thirty-eight—PAINT SHOP

Let us watch how they paint **machinery**¹ in this paint shop. We see the **overhead trolley**³. Look at those **paint-vats**⁴. There is paint in those paint-vats. They do not paint machinery with **paint-brushes**⁵. They dip the pieces of machinery into these paint-vats and then they hang them up to dry. Do you see that **stirring-paddle**⁶ in the paint-vats? They must stir the paint because it gets thick. This is a **barrel**⁷ and that is a **bench**⁸. You can sit on that bench. There is a **paint-can**⁹ on the barrel.

That man is a **painter**². He has paint all over him. He paints machinery but he does not use a paint-brush. He takes it to the paint-vats. He takes the stirring-paddle and stirs the paint in the vat. Then he takes the piece of machinery and dips it in the vat. He takes it out of the vat and hangs it up to dry.

This man has a paint-brush in his hand. He is sitting on a bench beside a barrel. He has a paint-can near him and he is going to paint something with his paint-brush.

39—ABATTOIR OR PACKING-HOUSE



1 Freight-car
2 Stock-yards

3 Pens
4 Runway

5 Storage-pen

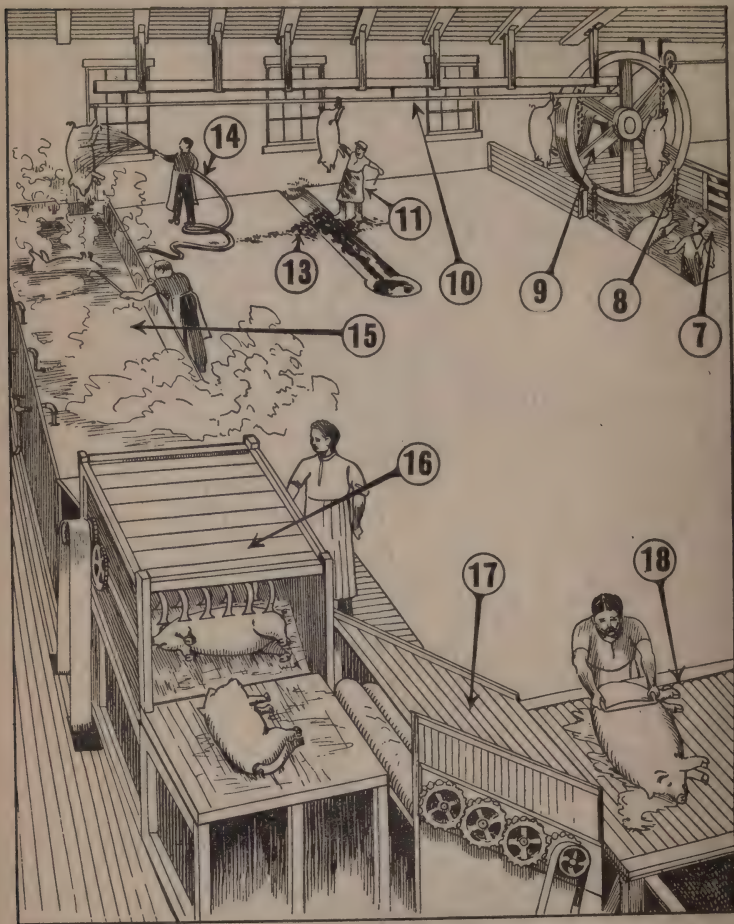
6 Pig, Hog

Number Thirty-nine—ABATTOIR OR PACK- ING HOUSE

John Canadian met a man when he was going to work this morning. It was ten minutes to seven. He asked him where he was going. He answered that he was going to work at the abattoir or packing-house. He asked John to come with him and he would show him how they killed **pigs**⁶ and made them ready to eat. First they go to the **stock-yards**². In the stock-yards they see **freight-cars**¹. Near the freight-cars they see some **pens**³. In these pens there are some pigs. Near the pens there are some **storage-pens**⁵. A **runway**⁴ goes from the pens to the storage-pens.

What do we see in the first picture of abattoir or packing-house? We see three freight-cars beside the stock-yards. There are three men by the freight-cars. We see two runways from the cars to the pens. We see eight pens. In the first pen there are eight pigs. In the third pen there are two men. They are driving the pigs up the runway into the storage-pens. We see three storage-pens.

40—ABATTOIR OR PACKING HOUSE



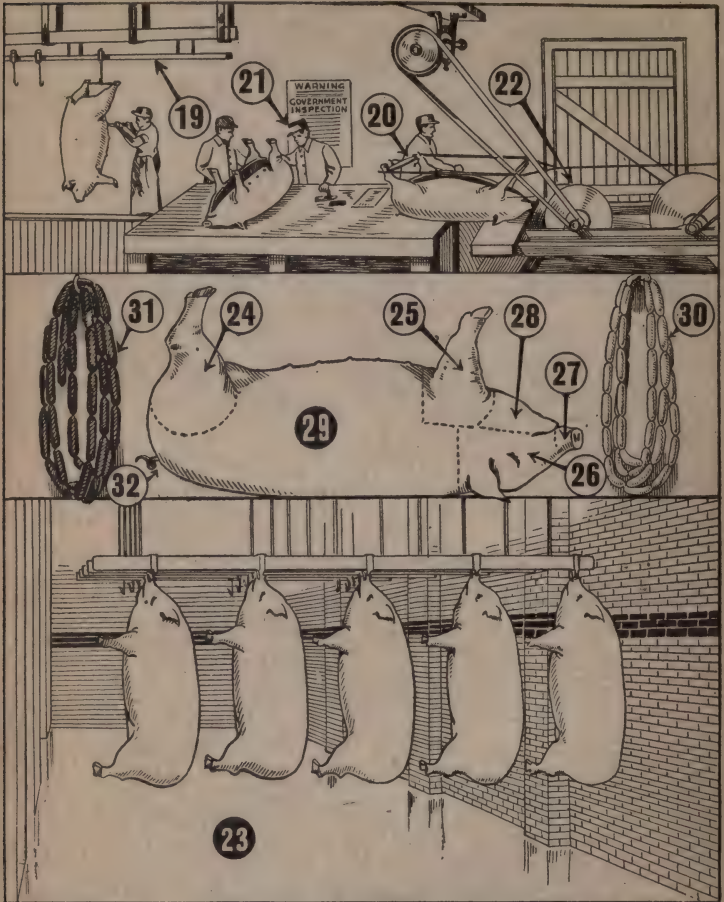
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 7 Shackling-pen | 13 Blood |
| 8 Chain | 14 Hose |
| 9 Shackling-wheel | 15 Scalding-tub |
| 10 Slide-rail | 16 Scraper |
| 11 Sticker | 17 Polisher |
| 12 Knife | 18 Rolling-table |

Number Forty—ABATTOIR OR PACKING HOUSE

John and the man go into the abattoir or packing-house. They see the men driving the pigs up the runway. They drive them into the **shackling-pen**⁷. In the shackling-pen a man takes the hind leg of the pig. He fastens a **chain**⁸ to it. He fastens the chain to the **shackling-wheel**⁹. The shackling-wheel turns around and pulls the pig up by the leg. The chain fastens to a **slide-rail**¹⁰ and the pig slides on the slide-rail to the **sticker**¹¹. The sticker is a man who sticks the pig. He sticks the pig in the throat with a **knife**¹². The **blood**¹³ spurts out and the pig dies. A man takes the **hose**¹⁴ and sprays the pig. They put the pig in the **scalding-tub**¹⁵. They leave it there from six to ten minutes. The water in the scalding-tub is very hot. Then they put the pig through the **scraper**¹⁶. This takes off some of the hair. The **polisher**¹⁷ takes off some more hair. The pig is put on the **rolling-table**¹⁸ and a man scrapes off the rest of the hair with a knife.

In the picture there are six men. One puts the pig on the shackling-wheel; one sticks the pig with a knife; one turns the hose on the pig; one puts the pig through the scraper and polisher, and one scrapes it on the rolling-table with a knife.

41—ABATTOIR OR PACKING HOUSE



- 19 Travelling-conveyor
- 20 Dressing-rail
- 21 Government-inspector
- 22 Splitter
- 23 Cold-storage

- 24 Ham
- 25 Shoulder
- 26 Head
- 27 Snout
- 28 Jaw

- 29 Meat
- 30 Sausage
- 31 Wiener
- 32 Tail

Number Forty-one—ABATTOIR OR PACKING HOUSE

They see the pig hanging with its **snout**²⁷ down. They see a man with a knife open the pig as it hangs on the **dressing-rail**²⁰. The **government-inspector**²¹ inspects the pig to see that it is good. When the government-inspector marks it bad they put it away and make it into fertilizer. We do not eat meat that is bad. When the government-inspector marks the pig good it goes to the **splitter**²² and he cuts the pig in two big pieces. They put it in **cold-storage**²³ for twenty-four hours. Then they cut the pig into **hams**²⁴ and **shoulders**²⁵. They sell these hams and shoulders as fresh meat. Often they cure the meat so that it will keep good to eat. We must eat fresh meat at once or it will spoil. When meat is cured we can keep it a long time before it will spoil.

The **jaws**²⁸ are cut in two pieces. They cut off the snout, ears, feet and **tail**³². They cut up the head and make it into **sausage**³⁰ and **wieners**³¹. Wieners are cooked meat but sausage is not cooked. Sausages are larger than wieners.

42—LETTER WRITING

Messrs. Hart & Smith,
42 Front St.,
Toronto,
Ont.

2

35 Dundas St.,
Woodstock, Ont.
Dec. 10, 1917

Messrs. Hart & Smith,
42 Front St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen;-

We have commenced a general fruit business here, and
wish to open an account with you.

Kindly refer to Mr. George Harris, 290 King St.,
Toronto, and Mr. Harold James, 47 Main St., Montreal, Quebec.

If satisfactory please send at once by express;

10 Crates of Oranges

5 Bunches of Bananas

5 Crates of Pine Apples

Yours respectfully

John Canadian

1

The Globe,
Toronto, Ont.

46 Main St., Toronto, Ont.
Jan. 5, 1918

Gentlemen;-

Enclosed find Postal Note for one dollar (\$1.00)
in payment of year's subscription to The Weekly Globe.

Yours truly,

John Canadian

3

43—TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

LENGTH

12 Inches	.....	1 Foot
3 Feet	.....	1 Yard
5½ Yards	.....	1 Rod
1760 Yards	.....	1 Mile
320 Rods	.....	1 Mile

AREA

144 Square Inches	...	1 Square Foot
9 Square Feet	.....	1 Square Yard
30¼ Square Yards	.....	1 Square Rod
4840 Square Yards	.....	1 Acre
160 Square Rods	.....	1 Acre
640 Acres	.....	1 Square Mile

VOLUME

1728 Cubic Inches	.....	1 Cubic Foot
27 Cubic Feet	.....	1 Cubic Yard
128 Cubic Feet	.....	1 Cord (of Firewood, etc.)

CAPACITY

2 Pints	.....	1 Quart
4 Quarts	.....	1 Gallon
2 Gallons	.....	1 Peck
4 Pecks	.....	1 Bushel

WEIGHTS

16 Ounces	.....	1 Pound
2000 Pounds	.....	1 Ton

TIME

60 Seconds	.....	1 Minute
60 Minutes	.....	1 Hour
24 Hours	.....	1 Day
7 Days	.....	1 Week
52 Weeks	.....	1 Year
365 Days	.....	1 Year
366 Days	.....	1 Leap Year

MONTHS

January	.....	31 Days
February	.....	28 Days
March	.....	31 Days
April	.....	30 Days
May	.....	31 Days
June	.....	30 Days
July	.....	31 Days
August	.....	31 Days
September	.....	30 Days
October	.....	31 Days
November	.....	30 Days
December	.....	31 Days

In Leap Year February has 29 Days.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King.
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour
Long may he reign.
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing, with heart and voice,
God save the King.

O CANADA!

O Canada! Our home our native land.
True patriot love thou dost in us command.
We see thee rising fair, dear land,
The true North strong and free;
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.

CHORUS:

O Canada! O Canada!
O Canada. We stand on guard for thee.

O Canada! Where pines and maples grow,
Great prairies spread and lordly rivers flow.
Thou art the land, O Canada,
From East and Western sea,
The land of hope for all who toil,
The land of liberty.

O Canada! Beneath thy shining skies
May stalwart sons and gentle maidens rise;
And so abide, O Canada,
From East to Western sea,
Where e'er thy pines and prairies are,
The True North strong and free.

RAY.



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