

THIS MAN PROVES INSANITY CURABLE

Once Undoubtedly Crazy, C. W. Beers Declares Afflicted Mind Retains Consciousness of Surroundings

When an insane man enters the shadows of an asylum and the door of his cell clangs shut, is all hope gone?

"No!" says Clifford W. Beers, and proves it by his own experience.

Beers, a Yale graduate, was crazy—absolutely stark, raving crazy. There can be no question about it. For nearly three years he was an inmate of hospitals for the insane. A large part of that time he seemed as hopeless as any maniac who ever wore a straight jacket in the padded cell of a "violent" ward.

Now Beers is a scientist of wide repute, the author of admitted masterpieces of narrative, analysis and logic, a man whose mental power and poise compel respect—a healthy, sane, useful member of society.

Beers came strikingly into public notice at a congress on school hygiene at Buffalo, where he appeared as secretary of the national committee on mental hygiene—an organization which he founded and of which he is the moving spirit.

A large part of the improved treatment of insanity of late years is the result of Beers' effort, and particularly of his book—probably the most remarkable work on insanity ever written.

"A Mind That Found Itself" is the autobiography of an insane man. It was written after his recovery, when every detail of his appalling experi-

ences and organization, known to local fame as The Huron Institute, has established a museum in which are collected vestigial of early, later and present day Collingwood. This worthy body also writes books about them so that the whole nation can read the history of their enterprising town. The latest volume has a national significance for it contains portraits and biographical sketches of a hundred or so Collingwoodians, many of them now scattered across Canada and occupying prominent positions in other towns and cities. This valuable and exceedingly interesting narrative is from the pen of David Williams, editor of the Collingwood "Bulletin" and prince of Collingwood antiquarians.



THAT SMILE! THOSE TEETH!

This sturdy youngster is Theodore Roosevelt 3rd, son of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and the picture shows that the youngest "Teddy" has not only inherited his famous grand-sire's features, but also his predilection for the "big stick."

THIS STONE BENDS

Itakolumite, of Sandy Composition, Startles Its Handlers

A great deal of interest has been recently directed to samples of itakolumite, a stone which is found in Brazil. When flexible, itakolumite is cut into thin plates, and when examined with a microscope, it is found to be composed almost entirely of fine grains of sand of peculiar shape, with jagged edges, which interlock like the fingers of clasped hands. The flexibility of the material results from this interlocking of the grains of sand, of which it is chiefly composed. Although but few persons know that stone can be anything but hard, the flexible stone is not so much of a curiosity as it seems, for it is found in North Carolina, and there are specimens of it in the cases of a Philadelphia collection. The sensation of handling a piece of stone which bends like a piece of rubber is a strange experience. If handled too roughly the stone breaks.

Missed Huge Fortunes

The famous big game hunter, Mr. C. Selous, recalls the days when he might have bought for \$5 an acre as much as he pleased of the South African veldt under which, though no one then dreamed it, hundreds of millions of gold were lying hidden. One mistake more would have made him rich beyond the dreams of avarice. A London workhouse, not many years ago, was the refuge of a man who had sold a hundred shares in the Devon Great Consols Company for a pound a share, and had the mortification of small holding valued at \$400,000 when the shares rose to \$4,000 apiece.

With an area equal to that of Texas, two-thirds of it tillable, Morocco has less than ten per cent. of its soil under even the crudest cultivation.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far out-weigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is altogether a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were as cheap as six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Technique" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppay" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Pattou, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestra members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method of singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to the parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this School gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.

War News.

London, Aug. 20.—Possibility of the Russian seat of government being moved to Moscow, is discussed by the Post's Petrograd correspondent who says: "The Russians are calmly considering the enormous advantage to the permanent well being of the empire if forthcoming events should compel the removal of the capital island, Moscow, premier capital, still is the nerve centre of the empire, upon which all railways converge from Archangel to Vladivostok, to Astrakan and the Crimea. Petrograd was an admirable capital for the genius of Peter the Great, but many think it has served its purpose in the history of Russia. Its foundation was a stroke of genius forcing the Russian people to abandon the semi-Oriental world for the western world, but that object long since, has been attained.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—(via London 12.30 p. m.)—Official announcement was made here to-day of the capture of the important Russian fortress of Novo Georgievsk with more than 20,000 men. The statement follows: "The fortress of Novo Georgievsk, the enemy's last Lulwark in Poland, has been captured, after stubborn resistance.

"The entire garrison, including over 20,000 men and an enormous stock of war material, fell into our hands. "The Emperor left for Novo Georgievsk in order to give the thanks of himself and the fatherland to the leader of the attack, General von Bezler and his troops.

London, Aug. 20.—Rumors are current in Duma circles in Petrograd, according to a despatch to the Times, that Premier Gorenvkin will resign with the title of Count and be succeeded by minister of agriculture Krivoshein, whose place will be taken by Count Ignatieff, a member of the council of empire.

Paris, Aug. 20.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Barne says, according to information from semi-

official Serbian sources here, Serbia has accepted the conditions of the Allies and will consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands, and the participation of Albania with Greece, except Avlona, which will remain Italian. When this is accomplished the Allies will transfer Macedonia to Bulgaria. The plan only awaits the adhesion of Italy.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Aug. 20, via London, 10.35.—General Pichoff, Bulgarian minister of war, has resigned on account of ill health. He is succeeded by General Jecoff.

Rome, Aug. 19.—(via Paris, 20)—The entente powers, according to a positive statement made by the Sofia correspondent of the Giornale D'Italia, have offered to Bulgaria that part of Macedonia given to her by the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty in 1912, with the right of immediate occupation. The controversy over the part of Macedonia contested by Serbia and the cause of the second Balkan war will be settled after the present war ends. Proportionate compensation is to be given to Serbia in the city of Kavala with the districts of Kavala and Seres with the right of immediate occupation. Bulgaria, on her side, renounces forever, pretensions to Saloniki, Vodina and Uskub. She promises also to declare war immediately upon Turkey, aided by funds of the four allies will receive further territorial concessions in Turkey.

It may be that Serbia and Greece will give way under pressure by the entente powers, but negotiations will be lengthened by the reluctance of the King of Greece to consent to any cession of territory.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The chief purpose of Venizelos's delay in accepting the Greek premiership, according to an Athens despatch to the Temps, is to learn the disposition of the quadruple entente. Upon this his final decision will largely depend. He also wishes to determine whether the policy followed by M. Gouinaris as premier has not rendered the foreign situation such as to make it impossible for him to apply his own views.

M. Venizelos has had long conferences with the British and Russian ministers, the French charged affairs, the chief of the Greek general staff and the permanent under secretary of the Greek foreign office.

A Terrible Story of Turkish Atrocities

London, Aug. 20.—A Reuters despatch from Petrograd says: "Almost unbelievable details of Turkish massacres of Armenians in Bitlis have reached Petrograd. In one village 1,000 men, women and children are reported to have been locked in a wooden building and burned to death.

"In another large village only 26 persons, it is said, escaped massacre. In still another instance, it is asserted that several score of men and women were tied together by chains and thrown into Lake Van."

A tremendous welcome awaits the arrival in Winnipeg of the Farm Laborers from the Maritime Provinces. Today throughout Canada, the voice of the Western farmer resounds in its call for assistance, and the excursion trains leaving St. John on Aug. 17th and 24th will carry crowds of helpers, eager and willing to assist in the great work at hand.

The eyes of the world are fixed on Canada, and her great food producing opportunities. The demands on Canadian enterprise are greater than ever—these demands must be met, and the farmer is necessarily the man of the hour in this respect.

An appeal is made to go to the Great Canadian West, share in the work which forms the basis of our National existence—a work which will bring profit to the individual, and glory to our Country.



CLIFFORD W. BEERS

ences was fresh in his mind. It related, for the first time in history, the inner life of a darkened soul, telling of the storms that swept through it and of the Self that shook and failed, but remained conscious through all. The insane person is not a brute; his human self survives; he knows what is going on around him; he judges those who deal with him, and he is misled by kindness or enraged by injustice. The judgment, to be sure, is warped. There were times when Beers' own melancholia made all mankind seem his enemies and when he had "delusions of grandeur" that made all things appear possible. He was sunk in apathy or aroused to incessant speech. He committed countless abnormalities and even acts of violence because at the time they seemed reasonable to him. But all the time he knew what he was doing. And kindness, patience, good air and nourishing food made him better, and brutality and hardship made him worse, and he knew it. He is devoting his life now to teaching doctors and asylum officials what he learned, and helping other patients with sick minds to get well by an easier process than he had.

COLLINGWOOD IN HISTORY

Among Canadian towns that take an interest in their past history place Collingwood first. In that town of Georgian Bay region antiquarians are numerous and enthusiastic. The handsome Carnegie library building may not only decorate the walls with beautiful mural paintings illustrating the picturesque days of yore.