

THRIFTLESS CANADA

"Must Pay Our Way Now," Warns Hon. Mr. Foster

At a recent speech in advocacy of national thrift was delivered by Hon. Sir George Foster at Toronto. The veteran publicist said in part: "Thrift and brotherhood are the two prime factors in the upbuild and progress of the world. No wonder that the place they occupy encircles the world and almost every people. What about the war? What has made Great Britain capable of shouldering the finances of herself and her colonies, as well as of the allies and of looking into a future year with confidence in knowing that she would still be called upon again and again? It is the thrift of preceding generations of the British born."

"We have every respect for the banks and monetary centres and aggregations that where have they obtained the millions? They would never have had them if Jones and Brown, the whole world over, had not been making little savings. That spirit of thrift has made it possible for the banks to exist and for monetary institutions to carry out their purposes. It lies not in the Bank of England, but in the money strength of the great masses of London. The thrift of the great peasants and workers has also made it possible for France to become a great leading power and to be able to finance works in other lands as well as her own. It was the thrift of the French peasant. But what we must think of is to look the facts in the face. Twenty-five years later we will be paying the awful consequences entailed by this war that is without equal in the history of the world. We are only on the outer edge of the question and there are only two ways in which these debts can be paid and the necessary sums provided."

"We must pay out of the capital and the savings and thus make the readjustment that is so inevitable. How long would it be before we would have to call on the savings of to-day and future days?"

"Only in the solution of that problem can Canada measure up to her responsibility and duty. But the misfortune is that Canada has suffered from too great natural riches and from too easy banking regulations which have made it possible to have access to these resources. Canada has been in the habit of doing as little as possible for herself. Credit has been too good, resources too great and optimism unbounded. We have unlocked the doors of the vaults and have levelled in loans. We have grabbed the bit out of the teeth of optimism and have been making expenditures that would be better made half a century after this. But it must be stopped and Canada will have to pay her way as she goes for many years to come."

"We can only stop this by practising thrift. We can do it in a national way, but that is not the most important. We must practise thrift in the community. Out of our savings we will have to pay our debts, not only the debts of war, but our greater duty points out that after peace is signed, there will be lands that are dismantled, devastated and burned in different portions of the world, and these must be built up again."

"May I ask you, how much have you 'thrifed' since the war commenced? Have you saved anything in your ordinary expenses of automobiles, theatre parties, hotel refreshments and the number of cigars you smoke every day?"

TRAINS KILL GAME

New Paradise For Big Game Hunters West of Graham

On the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Winnipeg and Graham, Ontario, there exists a veritable hunter's paradise. "When I tell you that I have seen red deer so close to the train that I could throw a stone at them; that moose have been killed by train and I have seen a herd of seventeen caribou crossing a lake not more than a quarter of a mile from our main line, I think that the opportunities for hunters securing a head in this region are probably the best in the country," reports one huntsman-traveller. He says that splendid fishing is also to be obtained at many points.

Origin of French Flag

Carlyle wrote of the origin of the French tri-color as follows: "Women, too, are sewing cockades—not now of green, which being D'Artois color, the Hotel-de-Ville has had to interfere in it, but of red and blue, our old constitutional white, are the famed tri-color. Another explanation, however, is that the tri-color combines the blue hood of St. Martin, which was borne on the standard of the ancient kings, the oriflamme (originally the banner of the abbey of St. Denis) and the white flag of the Bourbons. Others make it the shield of the Orleans family."

SIR GEORGE PERLEY A WEALTHY SERVANT

Career of Leading Lumberman Who Long Acted as High Commissioner —Worker, Not Orator

A few years ago every bright child in Canada could rattle off the list of titled Canadians, who can do it now? Not long ago a man who rose to be chief whip of his party at Ottawa, a Dominion Cabinet Minister, and then Canadian Commissioner in London, with a "Sir" to his name, had his biography, general appearance, and characteristics inscribed in the memory of just about everybody in the country. But Canadian affairs and Canadian titles have grown and multiplied exceedingly and so the mass of the electorate know little about Sir George Halsey Perley, who has risen to all the points of eminence just enumerated.

Sir George Perley, K.C.M.G., is one of the few business men of large wealth who have become prominent in Canadian politics. He is a big lumberman. He was born in the United States—at Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1857. But he was brought to Canada in infancy and became a naturalized British subject in 1885. Mr. Perley attended Harvard University, taking an arts course. After some years of travel he returned to Ottawa. His father had become one of the largest lumbermen of that district, and Mr. Perley himself became a millionaire and a prominent society man.

Now what influenced this millionaire to enter politics? In the first place they say he likes to do his bit of work for the general good. For example, he has served as a church warden in the Anglican Church and as a delegate to the Synod. He was chairman of



SIR GEORGE PERLEY

the relief fund in 1897 when a forest fire in Casselman, east of Ottawa, did a lot of damage. He was chairman of the relief fund when in 1900 Hull was devastated by fire.

Anyway, in the latter year he ran for the Dominion House as candidate for Russell County, but was defeated. In a bye-election in 1902 he ran again, for the County of Argenteuil, Quebec. He was elected and he has represented that constituency ever since. He was made Chief Whip of the Conservative party in 1911. It was expected he would be made Minister of Finance, but instead he was taken into the Cabinet as a Minister without portfolio. After Lord Strathcona's death Mr. Perley went to London as Acting Canadian Commissioner.

Sir George, personally, is described as being cultured, intellectual, pleasant, but not a great talker, and a very poor speaker. He was a real philanthropist. Sir George was married in 1884 to Miss Annie Howley, of Berlin, Ont. Mrs. Perley died, and in 1913 he married Miss Milly White, one of Ottawa's social leaders.

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 equal to six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Far's 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. Patton, 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 received many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in 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 of the Woodstock School of Music, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might present itself. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during the 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 of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Certificate in Piano from the most Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmistress of the school 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 worthy 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 emphasize the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this school gives no "Diplomas," has no "graduations." 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 wit, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the repertoire of the works of the great masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing will ever give anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain amount of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution is 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; to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and that 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

ELECTRIC WATER LIFT.

Automatically Controlled Pump Maintains Tank Pressure.

One of the inconveniences of country and suburban life is the lack of flowing water in the house. Electricity, however, has come to the rescue, making possible city and town conveniences in the matter of water on each floor and a bathroom and kitchen supply.

By attaching the Dayton sanitary water lift to the water piping of the house and connecting to a well, spring, lake or other source of supply water under pressure may be had at small cost. In fact, at 40 cents per kilowatt hour the average cost of pumping 1,000 gallons of water is 9 cents. The outfit consists of a small electric



SANITARY WATER LIFT

motor, pump, water tank and an automatic switch, which is operated by pressure. When the pressure in the tank falls to twenty pounds the switch closes the circuit and starts the motor, which continues to run until the pressure reaches thirty-five pounds, when the switch opens the circuit.

equipped with either an alternating or a direct current motor, a tank of suitable size to meet requirements and compactly set on an iron frame, the outfit is readily installed and self regulating.—Popular Electricity.

Brightness of the Sun.

Camille Flammarion undertakes to answer in L'Astronomie the following question, proposed to him by a correspondent: Why are our eyes less dazzled by the sun toward sunset than just after sunrise? Is the early morning sun really brighter than the late afternoon sun?

There are two answers, one physiological, the other physical. The retina becomes progressively more sensitive in the dark. A sudden illumination at night dazzles our eyes, whereas the same absolute intensity of light would have much less effect in the daytime. During the day the eye becomes gradually more and more accustomed to the light—in other words, less sensitive to it. However, the setting sun is probably actually less bright than the rising sun because of the diminished purity of the atmosphere through which it shines. Solar radiation pumps up an enormous amount of moisture from the earth during the day.

Railway Station Library.

In the refreshment room of a Sussex (England) railway station the traveler may see a small rack of books. If he is sufficiently curious to look he will discover from a written label that the books are the property of the vicar of the town, who places them at the disposal of any passenger who likes to take a volume away, the only condition being that he shall return the volume to its place on his return or post it to the vicar.

His Part.

Magistrate (to witness)—I understand that you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife? The witness—Yes, sir, Magistrate—Tell me, if you can, what he seemed to be doing. Witness—He seemed to be doing the husband's part.

Her Last Card.

"I want a new bonnet, but my husband says he can't afford it." "Is that final, do you suppose?" "He says it is, but I won't know until tonight." "Going to get a definite answer then?" "Yes, I'm going to settle it one way or the other. I'm going to start to cry when he gets home, and if that doesn't work there'll be no new bonnet."—Detroit Free Press.

All's Fish For the Doctor's Net.

"Why, the size of your bill," cried the angry patient to the doctor, "makes me boil all over!" "Ah!" said the eminent practitioner calmly. "That will be just \$20 more for sterilizing your system."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Purpose and Success.

It is the old lesson a worthy purpose, patient energy for its accomplishment, a resoluteness undaunted by difficulties, and then success.—W. M. Punnett.

It is seldom that punishment, though lame of foot, has failed to overtake a villain.—Horace.

Sharp Tongued Bernhard.

Sarah Bernhard is quoted as having paid her respects to Isabella of Bavaria, consort of Charles VI. of France, in this wise: "It is to her that we owe the invention of the corset, but it was she, too, who sold the half of France to England. There was no crime of which that woman was not capable."

Told Her Why.

"I'd like to know why you hired a young woman for a typewriter?" demanded Mrs. Hallow of her husband. "So I could have some one to dictate to," replied the unhappy man.—New York Sun.

The Way He Put It.

He—I have a compliment for you, dear. She—What is it? He—Mrs. Jones says you have the handsomest husband in town.—Life.

Go on and make errors and fall and get up again. Only go on! Brackett.