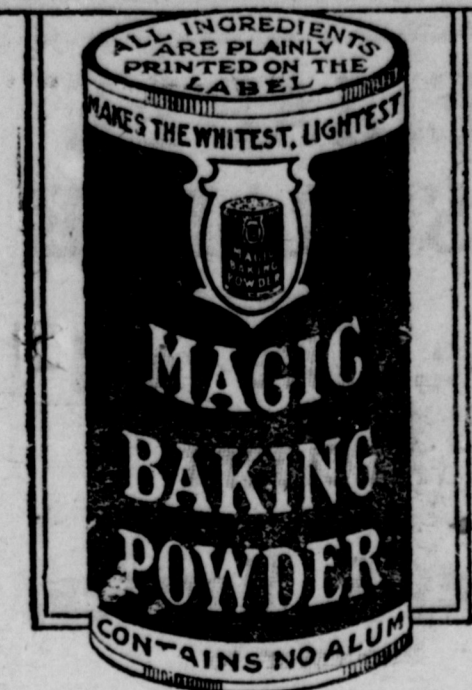


## NO ALUM

Germans in East  
Fortifying Line

London, Dec. 13.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd gives details regarding the work of the Germans in fortifying the line of the Bug River, brought by refugees who escaped from the Baranovitchi region. After the evacuation of Baranovitchi, following the Russian success of mid-November, the despatch says the Germans concentrated all their rear forces at Brest-Litovsk, where special buildings were constructed. Immediately afterward they evacuated Somin and Kobrin and proceeded to fortify the whole Bug line, where, despite the great cold, the work is declared to be continuing without a moment's pause. "The Germans," says the despatch "assembled near Brest-Litovsk more than 100,000 workmen, including numerous prisoners, who were employed especially on trenches. Women and children also were forced to aid. Because of poor and insufficient food the workers fell ill in great numbers. Then they were sent to Bialystok.

"The Germans are organizing the east bank of the Bug with particular care, constructing interminable lines

of trenches, fortifications and block-houses, with artillery of all calibres. At the same time they were energetically restoring the forts at Brest-Litovsk, rebuilding the fortresses according to the plans of the German general staff, with the view of turning the stronghold against the Russians when the latter assume the offensive."

Petrograd, Dec. 12, (Via London, Dec. 13).—The Germans in Persia are seeking to divert the attention of the Russian army of the Caucasus, according to the Russky Invalid, and cause it to scatter its force over a large front in order to allow the Turks to throw a part of their troops into the Mesopotamia campaign to save Bagdad.

The Retch expresses the belief that the plan of the Germans to force the Dvina River while it is frozen over is not practicable, as the winter is extremely rigorous, with heavy snows, which hamper the movement of motor vehicles and prevents the transport of sufficient munitions.

## English When "Straffed"

We took from a Samara paper a list of some of the words which the Germans in their patriotic ardor propose to substitute for the English sporting terms formerly in use:

Golf—L. chorbalspiel.  
Golf—Dr. schachspiel.  
L. golf—B. schachspiel.  
N. golf—N. schachspiel.  
W. golf—D. schachspiel.  
H. golf—H. schachspiel.  
S. golf—S. schachspiel.

Starter—H. schachspiel.  
H. starter—H. schachspiel.

Mrs. H. G. Green, the oldest woman in the world, was 80 years

old November 21. Andrew Carnegie was 80 years old November 25. It was a mighty great week for thrift that gave both Hetty and Andrew to the world. Mr. Carnegie has given away more than \$340,000,000 during the past few years. It is said that Mrs. Green has given away 12 cents although there is probably some mistake about this report.

## A Match For Him

A cockney angler, thinking a highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, expostulated thus.

"Look here my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family has been entitled to bear arms for the last 200 years?"

"Hoot; that's nothing?" was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last 2,000 years"—London Mirror

## Hungarians Make Loud Complaint

London, Dec. 13.—The Morning Post prints a letter from Budapest which states that more than half a million people have signed a memorandum, which will be presented to the Hungarian premier in parliament by a deputation representing all classes of the population, complaining of the high price of food. The memorandum claims that prices are much higher in Hungary than in Germany. It asserts that the coming winter threatens to overwhelm the population by starvation, and urges the impossibility of going on, under present conditions, much longer.

## CARING FOR SOLDIERS

How Provincial Bodies Assist in  
Many-sided Work For Invalids

Action has been taken by Premier Hearst of Ontario, by the appointment of a Provincial Commission, to co-operate with the Dominion Hospitals Commission to take care of and find employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return to Canada during the period of the war. This involves not only the care and treatment of men who are in the convalescent stage, but the re-education of others who for some reason are unable to return to their former avocations, and in a larger way to find employment for those who on their return meet conditions so altered that they require assistance. The Ontario Commission consists of: W. D. McPherson, K.C., M.P.P., chairman; John B. Laidlaw, Robert J. Christie, William Banks, Sr., all of Toronto; Hon. George Gordon, North Bay; Kenneth W. McKay, St. Thomas; W. F. Nickle, K.C., M.P., Kingston; George Lynch-Staunton, Hamilton; Ernest J. Henderson, Windsor; W. L. Best, Ottawa. Mr. McPherson is ex-officio a member of the Dominion Hospitals' Commission.

The scheme of co-operation has been outlined to the members of the various Provincial Commissions so as to provide for the utmost possible co-operation but no overlapping. The Dominion Hospitals' Commission has charge not only of all the Canadian military hospitals here and in Europe but also of all convalescent homes here and in Europe. The Ontario Commission confers from time to time with mayors and reeves of municipalities, presidents of local Boards of Trade, officers of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and representatives of labor, to discuss the situation and arrange for active work. The technical schools and other places in the Province will be utilized for training the returned soldiers in work they are best qualified to perform. As the Dominion has no jurisdiction over education this work will be under the Provincial Commission; the cost being defrayed by the Federal Government.

The Bishop Strachan School on College Street, Toronto, has been secured by the Federal authorities for a convalescent home for returned soldiers. Other places will be provided as the need makes it necessary.

Mr. McPherson and his colleagues entered upon their work with enthusiasm, and it is hoped that such beneficial results will accrue from their work that the men who come back from the front will suffer a minimum of inconvenience and find their sacrifice recognized by a grateful country.

Home Made Gifts  
for Men

## Phone Record Made of Linen



A record for phone calls is a convenience that every man will appreciate and a gift that will last indefinitely. The details for making a phone list are shown in the picture above. The cover is made of heavy, unbleached linen, cut in a strip about six inches wide and twelve long. This is edged with buttonhole stitching in black embroidery silk. Four eyelet holes are worked near the center as shown in the picture. A small spray of red flowers, with green foliage is embroidered in one corner and a border, scroll and "Phone Calls" are done in outline stitch in black.

This linen cover encloses a tablet on which names and numbers are written. Narrow red ribbon strung through the eyelets holds cover and tablet together and forms hangers for suspending the record.



## Coffee—

that will make  
your household  
happy; your  
guests grateful;  
yourself enthusiastic.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans.  
Whole—ground—pulverized—  
also Fine Ground for Percolators.

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

## Bootees and a Coat Hanger



The warm looking and dainty bootees shown in the picture will be easy to make by those who understand crocheting. They are crocheted of white zephyr and shaped to fit over the knees. A beading is worked in near the top and narrow pink satin ribbon run through it makes it possible to tie the boots so that they will not slip down.

A novel and very pretty touch is given these bootees by the tiny pink rose buds that are embroidered on them with silk floss.

Little wooden hangers are covered with cotton for a padding and over this light satin ribbon is shirred. The hook is wound with the ribbon and the hanger finished with a pretty bow.

## Topsy Doll Made of a Stocking



The rag baby has the reputation of being the best beloved of its little owner's possessions. Here is a Topsy doll made of a black stocking with mouth and nose outlined with yarn and glass beads for eyes. By raveling an old knitted mitten or any knitted article, its head of kinky hair is assured.

The figure is cut out in two pieces, which are machine-stitched together, with an opening left at one side for turning it right side out. It is stuffed with cotton. Rompers and a cap of gayly striped gingham add to the fascination of this Topsy.

## 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 outweigh 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 cheap at 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. 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 orchestras to dress 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 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 an opportunity might occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, a special publication entitled "Musical Notes" 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 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 headmaster writing to their 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 National Music Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, 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 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 repertoire of the great masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing accepts 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 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; offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and

ter 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.