

VAST RESOURCES

Some Statistical Facts About British Columbia

British Columbia has an area of about 253,000,000 acres, of which about 1,600,000 acres is composed of lakes in the interior. There are over 100,000 acres of timber land of no value for farming other than for stock purposes, and while it is estimated that 3,000,000 acres are either under cultivation or partly so, statistics show that the actual yielding acreage, other than for grazing purposes, is not more than 150,000 acres.

It is stated that with the exception of Siberia, Brazil and the Northwestern United States, British Columbia's timber wealth is unparalleled in any other country. The investigations of the forestry branch show that there are not less than 100,000,000 acres of forest land in British Columbia and that the total stand of commercial timber amounts to about 200,000,000,000. Taking the present lumber output of the province as a basis of figuring, which is about 1,250,000,000 feet per annum, and making no allowance for annual growth, it would take nearly 250 years to use up merely the mature timber now standing.

In the production of copper British Columbia stands first among the provinces, the output amounting to more than a third of that of all Canada. Fishing is one of the province's chief industries, and the vessels of all kinds which enter Vancouver total up to over ten thousand per year.

STRANGE CHEQUES

Documents Will be Honored, Even When not Written on Paper

A cheque, as an order for payment, if otherwise valid, is perfectly good if made out on material other than the orthodox form provided by the bank.

Some time ago a cheque written on an oyster shell was drawn for a sum of \$5.00, presented, and cashed by a bank at Atlantic City, New Jersey. It was plainly written, and nobody thought of dishonoring it on that account.

There is a Manchester cabinet-maker who frequently draws cheques on thin slips of wood lying about his workshop. If his cheque book is handy he uses it, but if it is not, then a slip of wood has to serve.

Cheques have been drawn on collars and cuffs, or portions of them, and duly cashed.

A cheque for \$100 is held as a security by the bank on which it was drawn. It is made out on the leather tongue of a boot, as the outcome of a wager respecting the payment of such a cheque. Two business men were disputing one day about the obligation of a bank to honor a cheque so drawn, whereon the one who upheld its validity undid his boot, cut out the tongue, and forthwith plainly wrote a cheque upon it. Both then went to the bank, where it was presented and cashed.

Batting Eye a Myth

"People who think a batsman keeps his eye on the ball from the moment the pitcher delivers it until he connects, or misses, are badly mistaken," says Cobb.

"A man hits a baseball by instinct. He sees the ball leave the pitcher's hand, of course, but doesn't keep his eye glued on it until he hits. If he did, his batting average would be minus zero or thereabouts.

"A man hits a ball by instinct in the game of baseball. The natural batsman is the chap who doesn't have to worry about the ball. He simply steps up and hits away. The light hitter seldom improves, no matter what he does to increase his efficiency."

Cobb has applied his baseball hitting methods to golf. Instead of driving the gutta percha from a tee, he has a caddy throw the ball to him, and when it bounces a foot or so above the ground he swats it. "Typically," says Cobb, "I see the ball when it is down, but find it hard to hit when it is resting on a tee."

New Welding Process

For welding metals with electricity, two New Yorkers invented a tool employing two wheels to convey current to both sides of the articles to be welded at the same time.

According to an Italian scientist a square mile of earth in six hours sunshine receives heat equivalent to the combustion of more than 1,500 tons of coal.

Scientists have decided that the new method of mining in Germany, which proved productive for decades.

Thursday Night's War Reports

London, July 15.—Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north. This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise.

In France, the Argonne continues to be the scene of the hardest fighting, but of the operations here, as elsewhere in the west, the official accounts are as contradictory as usual. At any rate, no great movement had been undertaken, and no change in the line that could be recognized on an ordinary map has occurred.

Confirmation was received to-night from General Sir Ian Hamilton of the success which for some days the Allies were reported to have achieved in the Gallipoli peninsula. According to this report, two lines of Turkish trenches were captured together with 400 prisoners. The Turks, on the other hand, claimed to have repulsed the Allies' attacks. As anticipated, progress against the Turks is very slow, owing to the natural and strongly fortified positions which they hold. But British military authorities express satisfaction at the gain of an occasional line of trenches, relying on breaking the morale of the Turks and on the exhaustion of their supply of ammunition. Germany's eagerness to have Roumania allow the passage of ammunition through that country to Turkey is taken to mean that the supply is running short.

Zurich, Switzerland, July 15.—It is becoming clearer that Germany has called upon her last reserves, and that every available man is being sent to the fighting line. Germans forty-five years old residing in Switzerland have now been called to the colors. A typical case is that of a German 42 years old living in Basel, who had never been a soldier, but was called a month ago. A few days ago his family received a letter from the Russian front, where he had been sent after a fortnight's military training.

The doctors refuse hardly anyone

49 Spies Caught in London By Ruse?

Many strange stories come over the wire regarding the doings of spies, how these dangerous enemies are sometimes caught, and how they are quickly dealt with. A gem in this line, which need not be believed, appears in the New York World as follows.

Chicago, July 13.—An astonishing story is told in a letter from Sidney Walker, jr., of Chicago, who joined a Red Cross unit that embarked four months ago and is now in France. The friend who received the letter turned it over to a newspaper, but on condition that his name be not used. It reads: "This is a story which I believe was not allowed to get out. It happened about June 20. On that date a secret order went out to every army and navy officer in London not to ride in any taxicabs or other automobiles the next day.

"On the following day 3,000 plain clothes men went out from Scotland Yard all over London. They had orders to arrest every man in an officer's uniform found in an automobile. They found fifty-two of them and arrested them at once.

"Do you see the simplicity of the whole affair?"

"You may come to it quicker when I tell you that each of the arrested men—except three who were found to have just come over from Ireland to join their regiment that day—were taken as spies.

"As spies fifty-nine were shot at once without trial.

"Not having any real connection with the War Office of course, and therefore not receiving the order against taxis, they exposed themselves at once."

Pat Got Boots "Made in Germany."

The grim, sober life in the trenches fails to put a damper on Irish wit, according to a story recently told by an officer returning from the front. He said:

"One of our men came back from the trenches wearing a very fine pair of boots. They were greatly admired. He explained that he crept from his trench one night over to the enemy's line and knocked a German soldier over with his rifle butt, removed the boots and reacted the British trenches safely.

"An Irish soldier who heard the story vowed he would emulate the feat. When he reached the trench he disap-

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 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 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 & Tone" 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 has 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 of 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 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 International Musical Society, formed thirty 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.

British Miners Still on Strike

London, July 16.—Representatives of the South Wales coal miners who struck have prepared the following statement of the position assumed by men who have quit work: "Where have you been and what has happened, Pat?" he was asked by his anxious comrades. "I've got the finest pair of boots in the British army," he declared. "But I had to knock forty-five of those blasted Germans on the head before I could find a pair that would fit."

Pat Got Boots "Made in Germany."

The grim, sober life in the trenches fails to put a damper on Irish wit, according to a story recently told by an officer returning from the front. He said:

"One of our men came back from the trenches wearing a very fine pair of boots. They were greatly admired. He explained that he crept from his trench one night over to the enemy's line and knocked a German soldier over with his rifle butt, removed the boots and reacted the British trenches safely.

"An Irish soldier who heard the story vowed he would emulate the feat. When he reached the trench he disap-

commendation of the executive committee that the men return to work. Even the men in one district who last night decided to resume work reversed their decision and not a pick is moving.

An improvement in the situation, however, is expected as a result of mass meetings in the various districts to day, and the conference of Walter Runciman with representatives of the miners and pit owners.

The men's leaders, who throughout have opposed the strike, are inclined to the view that a resumption of work may be expected on Monday, and the government's prompt action in setting up a general munitions tribunal for Wales and Monmouthshire is thought likely to help to bring about a settlement.

Should the Runciman conference to day not turn out favorable David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, possibly will visit the perturbed district. His influence with the men in previous disputes has been very effective. In the meantime perfect peace reigns in the coal fields.

Ever See Any Bald Women?

The other afternoon a loafer on the street, whose wife was probably at home getting out a neighbor's washing to make money to buy the children shoes, asked me if I ever saw a bald-headed woman.

I replied that I never had. I also informed this fellow that I had never seen a woman cursing around town with a cigar in her mouth running into every saloon she saw. Neither did I ever see a woman stand in the street all day telling people how Europe should conduct her war. I never saw a woman go fishing with a bottle in her pocket, sit on the bank all day and go home drunk at night. Nor have I ever saw a woman yank off her coat, and say she could lick any man in the world. God Bless 'em, the women are not built that way.—San Francisco Star.

NEW SUBMARINE BASE.

Melbourne, Australia, July 13.—Reports have reached here that the Ger-

WANTED—An industrious man who can earn \$100 per month and expenses selling our Products to farmers. Must have some means for starting expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

AGENTS—It's new—your opportunity. We trust you to \$3,600 worth. Starr's Powdered Enamel Repairs chipped and rusty spots on granite. Stops all leaky metalware without heat, soldering iron or tools. Agents coining money. Sample with particulars, 10c. Starr, 1910 Monro St., Toledo O., U. S. A.

Princess Arthur to take up Nursing

London, July 16.—Princess Arthur of Connaught has entered St. Mary's Hospital to become a Red Cross nurse. It is understood she plans to go to the front as a nurse as soon as her training has been completed.

DONALD DREW HIMSELF UP.

A gentleman having an estate in the Highlands, as he was going abroad for some time, advertised the shooting to let and told his gamekeeper, Donald, who was to show the ground, to give it a good character to anyone who called to see it. An Englishman came down, and inquiring of Donald as to how it was stocked with game, first asked if it had any deer. Donald's reply was—"Thousands of them." "Any grouse?" "Thousands of them, too." "Any partridges?" "Thousands of them, too?" "Any woodcock?" "Thousands of them, too." The Englishman, thinking Donald was drawing the long bow, asked if there were any quail. Donald drew himself up. "Well, they are no plentiful; they just come occasionally, now and again, like yourself."