



Discontent Among Germans

London, Dec. 16.—There is every reason to believe that the German Reichstag will have to get much longer than was expected in order to deal with the pressing discontent among the masses, says the Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily News.

"In order to appease these clamorings it will need to deal with no fewer than 130 resolutions, all relating to the distribution of food, besides resolutions dealing with the social policy, which will require delicate handling, and demands of better pay for the soldiers and sailors and better provisions for the relief of war families."

A DAILY THOUGHT

"Think of those things that make people the better for listening to you."

TROUBLESOME DISH

The jacket which requires ten hours' boiling, is a food requiring much preparation, but it does not hold the record in this respect. That is held by the elephant. Elephant's foot, a real delicacy, will not attain its full succulence without a good 36 hours' baking.

Care of Horses on Firing Line

Ottawa, December 3.—The number of horses used in modern warfare is surprisingly large. In each infantry division of twenty-one thousand men there are six thousand two hundred and fifty horses. While there are approximately fifteen thousand horses with the Canadian Army Corps in France, according to a statement issued today by the Militia Department. The horses of a division are taken care of by twelve veterinary officers and one mobile veterinary section of 27 men. There is a veterinary officer attached to each of the different units that compose a division. The mobile section takes care of the horses in the firing line. The slightly wounded or indisposed beasts are cared for and returned to the front. If, however, the troops are on the move, all injured horses are immediately collected and sent in groups back to railhead from where they go by train to the nearest veterinary base hospital. When they become fit for duty are sent to the remount depot, which reissues them.

There is one Canadian field hospital in France composed of three hundred and eighty-seven men and six officers. It has a capacity of one thousand cases, and the work which is done there is really remarkable. Horses which in previous wars and in civilian life would be destroyed at once, are taken in and treated so successfully that in one course they become fit for duty in the firing line. It is interesting to note that of six hundred and seven horses sent on one occasion to the hospital, only twelve died. Five hundred and ninety-five treated eventually became fit for re-issue or to be used for easy duty.

The men work under the most trying conditions, often exposed to the fire of rifle and big guns. They are up around the lines all the time gathering in wounded horses. Their horse-manship is remarkable. Wounded horses are immediately given first-aid. Any horse that can walk is rushed back to the mobile section or field hospital, his wounds are carefully treated and every care given him. When these horses are being hurried away to the hospital fresh horses are being constantly brought to the front to replace them.

During the second battle of Ypres, when the Canadians were pressed to their utmost, at no time was the supply of horses diminished at the firing line. As casualties occurred among battery and transport horses, reinforcements were rushed through the storm of bursting shells to take their place. Although the Canadian guns were within three hundred yards of the enemy, there never was a wagon or a gun lost, in what is known as one of the fiercest engagements that has taken place in this war.

Think Egypt is In Danger

Rome, Dec. 15. (Delayed)—The Turkish German threat against Egypt is becoming more grave daily in the belief of military men here. The construction of the railway line from Damanhur to the Egyptian frontier has been pushed with extraordinary speed, it is stated, and it is expected to be finished by the first of February. There being only 50 miles more to track to lay, before the Sudd peninsula is reached. This railway, which has double tracks, is considered by military men to permit of a concentration of half a million men in one month, together with the necessary supplies and ammunition, at the Egyptian frontier. About 300,000 Ottoman troops, commanded and drilled by German officers, already have been concentrated between Alessandretta, Aleppo, and Hama, it is stated. Army engineers are laying miles of tubes for carrying drinking water across the desert and also are providing material for the construction of bridges with which to cross the Suez Canal. Turkish emissaries are said to be urging the Senusi to attack Egypt from the west, while an attempt also is being made to induce the Abyssinians to march into Sudan.

German officers are reported to be acting as propagandists, organizers and military instructors.

The Rome newspapers ask if, after the lesson of the Balkans, the Entente powers are going to allow themselves to be taken by surprise in Egypt.

Police Raided Newspaper Office

London, Dec. 16.—The police last night raided the office of "Britannia," the official organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, and seized its outfit of types and other equipment. The journal was formerly known as the "Suffragette."

ROCKS.

Some is large limestone, sandstone or granite. Limestone is the deposit of seashell life, sandstone is merely hardened sand, while granite is the result of heat fusing the other kinds of rock.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE EXEMPTED

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—An embargo against the exportation of hay from Canada to any part of the world except England and France is being signed by the government today.

Catty Trick

When a family moves to a new house it not infrequently happens that the cat disapproves of the change and returns to its old abode at the first opportunity. Now cats are very careful about their feet, and many country folk will tell you that if a cat's feet are thrust into butter on the first night of its arrival in the new quarters, it will take so long to lick clean the sensitive surfaces that it will become accustomed to its new surroundings and reconciled to the change before its feet are free from all traces of the butter.



Prized equally in hospital and home, because no other Coffee is at once so rich, so strong, so delicate, and so unfailingly good.

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

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

Sharp Tongued Bernhardt

Sarah Bernhardt 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. Hilow 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!—Brackets.

His Conquest.

He was a simon pure, edition of six lady killer. The girl in the seat opposite him was easy to look at. Further, she looked demure and shy and impressionable. It wasn't long before he had things going right—he thought. He had raised the window for her and readjusted the blind; he had fished her bag from under the seat, where the porter had shoved it; he had placed her pillow in a better position for her; he had handed her a magazine; he had looked after her comfort in every way he possibly could, and she had been very sweet about it besides. He thought he was coming along splendidly. She started to get off the train before he expected her to leave, but he carried her luggage to the platform for her. Then she turned and handed him a nickel with a sweet smile and the remark, "I think it is so nice of the railway company to furnish an assistant porter."—Argonaut.

How the Katydid Sings.

Everybody is familiar with the rasping notes known as the katydid's "song." It is the male only that is capable of emitting the well known sounds, and he does it in a most peculiar manner. His "vocal organs" are at the base of his wings and consist of two flat excrecences of skin, dry membrane. It is the rubbing of these two membranous plates together which produces the "song." If your shoulder blades were so loosely put together that one could be slipped under the other and the underside of one and the upper side of the other were so rough that the operation of slipping them past each other would cause a rasping sound you could imitate the katydid's musical efforts very nicely.

Setting Her Right.

A newly married woman made a pie for dinner. "I am afraid," the bride said, "that I left something out, and that it's not very good." The husband tried it and said: "There is nothing you could leave out that would make a pie taste like that. It's something you've put in."—Argonaut.

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 equal 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, 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 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 Woodstock, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might. It perhaps did not 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 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 for one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster, writing to their parents said "they have attained the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." By her work has been 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 remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this school gives no "Diplomas," but 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 will accept of 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 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 of him WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas, but to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, and in Canada and further 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 perhaps 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.