

Voice Production

In the matter of voice production, Mr. Taylor, whose book on vocal instruction has been widely read, thus expressed himself to a representative of Musical America:

"The voice needs no guidance other than that of a well-trained musical ear, and the attempt to control the operation of the vocal organs by the direct influence of the will results only in an interfering stiffness upon the muscles of the entire mechanism. This doctrine has been accepted in theory by the most influential writers on musical topics but teachers are, as a rule unable to see how the idea can be practically applied in working lessons."

"The only thing wrong needed," said Mr. Taylor, "is to avoid those practices which cause throat stiffness and sing in a way that prevents undue muscle tension."

"What practice induce throat stiffness?" Mr. Taylor was asked.

"Anything sung mechanically or unmusically will, in the course of time, lead to muscular tension. So does the widespread custom of trying to open the throat or to bring the tone forward in the mouth. Trying to feel the upper notes in the head leads usually to an objectionable nasal quality, while the attempt consciously to control the breath renders a natural use of the voice impossible. As every form of wrong or undue muscle tension of the vocal organs is indicated in the sound of the tones, there is never any difficulty in knowing whether throat stiffness is being caused."

"To break down a condition of habitual stiffness of the throat muscles is simply a matter of throat relaxing exercises. All wrong tension having been removed, a student is ready and easily taught to sing correctly."

"It is necessary first of all to abandon the generally accepted belief that the voice must be handled in some special way. It is not necessary for you to know how you produce your tones. If you do nothing to interfere, the vocal organs will take care of themselves and produce exactly the kind of tone your ear demands."

Mr. Taylor told the conditions under which the voice will steadily improve by singing half an hour every day, until the pupil reaches the point where songs and oris can be mastered.

"This may be accomplished," said Mr. Taylor, "provided several conditions are observed. Suppose that you are a pupil. First, you must never think of your voice as a palatable, tongue, breath or throat. Second your teacher must keep a constant before your mind the idea of a pure and correct vocal tone. You must learn to hear with the most minute distinctness the peculiar characteristics of the perfect vocal tone. As you gradually acquire this delicacy of hearing your tones will improve in equal measure. Third, in every phrase you sing you must strive for the highest degree of tonal sweetness and melodic beauty. Fourth, you must get a fair training in the artistic side of music; only a cultured musician can be a really great singer. The teacher, on his side, must have an ear delicate enough to hear the slightest fault of intonation and to detect every indication of throat tension of muscular stiffening."

Lame shoulder is almost invariably caused by rheumatism of the muscles and yields quickly to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is not only prompt and effective, but in no way disagreeable to use. Sold by all dealers.

NEW ELECTRIC APPLICATION

Berlin Invents Anatomic Devices for Local Treatment of Disorders—No Detrimental Consequences.

A despatch from Berlin says that an eminent firm of electricians has invented an apparatus by which an electric current of the character used for the purpose of healing internal disorders, may be applied locally.

The inventors say that while the current produces no detrimental consequences to the patient in other respects it may be applied to a diseased organ with good results.

It is alleged further, on its behalf, that the current, directed to any part of the body on which it is intended to operate, would produce sterilization and thus prevent blood poisoning.

Graham Bell Full of Hope

Nova Scotia Inventor Speaks in New York.

Alexander Graham Bell talked about flying machines at the Hotel Lorraine, in this city. He was modest about his own experiments, as long whenever he mentioned J. A. D. McCurdy and E. W. Baldwin, who have been associated with him since the formation of the Aerial Experimentation Association about two years ago. The association disbanded last spring.

According to Dr. Bell, Mr. McCurdy was the first body to break away from the traid of the light engine for aeronautic work and to try successfully an automobile engine in a flying machine. At Dr. Bell's summer home, Beinn Breagh, near Baddeck, N. S., McCurdy and Baldwin have recently flown for twenty-one and a half minutes in machines modeled after the June Bug, using an automobile engine weighing four hundred pounds.

Their success, he said, had encouraged him to hope for good results at a test of an aeroplane of his own design with the same engine fitted with an aerodynamic having six tetrahedral cells, that he expects will be a combination of the good points of the June Bug and the Cytroet No. 2. He calls it the Olenos type, after the bird of the Greeks. The machine will measure thirty feet from tip to tip and will be light, possess unusual sustaining power and stability because of its horizontal and oblique surfaces. He will try the new aeroplane over the lake of Lake Bras d'Or, using the automobile engine above mentioned, manufactured at Bath, N. Y., and also testing a Corliss engine of fifty horsepower.

Five flying machines will be tested at Baddeck in less than a month, said Dr. Bell. Gardner Hubbard, of Boston, has ordered a monoplane of the type used by Latham from the Canadian Aeroplane company at Baddeck. There will also be tried out the Baddeck No. 1 and No. 2, similar to the June Bug. Dr. Bell's tetrahedral kite, Cytroet No. 2, and his latest aeroplane.

Dr. Bell says that he is not interested commercially in aeroplanes, but only from a scientific point of view. Baldwin and McCurdy, he said, have formed the Canadian Aeroplane company, and with other aviators trained by them to operate machines, they hope to interest the Canadian government next month.

"We have made a verb of 'drome' in Canada," he added. "We speak of a man droming from one point to another. 'Aerodrome' originated with a professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins university, and comes from a Greek word meaning air-runner. We call our machines 'dromes'—much simpler and more correct than to speak of them as aeroplanes. The verb, and all later curves in the aerodromes of today make shall appear a misnomer. I think we shall all come to calling them 'dromes.'"

The Wright brothers, he said, were doing their duty to themselves to test their patents in the courts. He added that he believed the courts would place a broad construction on the claims of the Wright brothers.

SLAVERY IN CANADA

FOR MANY YEARS NEGROES WERE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

The institution never gained the hold here, however, that it did in the United States, and finally Britain's Stand in the Matter Settled It For Good—Canada Was the Promised Land For the Blacks.

Less than a mile from the International Boundary, and close to one of the ways that run northward from Vermont into Missisquoi County, Quebec, rises a huge black pile of masonry, a stone, lying only in one respect from many other projects and bridges common throughout this hilly, limestone country. The structure consists in its name, for this huge pile of stone, almost a pattern, for all that countryside as "Nigger Rock," because at its base are buried the little mounds of bones of black and white men who lived and died on Canadian territory in what was practically a mild, almost a paternal, form of slavery. Almost one hundred years have passed since the grave closed over the last of them, and the bones of the slaves are still known in the making of the rock, and the spot at which the pilgrims of these days still come to an end.

This part of Missisquoi County, the old parish of St. Mary, was largely settled by Hessian men, in the service of Great Britain during the War of the American Revolution. It formed a considerable part of that nation's army that fought the battle of Saratoga. After the release of the Hessians, many of them came to Canada, and a large number took up land in the frontier wilderness. In this parish, their descendants are still living, but distinguishable from the other elements of the population only by their German names.

In the frontier wilderness they were joined by U. E. Loyalists from the old Dutch settlements along the Hudson River. They brought with them, and they soon heaped out of themselves, a number of their own kind, which they ended their days as British subjects beneath the flag under which they had fought.

In their Hudson River settlements they had owned negro slaves, and a number of these accompanied them on their northern migration, desiring to follow the same path as their masters, who they ended their days as British subjects beneath the flag under which they had fought.

In like manner a considerable number of negro slaves accompanied their masters to Nova Scotia and Upper Canada, and a number of years ago there was a small negro slave population in Canada. But slavery never flourished here. Early in our history the religious institutions were by state local churches, and the negroes were sold and shipped to the West Indies.

Canada was never the scene of the evil customs of the American South, whose evil customs are still felt by fully one-fourth of the population of the American Union.

The earliest recorded case of a slave being brought to Canada was in 1604, only twenty years after Champlain had founded Quebec, the oldest city in this country. He found a negro slave on board a ship, and for a year or two he lived with him. At that time, it is recorded, Kirke sold a negro boy from Madagascar to a Frenchman. But there was slavery in Canada before that time. Indians held in bondage a number of the members of the Huron and Iroquois, and these were known as tribes. King Louis XIV., in 1689, by royal mandate, ordered the British to import negro slaves, and a number were brought from the West Indies. A few of these were sold in the colony when in 1700 it was surrendered to the British Crown.

That there were slaves in Halifax shortly after the capture of the place in 1710, is clearly shown by an advertisement which appeared in a newspaper known as The Evening Post, and published in Boston, Mass., then, of course, a British city. The advertisement appeared in September, 1731, only two years after Halifax was founded, and it stated: "Just arrived from Halifax, and to be sold, ten strong, hearty negro men, mostly tradesmen, such as shoemakers, carpenters, sailmakers and ropemakers. Any person wishing to purchase may enquire of Benjamin Halliwell, of Boston."

In the Nova Scotia Gazette of Halifax, of May 30, 1792, appeared a lengthy advertisement offering for sale a number of negro slaves, among them being "a very likely negro wench of about 35 years of age, a Creole born, has been brought up in a gentleman's family, capable of doing all sorts of work belonging to her sex, as needle-work of all sorts and in the best manner." Besides the "very likely wench" there were offered for sale two boys and three men.

And here is another advertisement published in Halifax on Nov. 1, 1793, which shows that the selling of slaves was to some extent at least carried on here. It reads: "To be sold at public auction on Monday, the 3rd of November, at the house of Mr. John Ryder, two slaves, viz., a boy and girl, about eleven years old; likewise a puncheon of choice cherry brandy, with sundry other articles."

In Upper Canada slavery encountered a determined and powerful opponent in Simcoe, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the province. In 1793, at the second session of his Legislature which met at Newark, now Niagara, Simcoe secured the passing of an act which provided that thereafter no one could be held in slavery.

VETERAN GRAND RECORDER.

Of the A.O.U.W. Has Held That Important Position 31 Years.

M. D. Currier, the veteran grand recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, who was recently elected to that important position, is a citizen of Canada and his name is a household word among those thousands of A.O.U.W. members in this country. As an able financial manager his reputation extends beyond the confines of the Dominion and wherever his great fraternal order operates. He has been connected with the society in Ottawa for some 32 years and has become a power in the co-operative beneficiary fraternal society world, where sound financial management and the ability to work in accordance with the interests of the Canadian A.O.U.W. and keep it off the rocks which poor management, unpopularity and obligations in the future, in the time of need, is generally conceded, have done much to promote the interests of the Canadian A.O.U.W. and keep it off the rocks which poor management, unpopularity and obligations in the future, in the time of need, is generally conceded, have done much to promote the interests of the Canadian A.O.U.W.

By Order
NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 1, 1919

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT
1919, A. No. 1559.

Between:
Julia Ruffe, widow
Plaintiff
Chas. E. Pinney and
Annie, his wife,
Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy at the Court House in Bridgetown in said County on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1919, at the hour of three o'clock p. m. pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein on the 14th day of May A. D. 1919, unless before the day of the sale the amount due to the plaintiff with interest and costs is paid to the plaintiff or her solicitor or into Court.

All the estate, right, title, interest, claim and equity of redemption of the defendants in, to and out of all the following lots pieces or parcels of land situate at Wilmet in said County and described as follows:—

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable Minister of Public Works, for sum of three hundred and fifty (\$350.00), dollars.

By Order
NAPOLEON TESSIER, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 1, 1919

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Professional Cards

A. A. Dechman, M.D., C.M.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
CASSIDY PLACE
So. Queen St., Bridgetown
Phone 64

J. M. OWEN
BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC
Annapolis Royal
BRIDGETOWN ST. THURSDAY
Office at Batches Back
67 Apex of the Nova Scotia Building Society
Money on loan on Real Estate

J. J. RITCHIE, K.C.
Keith building, Halifax.

Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sittings of the Courts in the County of Annapolis from Annapolis. All communications from Annapolis clients addressed to him as Halifax will receive his personal attention.

O. S. MILLER
BARRISTER,
Real Estate Agent, etc
SHAFNER BUILDING,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Prompt and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and other professional business.

O. T. DANIELS
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc
UNION BANK BUILDING,
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.

Money to loan on first-class Real Estate.

J. B. Whitman
Land Surveyor,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Leslie R. Fair
ARCHITECT
Aylesford N. S.

Dr. F. S. Anderson
Graduate of the University Maryland
PAINLESS EXTRACTION
By Gas and Local Anesthesia
Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office: Queen street, Bridgetown.
Hours: 9 to 5.

DR. C. P. FREEMAN
DENTIST
Hours: 9 - 1 and 2 - 5
RUGGLES BLOCK, - Queen Street
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Undertaking
We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County.
J. H. HICKS & SON
Queen St., Bridgetown, Telephone 46
J. M. FULLMER, Manager.

WANTED
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS
& TALLOW
CASH PAID AT THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE
On and after Oct. 25th, all kinds of repairs for Frost and Wood's Machinery will be at Edward Craig's Blacksmith Shop, persons wishing to purchase any plows or any kind of Machinery made by Frost and Wood can buy of Mr. Craig or the undersigned.

ISAAC C. WHITMAN
Agent
Round Hill Oct. 25th 1909.

To Let
TO LET
The Hall over Monitor Office, formerly occupied by the Foresters. Audience room with two side rooms. Wired for electric lighting. Heated if desired.
Suitable for business offices.
Apply to
M. K. PIPPER.

NEED NOT BE GROOM.

Montreal society is still chuckling over the speech from the throne and their wedding celebrated just about Easter. Among the guests were the wife and the nine-month old daughter of one of the users.

anyone knows any just cause or impulsion why these two should be joined together let him now speak for himself in the public life of his native province, was born in the village of Des Aulnois, county of L'Islet, on Aug. 24, 1884, and is the son of Jules A. Dupuis and Eugenie Melville Deschamps, of that place. He was educated at the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere and at L'Avau University, where he studied law, July 12, 1907, he became a notary of the Province of Quebec. He has practiced his profession in his native county since 1907 and was first returned to the local Parliament in December, 1909. In June of last year he married Miss Bertha Raymond, of Quebec. He is a young man of exceptional ability and has created a most favorable impression in the Quebec Provincial House.

WATCH REPAIRING

I pay particular attention to WATCH REPAIRING, replacing broken and worn parts where necessary and cleaning by the latest method.

I also repair clocks and jewelry and am prepared to give you the right job at a proper price.

Ross A. Bishop,
LOCKETS BLOCK.

ALL DAMAGE IS COVERED

is covered by a good fire insurance company; the damage by fire, by water, by smoke and by firemen in their efforts to extinguish the flames. The men who by insurance has little fear of fire.

If you have forgotten your insurance, permit us to remind you of it. As a sensible man you will thank us for the suggestion and instruct us at once to

WRITE YOU A POLICY

The Acadia Fire INSURANCE COMPANY, W. D. Lockett, Agent.

Fresh Confectionery

I can show you as attractive an assortment of CHOCOLATES as can be bought. Also nice MIXTURES and PENNY GOODS.

Fruit and Temperate Drinks.

First-class Biscuit in package and bulk.

MRS. S. C. TURNER

272 00 INCREASE

in salary is what a University graduate obtained in five years after leaving the Maritime. He concludes his letter thus: "I owe all my appointments to you and it would be impossible for me to have any of them without my Maritime-Training."

Daily classes with individual instruction enable us to admit students any day at the

E. Kaubach, C. A.
Maritime Business College
Halifax, N. S.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

Apply to
M. K. PIPPER.

DOES FARMING PAY?

It does pay—never so richly as today, says the Herald.

As an example look at Prince Edward Island—called the million acre farm. Within a few years forty-five cheese and butter factories have been established there, selling a product valued at \$200,000. A condensed milk factory at Charlottetown uses five tons of milk daily. In seven months it has sold \$90,000 of canned goods. The exports of horses, sheep, beef and other products is making Prince Edward Island one of the richest parts of Canada.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

Condrey, Wis. Oct. 26th, 1909
"Please send me your book 'A Treatise on the Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$1, would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following the directions in your book."
William Hayes.
"Get a copy when you buy Chamberlain's Spavin Cure at your dealer. Chamberlain's Spavin Cure will save you \$10."
Dr. W. J. Randall, Wis. Secretary, July, 1910.

Ask for MINARD'S and take no other
Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

