

Landsdowne Avenue, Galt One of the Beauty Spots



THERE ARE NO SHORT CUTS TO PERFECTION FOR THE SINGER

F. Linforth Wilgoose, Mus. Bac. (Dunelm)



A proper interpretation of any work written for the voice is the very acme of the singer's art. It implies the correct application of all those fundamental principles which are the foundation of true expression. The giving out of one's self is the great fundamental of all art, but apart from this there are several prime requisites which one singer must possess before he can ever hope to interpret a song in such a way that it will reach the emotions and intelligence of his hearers. In other words the first thing necessary is the ability to do.

Granted that the singer is possessed of a sense of the beautiful, an appreciation of the great and a well developed intellect, he must then acquire a vocal technique capable of giving expression to every shade of emotion which he recognizes in the work he intends to present. Without this, all interpretative efforts are futile.

No Short Cuts.
In this speed age singers expect to arrive at perfection by short cuts. They are doomed to disappointment. Every artist has his drudgery. Every form of expression calls for technique and must be acquired by long and diligent study. None more so than music, and while the labor attached to the study of the vocalists' art is not so wearisome as that of the instrumentalist, a greater degree of perfection is necessary. The voice is an infinitely more perfectly adjusted instrument than any contrivance made by hands and is capable of a far greater range of emotional expression. Therefore, in order to do justice to the possibilities of the human voice, a technique brought to the highest state of perfection is absolutely necessary.

Technique and Temperament.
Technique is the handmaid of temperament. Temperament is the appreciation of those spiritual qualities, revealed by the composer, which find an echo in the soul of the singer, love, hatred, truth, deceit, tenderness, harshness, contentment, yearning, hope, despair, humor, fervor, with all their innumerable degrees and shades. The artist, therefore, who possesses the capacity for all these different emotions is truly wonderful. He is able to recognize at once, the spirit which prompted the writing of the composition, and in turn is able to deliver its message to his audience. The few truly great singers are of this kind. They have what is often called the dramatic instinct. Of our living artists, Madame

Schumann-Heink is a striking example. She is able to express every kind of emotional feeling because she possesses the capacity for those emotional feelings herself. On the other hand, there are artists who are truly great in certain styles and failures in others. There are singers who are wonderful in lyric works who dare not attempt the dramatic. There are artists who revel in the mystic who cannot interpret the classic. The few great expressionists who pass along the earth now and again are the ones who have a message for everybody. That is why they are great.

The assertion is often foolishly made that because an actor may be successful in interpreting some particular phase of life drawn by the dramatist, he must have lived the part. No greater fallacy than this can be imagined. Because a man plays the villain well is no reason why he should be set down as a villain and if a man adorns the part of a hero, great and good, it does not make him any less a scoundrel. It is the capacity for the different emotions which is at the foundation of interpretative art, and the reason that a great actor may play both a good and a wicked part with equal success is not that he is either good or bad or both himself, but that he has the capacity for experiencing in his own soul the emotional qualities of the character which he at the time may be representing.

So it is with all reproductive artists and none more so than with singers. The capacity to feel, and the ability to do, are the two basic factors underlying all forms of expression, and on the degree in which these two faculties are present depends absolutely the greatness of the artist.

A CITY OF HOMES

Continued From Page Seventeen.

Town of Churches.
The spiritual needs of Galt are ministered to without stint. It is a church-going town. The denominations represented are: Presbyterian (3), Methodist (2), Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army and several Christian sects. The church edifices are among the most imposing in Canada.

The philanthropic societies embrace the Daughters of the Empire, the Woman's Hospital Aid, the Silver Stars, the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary and minor guilds. The Y. M. C. A. is established in an \$80,000 home, splendidly equipped, and is doing excellent work.

The fraternal societies, from the Masonic craft down to the newest institution, are all represented in Galt. There are also many social, musical and literary clubs.

The Galt Collegiate Institute, once the famous Tassie Grammar School, has a foremost place among the minor institutions of higher learning. There are four fine public schools.

Athletics.
Galt has for many years shone as an athletic town, with football, lacrosse, baseball, hockey and, tennis vortaries galore. The parks, of which there are eight, controlled by commissioners, make admirable playgrounds. Victoria Park, a gift of E. Langdon Wilks, is said to be one of the finest natural parks in the whole Dominion. Rowing, canoeing and golfing are other popular sports.

ENGINEERING WITH DAN CUPID

[Engineering News.]
A sort of "marital industry" seems to have seized upon the young engineers at work upon the great dam at Keokuk, Ia. Apparently they have captured all the marriageable women of the place, which shows that a knowledge of engineering is not a drawback to constructive enterprise in the domains of Cupid. A subscriber calls our attention to the following clipping from a popular weekly bearing on the matter:

"In Keokuk, Ia., an enterprising firm of capitalists built a dam across the Mississippi River and set the peers Daddy of American waters to work running the trolleys, lighting the streets and turning the washing machines in a hundred cities and towns. It was a tremendous job of work which involved the wiping out of farms and villages and railroads, the rearrangement of a hundred square miles of scenery.
"For one thing it brought great numbers of young engineers to Keokuk. They had worked all over the world on water powers, usually in spots well concealed from civilization and well insulated from feminine charm. Then they came to the Keokuk job, where fifteen minutes from the roaring rapids were the homes of Iowa's finest families, full of young women ready and willing to admire the wild, free life of the engineers. The result was over a hundred weddings in two years, and when the dam was completed and the young engineers moved on, they took with them the young women of Keokuk en masse."
In the interest of scientific accuracy we have investigated the above story and are informed that the exact number of weddings celebrated in Keokuk traceable to the dam is 68, up to the present time. Evidently engineers are prolific enough in this branch of engineering work to need no instruction from technical journals. We sincerely trust that in this important aspect of dam construction there may be no failures and no suits for damages.

DAUGHTER OF CHINESE MINISTER WEARS HER NATIVE CLOTHES



Miss Lang Shah

HOW TO READ EFFICIENTLY?

During my first year in efficiency work along mechanical lines I collected every catalog, magazine and reference that I could find. The catalogs were filed, the magazines were in chronological order, and the index contained references to all my catalogs, magazines and scientific books, also to all magazines or books which I did not own but had seen or known of. I contained information that I wanted, writes an efficiency expert in the current American Machinist.

Before the end of the first year I found that reference to anything which I did not possess was useless as I had no time to go to the library.

On account of these troubles I changed my scheme and the following method is now working satisfactorily:

1. A set of index cards containing references to all of my books in detail, telling me just what book contains the information I want.
2. All magazine references are eliminated from the index cards and the information is clipped from the magazine or catalog. If two articles conflict on opposite sides of the page, or if the information is a part of the article, or if the article suggests something to me, then I make brief notes instead of clipping.
3. I take the clippings and notes on any one subject, compare them with any other, and with any previous ones on the same subject. The reliability must be considered and also a watch kept for contradictions and repetitions. After these points have been considered, the information is made as clear and concise as possible and typewritten for filing in a loose leaf notebook with previous information.

My system has the following advantage which I have not seen in any other system: it keeps up the quality and keeps down the quantity.

I look over all the new books, compare them with my present data on the index cards, in the file and note books before being. This eliminates useless repetition. I keep lists of the books I have examined. On one side are the books I want and on the other ones I do not want. These are in alphabetical order. I reduce all the valuable data in the magazines to a handbook form with personal comments and suggestions. All repetition and contradiction are eliminated. In this shape it is ready for quick work.

"TELL ME ABOUT THE IRISH QUESTION," SAYS VISITOR FROM THE PLANET MARS---AWFUL NIGHTMARE OF LONDON CITIZEN

I was leaning against a telegraph pole, idly cutting up some tobacco, when a foreign-looking gentleman approached with the evident intention of speaking to me. "I got three matches out of my vest pocket in readiness for his request. But he shook his head politely. 'I need no matches, I thank you,—but as you seem to have some time on your hands, I come to you for information. You see,' he added in explanation, 'I have just arrived from the Planet Mars—I stood upright, so did my hair; his remark startled me.
"You have just arrived from the Planet Mars?" I repeated, my eyebrows climbing into my hair.
"Why, certainly," he said, smiling.
I made a magnificent leap to the lowest spike on the telegraph pole, and from thence climbed rapidly to the top. The Man from Mars seated himself on the other side of the crossbar without going through the formality of climbing of course. I was dreaming—though I did not know it at the time. I hastened to assure him that any information I had was at his disposal, and he said, "I want to know all about the Irish Question." I gasped. Should I start at the beginning, somewhere around 1886, or with the situation as it now stands?

QUESTION ONE.
The Man relieved my embarrassment. "Tell me why the Conservative party in Canada are so aggressively hostile to Home Rule," he suggested. "I have a vague idea that the Home Rule Bill is designed to give to Ireland what Canada and all of her provinces already possess—autonomy."
Certainly," I said with a sigh of relief, "but the Opposition is on religious grounds—the majority of the people in Ireland are Roman Catholics—and—"
"Oh, I see that," said the Man, "but how about Quebec?"
"Yes," I said, "but the Conservatives say—"
"Yes," said the Man impatiently, "I know what they say. But if all the Roman Catholics are Home Rulers, and all the Protestants—"
A NIGGER SOMEWHERE.

"But they're not—not by any means," I broke in eagerly.
"Tell me, it must be that there is some nigger in the wood-pile. I know that the Bill was well received by all parties at first. Tell me: Sir Edward Carson objects to the measure. That is plain. Therefore he objects to the way he and the rest of Ireland are being handled. He also objects to the Irish governing themselves. How does he want to be governed? By the Suffragettes?"
I laughed. "No," I said, and I laughed some more. "He objects to women having votes."
"And he also objects to Liberals having votes," said the Man, "therefore—"
"Therefore," I hesitated, and then took the plunge, "he would logically deny the vote to any but the Conservatives."
"You are threatened with intelligence," said the Man. "Now take it the other way. Would he object to Home Rule for Scotland?"
"I don't think so," I said. "You see, that would not be a religious question. Then the Man laughed. "Then it practically amounts to Home Rule for England, doesn't it? The Conservatives will allow any little community to govern itself, but England must have the assistance of Ireland. That is, England must be governed to a certain extent by Rome."
I was thunderstruck at the Man's lack of logic. I said, "No," half-a-dozen times, very quickly, "you are quite wrong."

WHO RULES ENGLAND.
"How?" asked the Man, politely. "I read in the Conservative papers that Redmond rules Asquith, that the Pope of Rome rules Redmond, and that Asquith is present ruling Britain. It is quite plain to my mind that the Pope of Rome has more power at the present time in Britain than he would if he merely had his finger in the imperial stew."
"I'm afraid I don't," I said frantically.
"The Empire is at the present time being ruled by the Pope through Redmond, Asquith proposes to limit Redmond's rule to Ireland—and the British Government is to rule the Irish Government. (I have worded this premise rather loosely, but it is well understood.)"
My head was in a whirl. Perhaps the fact that I was asleep had something to do with it, but I felt it tangled up. Here I was, sitting on the top of a telegraph pole with a man who was proving to his own satisfaction, and convincing me against my will that Sir Edward Carson was fighting tooth and nail to prevent the curtailment of the Pope of Rome's power over the Empire.
I awoke saying something about the Parliament Act.

MINER'S OUTDIG PANAMA CANAL.

Do you know that the coal miners of West Virginia have actually outdug the excavators of the Panama Canal? The big canal has been advertised in a hundred ways. Not a word has been said about the even more wonderful feat of the miners. That's why you don't know that in the eleven years, while the much heralded work at the Panama Canal was producing 295,323,000 cubic yards of earth and all of the excavating was being done on the surface—the coal miners of West Virginia were getting out of the bowels of the earth 542,949,446 cubic yards. Think of it!

When the engineers of the Panama Canal, in 1903, began their work, they made a careful survey and found that approximately 195,323,000 cubic yards of excavation was necessary. This was regarded as a stupendous undertaking and was commonly spoken of as the largest excavation job the world has ever seen. Laborers were imported to the Canal Zone, and column after column was written showing how marvelously these laborers were "making the dirt fly" under the direction of the most expert engineers the world has ever seen.

But the 195,323,000 cubic yards, the original estimate, were not all that the Panama Canal laborers were to dig after they had started. On account of the slides in Culebra cut, another hundred million cubic yards were to be added to their work. This made 295,323,000 cubic yards, which were dug in eleven years.

Under conditions far more difficult, the coal miners of West Virginia did an amount of excavating in the same eleven years that made the digging incidental to the Panama Canal look like a child's play. The work of these West Virginia miners has never been heard of to the world. The general public has paid little attention.

What the fact remains that the men who work underground in the mines of West Virginia have done a vastly bigger job in the digging line than the men who work in the open on the Panama Canal!

TURNING DOWN THE TURNPIKE.

The last turnpike or toll road in New England, or what is believed to be the last one, has recently been abolished. This is six miles of macadam road in the towns of Peru and Winhall, Vt. For years local protests were unavailing.

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Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will

WOMAN COMMISSIONER THINKS THE MUNICIPAL BOYS' FARM A SUCCESS

ing in freeing the turnpike of its toll gates, but when the road became an important link in a popular automobile route through the Green Mountains the protest brought about state action, and the toll gates have now been removed and the road made free. It is only within the last four years that toll roads have been abolished in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The first of American turnpike, it is said, was the famous one between Philadelphia and Lancaster, the company for which was chartered in 1782.

DR. KATHERINE DAVIS



Placing boy prisoners on their honor out of doors on a farm pays, according to Dr. Catharine B. Davis, New York Commissioner of corrections. She has reformatory visited a short while ago at New Hampton, N. Y. It is called the municipal farm.
A large number of boys have been transferred to this farm from the Hart's Island reformatory.

Kidneys Cured and Vitality Regained

Prominent Ontario Merchant Says He Is Enjoying "The Best Health I Ever Had" Thanks To "Fruit-a-tives."



B. A. KELLY, Esq.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.
"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My kidneys were not doing their work, and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect I found more than satisfactory. Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.
My kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I regained my old time vitality. Today I am as well as ever, the best health I ever had, and I unhesitatingly give you this letter and my photo for publication if you wish.
"The greatest kidney remedy in the world," is what thousands of people say about "Fruit-a-tives." And it is true. "Fruit-a-tives" heals the kidneys, strengthens the kidneys, cures the kidneys, as nothing else will. All over Canada today, hundreds of people who were sick and suffering, are curing themselves of kidney and bladder troubles, Rheumatism and Lumbago by taking "Fruit-a-tives," the famous medicine made from fruit juices.
"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c—or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WHY FOREMEN ARE SCARE.

We often hear how difficult it is to find foremen of high quality for various shops. Apprenticeship is the remedy, but not until foremanship is understood, not until the foreman is paid at least as much as an active pieceworker in the shop will this condition be remedied. Foreman's job does not attract the best shop men today, comments a writer in the American Machinist.
Someone asks what apprenticeship should be. The apprentice problem is very simple. For the shop it should be the old-time apprenticeship brought down to date, changed and improved to meet present conditions.
First is the training of the hand, eye and judgment in the shop by men who have no other duties. The course should be short, active and thorough, to render the boys good, quick, accurate and intelligent workmen, and good citizens in the shortest possible time.
Second is mental training coincident with the manual development. This means night schools or day schools conducted by men who understand the shops and who can show the boys how to educate themselves. These schools are to unfold the reasons for everything done in the shop and to lead the boys to look back at preceding processes and ahead to the processes which are to follow and to enable them to understand the materials, processes and forces with which they are dealing and to conduct their work without waste of energy, of time, or of material.
Third and most important is the personal responsibility over the boys centering in one man, the apprentice supervisor, whose duty it is to know and understand them. He must know the boys intimately, thoroughly understand their capabilities and their standing. He must know the better than parents usually know their boys and be able to guide them in all the affairs of young manhood.

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