

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 First organized in 1874.
AIM.—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.
Motto.—For God and home and Native Land.
Badge.—A knot of White Ribbon.
Watchword.—Agitate, educate, organize.
 Let us not therefore judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. RM. 14:31.
 Business meeting of the W. C. T. U. the last Monday of every month.
OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION.
 President—Mrs. B. O. Davidson.
 Est. Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Miller.
 2nd Vice President—Mrs. J. G. Elderkin.
 Recording Sec'y—Mrs. Ernest Redden.
 Cor. Secretary—Mrs. W. O. Taylor.
 Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pineo.
SUPERINTENDENTS.
 Evangelistic—Mrs. J. G. Elderkin.
 Parlor Meetings—Mrs. D. G. Widden.
 Labrador Work—Mrs. S. W. Vaughan.
 Fishermans and Lumbermen—Mrs. W. E. Fielding.
 Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. W. O. Taylor.
 Flower, Fruit and Delicacies—Mrs. A. W. Bleakney.
 Press and Willard Hall—Mrs. M. P. Freeman.
 White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Hutchinson.
 Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mr. C. A. Patriquin.

Lillett Frances' School Days

When Frances Willard's father brought his family to Oberlin, Ohio, to live, little Frances danced like a sunbeam over the campus of the university where her father's work took him each day. She liked to play about the big buildings and watch for him to come out.
 "Is that a little professorling?" asked a new-comer one day, attracted by the child's cherubic face and fairy-like ways.
 When the father's health failed and the doctor ordered him to leave his book world and take up an active out-door life, the Willard family journeyed northward to Wisconsin, and on a spot with fertile prairies on one side and sheltered wooded hills on the other, they built "Forest Home." Here Frances passed a happy girlhood and in her retreat at the top of an oak tree, to secure her against intruders, stories of bright romance were written while on the tree a sign was nailed, "The Eagle's Nest. Beware!" Here she wrote a wonderful novel of adventures, four hundred pages long. She loved especially to pore over a book of astronomy and try to puzzle out the starry paths in the vast heavens because it carried her up and away from every day things.
 It was a great occasion in Frances' young life when a Yale man opened a school for the children of the farms. On that never-to-be-forgotten first day she and her sister, Mary, rose long before dawn, put their lunch baskets and their satchels of books with their coats, hoods and mufflers, and then stood watching the clock until the hired man yoked the oxen to the bob-sleigh. Then the girls' brother, Oliver, drove them to the new school. The doors were not yet open, but at last Prof. Hodge appeared in his blue, long-tailed coat with brass buttons, carrying an armful of school books and a dinner bell in his hand, and as he stood on the step and rang it long and loud and merrily, the hearts of the young pupils bounded with joy.
 At length the time came for Frances to go away to college and when the goodbyes to the pleasant haunts of "Forest Home" were said, she sat for a long time on her old perch in the "Eagle's Nest" looking wistfully off toward the river and the hills.—The Young Crusader.

A Series of Talks on Music



No. 1.

Tale of the Orchestra

C. C. LAUGHER, MUS. BAC., BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

The word Orchestra was originally used by Greeks to designate the front of the stage. Later it was reserved for distinguished visitors, and now it refers to the place where the musicians are stationed and is also the name used for a collection of musical instruments forming a full Band.
 The last named is what I wish you to remember as the Orchestra of my talk, but from what and how came the orchestral instruments?

We will go back to the beginning and review from the days of the savage. The savages danced around the big fire, weird dancing and yet this dancing was regular and rhythmical, but not so graceful as we now understand dancing. Now with all dancing there must accompany it rhythmic expression or noise to announce the strong and weak accent. This was done by the Orchestra, 3 persons clapping their hands, emphasizing the rhythm. The hand clapping formed the natural instrument. Following this the rattles, clappers and drums, were invented, these giving more taps producing variations with greater expression, which was heard at a greater distance.

The whistle of the mouth suggested the tube whistle or reed, or of a hollowed stick.

The wind instruments (horn) were suggested from the whistle of the mouth with hands placed around lips forming a bell to produce bigger tone. The horn of the antelope and the elephants' tusks were used and was the outcome of it.

The drums may be considered the most useful of that period and many sizes and shapes were made. The natives hollowed out the trunk of a tree and stretched across the top a strong piece of dried skin. Another drum in use is from a smaller tree, hollowed out but leaving a thin sheet of wood at the top. The drums were played with two sticks.

Gongs, castanets and blocks of wood and a rude form of xylophone were added.

Stringed instruments form the basis of our modern Orchestra which is now a wonderful combination of instruments, all well fitted for refined musical purposes. The Orchestra used for Operatic work is chiefly for the instruments to reinforce the various characters.

Now to mention some of the composers that I think were most instrumental in producing the advancement of the Orchestra.

Lulle of the 17th century brought together various instruments and developed the Orchestra.

Rameau introduced the Clarinet and reed instruments.

Bach gave the Orchestra free and independent instrumental development.

Haydn (Grandpapa) gave a humorous expression to the Orchestral compositions.

Beethoven the great master of Symphonies introduced the technical mastery of the individual instruments.

Wagner gave character to the instruments which at that time was a daring innovation.

Berlioz introduced music of a program nature that was said to cause one eye to laugh and the other to weep, being distinctly conflicting sentiment.

Now a word of advice—Seek to hear the wonderfully matured symphony Orchestra of our time, and note the broad, musical and educational influence.

How to appreciate the music when listening to the orchestra.

This humorous phrase may suffice "after the Orchestra had reached the first part of the symphony, a woman sitting just behind Dave Morrison began telling her companion at great length and in a decided loud undertone how delightful it was to listen to the music with the eyes closed. Morrison put up with the muttering as long as he could, then turning to her said, "Pardon me madam, but did you ever try listening to the music with the mouth closed?"

Next article will be on the most popular musical instrument of the day.

Big Business Will Surely Be Interested

Canada is doing her bit to make come true the splendid dream of a navigable thoroughfare for ocean liners clear through from the Atlantic to the head of the Great Lakes. Her bit is the Welland Ship Canal.

The Welland Ship Canal, how Canada is working out the tremendous problems in engineering that it raises, and how its completion will help the cities of the Great Lakes to enter into their destiny as the great inland seaports of the world, will be the subject of an illustrated article in the Sunday Magazine Section of The New York Herald on January 4th.

How interested the cities of the Great Lakes—Toronto, Port Arthur, Chicago, Hamilton and Duluth—are in their dream of bringing ocean traffic to their wharves was manifested in the widespread attention paid an article in the Herald's Sunday Magazine of December 21st on the opening of the St. Lawrence as a path to the sea.

This is a companion story which tells how Canada has gone ahead with the Welland Ship Canal while awaiting international action on other parts of the project.

Extra copies can be secured either direct or through Mr. J. R. Tangday, Mgr. Montreal News Company, 386 St. James Street, Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto News Company, 42 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Those who did their Christmas shopping early buying Christmas trees in New York city paid \$6 to \$10 each for the trees in many cases, but so many trees came in that on Tuesday night similar trees were selling at from 35 cents to \$1 apiece, and Christmas Eve all over the city there were great piles of trees outside of the stores with signs, "Please take one."

D. B. Hanna, general manager of the Canadian government railways, makes the statement that within a short time the terminals of all railways in Canada will be electrified.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



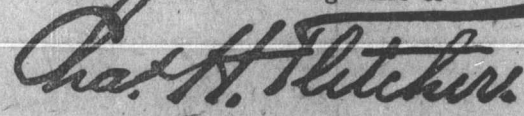
Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT

The first discovery of natural gas in the Province of Alberta of which we have record, took place in May, 1884, at Alderson, a station on the main line of the C.P.R., 33 miles west of Medicine Hat. The railway construction gang, bored for water, struck a heavy pocket of gas at a depth of 1,300 feet. A little later in the same year, gas was also discovered at Canora, 6 miles further west, but while this well soon choked, that at Alderson continued to flow for many years.

In 1890, Medicine Hat, then but a small town, sank a well and found a small supply at 700 feet; four years later another attempt was made, and history tells how at the eleventh hour, with money all spent—facing bankruptcy—and despair and gloom in the hearts of the mayor and city council, a sensational flow was uncovered at a depth of twelve to thirteen hundred feet. The cheap, apparently unlimited fuel supply, both for commercial and domestic purposes, is largely accountable for that city's growth and present prosperous condition.

There are several known gas fields in the Province of Alberta, but as yet only two have been utilized for commercial purposes to any considerable extent, namely, the Medicine Hat and Bow Island Fields. Bow Island lies on the railway line about half way between Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, 180 miles south-east of Calgary.

In 1912 the supply was piped into the city of Calgary, as well as distributed en route to the city of Lethbridge, Macleod and other towns where it is used for both domestic and commercial purposes.

In the neighborhood of Pelican Rapids, Athabasca River, gas springs were known at least a century ago, and travellers going up and down the river, into the Peace River Country have cooked their meals there. Further well-known gas reserves are the Foremost Field, south of Bow Island, the Barnwell Field, midway between Bow Island and Lethbridge and the Viking Field, 83 miles east of Edmonton, and were it not for the difficulty of obtaining adequate piping, it is probable that this supply would have been utilized two or three years ago to furnish light, heat and power to Alberta's capital.

Prospecting is now going on in the Monarch Field, 40 miles southwest of Calgary, and at the Okotoks Field, 27 miles south. Along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, in the vicinity of the apex of a well defined anticline similar to that one in the Okotoks Field, there are many pronounced gas seepages, and it seems probable that as in the former field, which had also a gas seepage, it will be a commercial producer.

The Imperial Oil Co. has commenced prospecting for petroleum along the last mentioned anticline, and it is stated, intends to carry vigorous prospecting from the International Boundary northwards to Hudson Hope on the Peace River. The production of both petroleum and natural gas seems favorable. This company also proposes further prospecting at other parts away from the mountains, where it has selected grounds for operation. In many parts of the province in drilling for petroleum, gas has been found; and



Gas Well at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

indications are that there is an immense gas field remaining yet to be tapped, the exact location, size and probable capacity of which can only be proven by testing.

According to the report of the Canadian Bureau of Mines, in 1915, here was produced 4,378,947,000 cubic feet valued at \$1,037,919, which is equivalent to 23.7c. per thousand cubic feet—the heat that could be obtained from upwards of two hundred thousand tons of coal.

The Natural Gases of Alberta are known as "wet" and "dry." The former is a profitable source of gas line, and already a considerable amount of that fluid has been produced, with a probable greatly increased production in the near future. The Medicine Hat and Bow Island Fields are "dry," but there is no reason to conclude that much of the gas yet to be found will be "dry"—rather the reverse.

Helium, a non-combustible gas, very nearly as light as hydrogen and invaluable for balloons, has been extracted in considerable quantity from the Bow Island gas at Calgary, and shipped in Great Britain for war purposes. The termination of the war has stopped the manufacture, probably, however, only temporarily.