

Canadian Troops Reach England.

Montreal, June 9.—The White Star Dominion Line North and arrived in Plymouth, England, yesterday, with a large number of Canadian troops. So far as can be learned the voyage was uneventful. Among the units on the Northland were the 1st University Company of the 38th Battalion, under Capt. George Barclay, assembly McGill men, the 28th Battalion from Winnipeg and the 27th Battalion, Winnipeg, base details from the 31st Battalion, Calgary, and the 13th and 15th batteries.

On June 9, 1915.—The 25th Battalion of the Prince Edward Island Artillery Brigade have offered to form a distinctive Prince Edward Island battery or unit composed of Island officers and men and financed by the government and people of the Island. It is stated that Island artillerymen at Sydney Mines and Halifax will also enlist, so as to make a battery of 200 in all. The above offer is in line with the suggestion thrown out at a recent patriotic rally here by A. B. Warburton, ex-M. P. The Islanders, when training at Petawawa as a separate unit, have generally led the Dominion in competitions, and they now want an opportunity to make good in actual warfare.

Petrograd, June 9.—The Army Messenger referring to the naval engagement on June 5, in the Baltic Sea, off the Gulf of Riga, says that Russian submarines engaged no fewer than ten German warships, who were attempting a sortie into the Baltic. The explosion on board some of these vessels led to the belief that damage was done by the undersea boats. A German second-class cruiser, the newspaper adds, was struck by a mine on June 4. She did not sink, but was towed into Libau. A German steamer called the Hindenburg was blown up by striking a Russian mine.

Paris, June 9.—Information this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to relieve General Conrad Von Hoczen-dorf of the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian forces on the Italian front, because of the recent Italian offensive movements on this line.

A Havas despatch from Athens yesterday says, "The allies have resumed the offensive at several points on the Gallipoli peninsula, since Friday, says a despatch from Mytilene. The attack was begun in the morning by a general bombardment of the enemy's positions with the aid of the fleet. A squadron is protecting the land troops near Seddul Bahr, while the rest of the fleet ceaselessly bombards the inner straits. The allies' aeroplanes are continually flying over the peninsula, discovering enemy positions and correcting the fire of the fleet and the batteries posted before Seddul Bahr. Prisoners state that the Turks expected reinforcements from Constantinople yesterday."

Paris, June 9.—The correspondent at Athens of the Havas News Agency, writes that the departure of German families from Constantinople is regarded as an indication that the Germans are concerned over the present position of the Turkish army. The despatch says the peace party in Turkey is gaining headway, with a movement for the replacement of the present cabinet by another, with Tawfiq Pasha, former Turkish ambassador in London, at G and V. etc.

Needs a Weed Seeds.

"In order to produce high-class clean seed, farmers must be constantly on the alert to keep their weeds on their farms in check and to prevent the introduction and spread of new varieties." These commences Bulletin No. 55, recently published by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture under the title of "Weeds and Weed Seeds," and which can be had free on addressing the Publications Branch of the Department at Ottawa. After telling of the wastage caused by weeds, the Bulletin proceeds to explain, or rather the Seed Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Clark, does, how weeds are introduced and their extensive prevalence. They are classified to the length of time they live, as annual, biennial and perennial. In eradicating weeds it is of importance to know under which head they come. Annuals, it is explained, may be eradicated from land, however badly infested it may be, through any method by which germination is hastened and the young plants destroyed before they produce seed. Biennials, which require two seasons to complete their growth, must be either ploughed or cut down before they flower. Perennials are the most troublesome owing to the extension and firmness of their roots. A single ploughing often does more harm than good by breaking up the root-stocks and stimulating growth. For shallow-rooted perennials, infested land should be ploughed so shallow that the roots are exposed to the sun to dry up. For deep-rooted perennials ploughing should be as deep as conveniently possible, the nature of the land determining the depth of the ploughing. The best time to destroy weeds is within two or three days after the first fall of leaves has formed on the seedling plant. For friable soils the use of the "weeder" is advised. The "tilting" harrow is also satisfactory for comparatively loose soils and is preferred as a weed destroyer on firm or clayey land.

The Bulletin, after detailing results of investigation by officers of the Seed Branch as far as grain, grasses and clover are affected, and how the seeds are spread, and in what quantities they have been found in different localities covering four provinces, proceeds to describe the nature and method of eradication of 114 varieties, of which 28 are classed "noxious" under the Order in Council of 1911, authorized by the Seed Control Act, passed in the same year. Each of the 28 and each of the remaining 86 are not only minutely described, but an exact illustration of weed and seed accompanies each description. The twenty-eight are Wild Oats, False Wild Oats, Common Dandelion, Docks (Curled, Clustered and Bit-

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 out-weigh 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 Coupey 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 Cry, 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 Coupey" 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. Patton, 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 critic, 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. Tibbs, 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 in 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 at 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, 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 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 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,

ter, Purple Cuckoo, Campione (including White Cuckoo, Night Flowering Catchfly, and Bladder Campion), Cow Cuckoo, Stinkweed, False Flax, Ball Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Mustard, Hare's-ear Mustard, Tumbling Mustard, Wild Carrot, Field Bindweed, Clover Dodder, Blue Bur or Stickseed, Blue Weed, Ribgrass, Ragweeds (Great, Common and Perennial), Qu-Eye Daisy, Canada Thistle, Chicory, Sow Thistles (Perennial or False Sow, Annual or Common, Spiny-leaved or Prickly Sow). The other 86 are not regarded as quite so serious, although they, too, give trouble in grain crops, hood crops, meadows, pastures, lawns and on roadsides. They are all plainly described and pictured in the Bulletin, which merits the attention of every farmer and every gardener amateur or professional.

Hard Water

Do you realize how hard water is when a boat sails through it at full speed? asks Youth's Companion. Water passing at fifty miles an hour is not the limpid liquid we are accustomed to bathe in. If you put your arm overboard from a hydroplane, running fifty miles an hour, and strike a wave crest, the probability is that you will break your arm or wrist, because at that speed the water has not time to give, or even to change shape, and striking it is like striking so much metal. If a swordsman should enter one of the great hydraulic quarries, where a stream of water, under enormous head, is used to wash down hillsides, and attempt to cut into one of those streams, his sword would fly to pieces without being able to penetrate the water. The stream is like a bar of iron.

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For Sale
FOR SALE—Everybody should have a copy of that popular war song entitled "Rallying for the Empire." Price ten cents. Address The Colonial Song Agency, Berlin, Ontario.
Gt.

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