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His nose and eyes are covered with a gas mask. The rest of his face and his hands are smeared over with a thick coating of vasoline so as to shed the virulent acid thrown by the Germans.

On one hand is fitted an appliance like an enlarged brass knuckle into which slips a bowie knife. Either knife or brass knuckle are good for close work against the enemy. In the other hand he usually carries a hand grenade to toss into the enemy's trenches.

Savage Fighting In Serbia

In the battles between Bulgarians and Serbs each side has fought with all the fury that Balkan racial hatred could inspire. At Pirot the men clashed in a hand to hand struggle and fought until more than half were slain. At Uskub the Serbs, though outnumbered five to one, struggled for eleven days, and even after their army was forced to fall back beyond the town the irregulars fought doggedly from street to street, from cellars to housetops.

Many of the young women are fighting with the men in the trenches; the older women, the children, the aged and the infirm have fled before the invaders and are following the army. The Government is in an ox-cart traveling in advance of the retreating nation, the old King, sick and infirm is a fugitive. In this tragedy there are two figures that seem survivals of the days of Dushan and Marco Kragjevitich and the Serbian heroic age; the old soldier Boyevitch, too feeble for the field but still commanding with all his former skill and energy, and the grim old strategist Putnik, too, chained to his room by sickness but guiding without map or chart the retreat of his nation.



SEAL BRAND COFFEE

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

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

Taking Copper Utensils For Munitions

By a Government decree which has just gone into effect both in Austria and Hungary, one of the most imperative needs for the successful con-

tinuation of war, even if the end should be deferred for another year or more, has been met—the supply of such metals as are required in the manufacture of munitions. The State now lays claim to each and every piece of household goods, kitchenware, ornamental objects and all other articles made of copper and its alloys (brass, bronze, German silver), and of nickel, the latter, however, only when stamped pure. All such objects in every household throughout the empire are to-day the property of the State and must not be hidden or in any way disposed of to the injury of the Government on pain of severe penalties.

It is provided, however, that all such goods may be turned over by free volition to the two specially appointed central metal commissions in Austria and Hungary respectively, in which case their full metal value will be paid for in cash on the spot if delivery be made up to November 30. All those neglecting to do so will have their goods of this description seized after that date and will be reimbursed on a more meagre scale.

FREDERICTON

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Gives a well planned course of instruction in the essentials of commercial work; and does not require students to waste time on those things which are unnecessary or out-of-date.

Prepare yourself to fill a good position by taking one of our courses. ADDRESS

W. J. OSBORNE, Principal.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

A New Story of Germany's Dealings

An interesting story is told in the French Parliamentary Debates to the effect that when the Kaiser reaches Constantinople, about three weeks, according to current belief, he will issue a proclamation that now that Germany has Belgium, a large tract of France and Constantinople, the time has come to proclaim peace. This proposal, according to the story, the Emperor will send to all the belligerents through President Wilson, Germany basing a grant of peace to Europe on a return to the status quo ante bellum. The story has been the pro-

posal will be so generous that any belligerent refusing to entertain it will lose the respect of all neutrals. It is even said that the Kaiser will propose some change to satisfy Alsace and Lorraine.

Critics of this story consider it unlikely that Germany will claim a victory and dictate peace, and yet not demand any spoils.

Pen Picture of a French Soldier

An American war correspondent says that the modern French soldier looks more like a grimy miner than the traditional fighting man. His head is completely covered with a heavy shell trench helmet, giving him the appearance of a man of arms of the Middle Age.

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 cheap at six dollars a piece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppey 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 Couppey" 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. Fattou, 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 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 of the head of this section, 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 the 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 and one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster 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, 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," 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 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: to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and that 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.

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