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More Bread and Better Bread



## Canadians Gather in Many German Spies at the Fleet

An Interesting Letter from Capt (Rev.) J. H. MacDonald Telling of the Daily Life of the New Brunswick Boys Who Are on the Fighting Line

Capt. [Rev.] J. H. MacDonald writes from war zone to the Maritime Baptist:

The Fifth Field Ambulance, to which I am attached, is associated with the Fourth Brigade of the second Canadian division. Our duties are especially connected with the battalions and batteries composing the brigade. But, as a matter of fact we are closely allied to the whole division and give our services wherever they may be required. Our headquarters are just now in a Belgian village, not far from the French frontier. We are in possession of the village school. The teachers' home is used for orderly room and mess room, and the senior

officers are billeted there. An estaminet, which was a combined restaurant and saloon, has been converted into an operating room and dressing station, while the class rooms of the school are used for hospital purposes. The men and junior officers are under canvas in a field near by; but it is not unlikely that the cold and wet weather, which is now setting in, will soon drive us into more permanent winter quarters, if such can be obtained. We are in a latitude of over fifty degrees north, and from this time forward trench warfare in this region will be anything but comfortable. The men who serve under these conditions and spend an unbroken period of six days

and nights in the trenches are performing no easy task. Whenever I get an opportunity I go on one of the ambulances to the advanced dressing stations, to which the wounded men are first conveyed. At these stations, all of which are close to the trenches, is rendered whatever first aid may be necessary, and upon arriving at our hospital they receive further surgical attention. In the cases are minor they are kept with us; but the more serious ones are sent back to permanent hospitals, or to the base for further treatment. I happened to be in the ambulance which brought in the first casualty that took place in our division—a poor lad who was sniped on his way to the trenches. As I ride home with these wounded boys I endeavor to cheer and comfort them as best I can, and some time during the day I make it a point to read to the patients and not infrequently to write a line for them to the folks at home. The medical men are wonderfully sympathetic and take a deep interest in the sick and wounded. Their patients are not mere "cases," but brothers in distress to whom they extend good fellowship and kindly interest as well as skilful treatment.

A great deal of the territory where we now are was overrun by the enemy in the first stages of the war and fresh graves are seen in various places. They are all well kept and are marked by wooden crosses, each bearing on metal plates the name, number and rank of the fallen hero. While there are doubtless many unmarked graves in this section of country, those which I have seen bear the marks of loving care. Britain does not forget to honor the memory of those who are giving their lives in the sacred cause for which she fights.

I spoke of snipping, and by it I meant that kind which takes place from behind our lines. Incredible as it may seem, Germany has her emissaries on Belgian soil, and they have been particularly anxious to pick off a number of the Second Canadians while yet unaccustomed to their environment. But there are rumors to the effect that several

of these creatures of darkness have been rounded up in our territory of late. But of this I have no personal knowledge, as the services of the chaplain were not requisitioned when their cases were finally disposed of. There is also a story that a spy, dressed as a staff officer, and wearing a major's uniform, recently passed through our area, making diligent inquiries for the location of artillery units. He proved to be an Austrian, and there is a report that he was shown the way over another frontier ere his quest was completed. But notwithstanding the stringent regulations, the constant vigilance and the close examination of all passes, it is manifest that the Germans are somehow informed on almost everything that is taking place. When one of our Canadian Infantry battalions went into the trenches the other night for the first time, under the cover of darkness a stentorian German voice called across:

"Hello,———Canadians (giving the number of their battalion), what brought you here?" Our movements here are guarded with such secrecy that we were not permitted to inform our most intimate friends of them, yet the "Boches" know pretty well who we are and where we are. Yet they do not know our spirit and the principles that actuate our movements. And that spirit and these principles will one day overcome all their diabolical astuteness.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Eggs to be beaten or cream to be whipped will foam more readily if a pinch of salt is added.

When making pancake batter, use water instead of milk. You will find the cakes lighter and better than when made with milk.

Dessicated (dried) milk when properly prepared has been shown to be a useful adjunct to the various artificial foods for infants.

Pick out some of the nicest apples—perfectly sound ones; wrap each one separately in paper and place them in a box in a room which is cool all the time (just so they don't freeze). They will be sound long after all other apples are gone.

Bananas should not be put into a refrigerator, in fact, they should never be allowed to get colder than 60 degrees. A chill turns them black, prevents them ever ripening properly and renders them unfit for use.

Old window shades can be greatly improved in appearance by removing from the roller, stitching a new hem on the roller end with a long stitch on the sewing machine, then tack the old hem (ripped out) on the roller.

Paint marks on wood are often most unsightly, but they are endured because people are seldom aware how easy it is to remove them. To do so, spread over the marks a thick paste of lime and soda mixed with water. Leave twenty-four hours then wash off.

A good stove polish for a rusty stove is one cupful of cold coffee, one tablespoonful of laundry soap, shaved fine, one tablespoonful of kerosene and blacking to make it black and as thick as cream. Let the mixture come to a boil and then apply to the stove when warm.

If the apron is too long it becomes a nuisance. Try putting a five-inch ruffle with full heading, on the bottom of kitchen aprons; you will be surprised to find how many drips the heading of the ruffle and the ruffle itself will catch, for it will stand out from the dress and thus save it.

An occasional scrubbing with soap and hot water is very beneficial to the cane seats of chairs.



Coffee—

that will make your household happy; your guests grateful; yourself enthusiastic.

In ¼, 1 and 2 pound cans. Whole—ground—pulverized—also Fine Ground for Percolators.

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## 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 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 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 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 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 at 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 three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada. At 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 entered 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 National Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the 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 CHOICE he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: it offers 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. From the application

ficial to the cane seats of chairs. Turn the chairs upside down and make the cane thoroughly wet. Then dry in the open air. The effect will not merely be to clean the cane, but not broken, the seat will, when dry, be as firm as when new.

A sure way to tell if a cake is cooked is to lightly insert a skewer in the centre, and if clean when withdrawn, the cake is perfectly cooked. If you haven't any fine skewers, when you purchase a new broom pull a few straws, soak them in clear cold water and when dried they should put aside, for testing cakes.

It is well to know that delicate shades in linens may be kept from fading by using plenty of pulverized pure borax in the water in which they are washed and rinsed.

A weak solution of alum will revive the colors of a faded carpet after a thorough sweeping.

A piece of lace or net starched and put under a hole in a lace curtain, then pressed smooth with a warm iron, will scarcely be visible.

Clean your sewing machine frequently if you would have good service. Kerosene oil and absorbent cotton are admirable for the purpose; follow with a good lubricator.

## Scotsman's Awful Fate

On the great silent service of the British Army Medical and Red Cross work among the wounded heroes there is a fine article by the special correspondent of the London "Morning Post." The following is an excerpt from it: "Then there was the little Scotsman. I saw him on his stretcher. This was back in the days of the Aisne. He and some dozen comrades had got cut off. They barricaded themselves in an old farm and doggedly held out to the last. When their last cartridge was spent the Germans broke into the place, and despite a heroic hand-to-hand fight in the interior of the farm, crushed out the little band by weight of numbers.

"The boy was bayoneted all over and as a refinement of barbarism the Germans had his eyes put out. Yet he still lived, how or why, or by what law of nature, the doctors confessed they did not know. When I saw him he had been made as comfortable as possible, but there was no hope. He was still able to tell his story, and asked in broad Doric: "Gie's a cigarette." But almost with his first savor of the smoke his heart ceased to beat."