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## COUNTY COUNCIL.

Continued from page 5

Coun Phillips—It is quite a proposition and I doubt very much that government will grant request.

Coun Lamont—I don't think the change will impose any great hardships on any one.

The resolution carried.

Coun Fleming—In reference to grant on Houlton road. Mr Smith, M. L. A. advised that this council pass a resolution that the government may have something to work on.

I would move the following resolution.

Whereas the improvement of Highways is ever a vital question in this county.

And whereas, at the last June session of this Council a resolution was unanimously adopted, calling for improved methods of road construction, an maintenance, and now learn that it is the intention of

the Provincial Legislature to amend the present Highway Act, with a view to the establishment of permanent roads in this Province.

Therefore Resolved, That this Council recommend the Provincial Legislature to appoint a competent engineer, or staff of engineers, to classify the various districts in the Province, in order to determine the best system of road building, having regard (a) to the best material available, (b) the lessening or reducing the grades and curves where practical to do so and the width of highway required.

And Further Resolved,—that all contracts let or labor performed on the highways shall conform to the rules and regulations in the system approved by the Provincial engineers.

And Further Resolved,—That the present system of statute labor is not in the best interests of road making so far as Carleton County is concerned, and recommend in regard to the maintenance of our highways a system of section work be adopted.

We further recommend that a rock crusher be purchased by the Provincial Government to be placed in this County, and hereby pledge ourselves to assist in the purchase of such machine to the extent of a sum not to exceed six hundred dollars (\$600.00).

Coun Jas Gallagher—The resolution is a good one. A rock crusher is a good asset—I will second resolution. Carried.

Coun Gibson—Moved \$950, assessed Parish of Northampton for road damages. Carried.

Coun Perry presented a petition from Ziba Grey and G W Shaw.

To the County Council of the Municipality of Carleton.

The Petition of Ziba Grey and George Whitfield Shaw, both of the Parish of Northampton in the County of Carleton, farmers,

Humbly Showeth,

1. That in or about the month of June A D 1913, Thomas McLaughlin then supervisor of highways for the Parish of Northampton, laid out a highway road running from the Grey Road (so called), southerly to the old road running from the Hourihan Settlement in the Parish of Northampton aforesaid across the property of your petitioners (about 72 rods on the land of Ziba Grey and 54 rods on the land of George Whitfield Shaw.

2. The said Thomas McLaughlin in the laying out of the said highway caused a jury to be sworn and all the proceedings taken as provided by the Highway Act. The jury were sworn and assessed the damages payable to your petitioners for the lands taken for the said highway. The sum of \$400.00 was assessed as the damages payable to the said Ziba Grey and the sum of \$225.00 as the damages payable to the said George Whitfield Shaw.

3. We are informed by the said Thomas McLaughlin that within three months after the laying out of the said road he made a return thereof to the County Secretary of the County of Carleton, according to the provisions of the Highway Act, and your petitioners believe that if they were permitted to do so they could establish this as a fact.

4. So far as your petitioners are

aware no action in respect of the said road so laid out has been taken by your Council, nor were the said damages assessed or any part of them paid to your petitioners.

5. On the 20th of October A D 1915, John Hovey, supervisor for the said parish, caused a jury to be sworn and had the damages again assessed with reference to the same road laid out in the same place across the lands of your petitioners, and the said jury thereupon assessed the damages payable to your petitioners at the sum of \$194.00 for your petitioner Ziba Grey and \$150.00 damages for your petitioner George Whitfield Shaw.

6. Your petitioners are informed and believed that before the last mentioned jury completed their assessment of damages they were informed that if they assessed the damages at more than the sum of \$300.00 the councillors of the parish of Northampton would not recommend to the County Council the payment thereof, so that the road could be opened up.

7. Your petitioners complain also of certain irregularities in connection with the proceedings instituted by the said supervisor Hovey in the laying out of the road the second time, a detailed statement of which, your petitioners are advised, would not be necessary to be made at the present time.

Your petitioners pray that if the proposed highway is to be accepted by your Council, the land damages as fixed by the jury by whom they were assessed in 1913, be paid to your petitioners, and that the last assessment of damages be disregarded, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated this 20th day of January, A D 1916.

ZIBA GRAY

G WHITFIELD SHAW.

Coun Phillips—I am acquainted with whole transaction. I wasn't willing to pay damages as first made. The second award was different from first. We voted today the finding of the last jury.

Coun Gibson—I never heard of a first award. I don't know whether first finding was filed or not.

Mr Shaw was heard—I am one of the men interested in this matter. Mr Phillips thought first damage was too much to pay. The commissioner says he filed this paper with Mr Hartley (or his son.) I can prove by Mr McLaughlin that this was filed. We are hard working men and feel that council should use us right. It will cost me \$75.00 to fence it. We have no cattle way. Mr Phillips says we did not get damages enough. They went through a good clean field. I have to drive my cattle through this road every day. They took an acre and a third out of one of my best fields.

Mr Grey—What Mr Shaw said about the condition also applies to my case.

Mr Hovey—I am supervisor and am willing to answer any questions put to me. I am familiar with conditions. The road is necessary. The change is a great benefit—the change is very necessary. It is an out and out damage to Mr Shaw. It is a possible benefit to Mr Grey. I tried to come to some terms before jury was sworn. They were satisfied to have jury put on. I think possibly that jury hasn't allowed quite sufficiently for fencing, \$50 for inconvenience and 40 an acre for value of land. It benefits enough people to petition. It's for me to say whether damages sufficient or not. No action was taken in first jury's finding.

Coun Perry—It seems to be a question for the councillors of Northampton, the petitioners and Minister of public Works.

Coun Estey—In Victoria County we have free ferries run by the government and I can't see why we don't have equal rights. Move that a committee of three be appointed to interview members of the local legislature and see if equal rights cannot be granted this county.

Fleming, Estey and Tompkins appointed committee.

The question of poor farm was laid over until after the war.

Coun Melville—We have not yet decided where the bed agreed upon shall be established. We will have sick and wounded soldiers and I move it be established in Carleton County Hospital. Carried.

Couns J W Gallagher, Alex Bell and Morgan appointed to name the new bed recommended that it be "Bed donated by Warden Tracey, members and officials of County Council, January 1916."

Council adjourned.

armor plate, and then explode inside."



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## To Give Battle To The British

New York, Jan. 25,—(Toronto Mail cable)—The German fleet, with the heaviest new battlehips armed with 17-inch guns, far outranging the largest of the British, and escorted by a fleet of Fokker aeroplanes and Zeppelins armed with a new pneumatic gun capable of firing armor-piercing projectiles, will soon appear in the North Sea, to give battle to the British, according to Thomas B. Macmahon, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America.

Mr. Macmahon said today that the basis of his prediction is from sources of authoritative information in Germany. The time of the German navy's dash from the Kiel Canal will be fixed mainly by the results of the testing of the new engine of destruction from the air—the pneumatic gun or torpedo tube. Mr. Macmahon asserted. The weapon will be tried out, the engineer confidently expected, within two or three weeks, in a monster raid by Zeppelins on London.

"For the past four years the Krupp Company experts have been working on the aerial torpedo, which, according to my information is now perfected. Briefly, the torpedo tube or pneumatic gun launching the projectile is about eight feet long. Air pressure is used because of the danger of using powder for a gun of that calibre on an airship. The projectile issues from the mouth of the gun with a velocity of six hundred and fifty feet per second. This great velocity overcomes all the cross-currents of wind in the air and the motion of the airship, which made the bomb so useless a missile. It goes straight to its mark with an ever-increasing rate of speed, and strikes within a few seconds, even from so great a height as 15,000 feet.

The projectile, weighing four and a half pounds, has a point as hard and sharp as a cold chisel and lands with a striking impact of fourteen tons. It will pierce

## 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 extent 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 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 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 orchestras 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, where the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and played 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. A special publication entitled "Musical Times" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because 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 head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." By her work has been one 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 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 undoes 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

farther 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.