

B.B.B. Makes Blood Pure.

If the blood is pure the whole body will be healthy.

If the blood is impure the whole system becomes corrupted with its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters transforms impure and watery blood into rich pure blood and builds up the health.

Disease germs cannot lurk in the system when B.B.B. is used.

Miss Effie McDonald, Liscomb Mills, Guy Co., N.S., writes: "I have found B.B.B. an excellent remedy for purifying the blood and curing sick headache. I had tried many remedies, but none of them did me much good. B.B.B. has made me so well that I feel like a new woman and I am constantly recommending it to my friends."

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

POND'S EXTRACT

FOR BURNS, SPRAINS, WOUNDS, BRUISES OR ANY SORT OF PAIN.

Used Internally and Externally.

CAUTION: Avoid the weak watery Witch Hazel preparations, represented to be "the same as" Pond's Extract, which easily sour and often contain "wood alcohol" an irritant externally and, taken internally, a poison.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Farmers having wheat to grind, who live a long distance from this mill, can take advantage of our Special Freight Rate. They will find the cost by Special Rate less than sending team a long distance. We take all grists to and from station FREE OF CHARGE. Take your grist to nearest station and ask the agent for Special Rate (pre pay) to Woodstock.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage in the past, and hoping to merit a continuance of the same,

I remain yours,

J. M. FRIPP,
MEDUXNAKEAG ROLLER MILL,
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

It's a strong Statement

but a straight fact, when we say that the greatest help to the live grocer and general storekeeper in Canada is

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You cannot read it without getting some valuable information. Spend a cent for a post card and send for a sample copy and be convinced.

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FALL ROBES.

Plush, Seal
—AND—
Shawl Robes.

Balance of SUMMER
ROBES will be sold at
a Reduction.

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Harness Makers,
King Street, Woodstock.

Rare Perfumes,
Perfect Pipes,

CHOICE SOAPS,
BRUSHES of all kinds

For the Christmas trade.

CHAS. A. McKEEN,

DRUGGIST,
Main Street, Woodstock.

History of Education in Carleton County.

BY D. W. HAMILTON, B. A.

This "History of Education in Carleton County," must necessarily be short and imperfect. In its preparation I am particularly indebted to Rev. W. O. Raymond for information supplied; also to several teachers of Carleton County who have materially assisted in obtaining data.

Though Carleton County is one of the youngest of the counties of New Brunswick, being formed in 1832, it is rapidly taking its place in the front rank in agriculture, industry, and education. As regards its agricultural capabilities, it is already known as "the garden of the province." In manufacturing industries it has of late been making great strides forward. Even to a casual observer, the steady advance in educational facilities afforded must be striking. A fair criterion of educational progress is the number of students sent by the county to our higher institutions of learning, and the standing taken by those students. We are, particularly of late, well represented at the Provincial Normal school and at our universities. "Our students do well. We naturally infer that our common schools are doing very good work; for, if the superstructure is sound, the foundation has been well laid. There is yet much room for improvement, because perfection is never reached. I claim that if Carleton County is to attain a much higher level in educational progress, if it is to be the banner county of the province, it remains for the people to take a greater interest in their schools. With the trustees, the representatives of the people, rests the privilege and duty of taking a greater interest in education. "So then because thou art lukewarm and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth." I believe the majority of our teachers do their work faithfully and energetically according to their several abilities—all praise to them. Let the trustees provide better school-houses, better equipment, better salaries, and the most proficient and desirable teachers will remain longer in the profession and longer fill the school-houses to the lasting benefit of the present and future generations, and to the honour of the country. "As we sow so shall we also reap." Let the seed be meagre salaries, delapidated school-houses, lack of interest, and a general anything-will-do, and the harvest will be cheap teachers, uneducated children, and a general low standing of the people.

The inspectors and other educational authorities should hold a greater number of public educational meetings in order that the people may be met and educated rather than the teachers greeted and the children examined.

One hundred and twenty years ago no school-house could be found within what are now the boundaries of the County of Carleton—in fact few white men were then living in this section. What a change! Where once the primeval forest stood and the wild flower bloomed and the Indian's war-whoop rang, now snug farm-houses repose, the wheels of industry rattle and the voice of civilized man is heard.

In this county, as in all newly opened sections of a young country, the first schools were held in the farm houses of the settlements. For this purpose the largest, most central, or most commodious building was selected. An itinerant master, usually an old soldier with a smattering of the three Rs, would keep school for a few months during each year at one of these houses; or a woman of the district, better educated than her neighbors, would keep school at her own house receiving for her labor a few pounds sterling from the parents of the children. Can we not in fancy picture the log-house with one big room? The wind howls fiercely without and the snow drifts against the little windows. Within is the open fire place, around which are grouped the "thirsters after knowledge," eagerly following every motion and listening to every word of the would-be pedagogue, who, with quill pen behind her ear, and an assumed expression of wisdom, sought to impress upon their plastic minds the rules of arithmetic and grammar, or endeavoured to teach them to read with correct emphasis and spirit, a passage from the New Testament.

In a few years school-houses were built in the principal settlements. They were of the most primitive style. You will have a fair idea of what one of those first school houses in Carleton County was like, when you picture a building built as follows. The walls are of logs with the chinks well caulked with moss and plastered with clay; the roof covered with spruce bark with poles laid on, or in some instances with rude pine or cedar shingling split into long lengths; the windows small with very small panes, at one end of the building is an immense chimney, built solely of stone, or not infrequently the upper part consisting of logs plastered on the inside with clay forming what was called a "cob chimney." Upon entering this pretentious building no plastered walls meet the eye nor smooth varnished floor mirror the form. Rough hewn timber, or boards cut with the whip saw, form the floor. The furniture is what the woodman's axe, the

Kills Germs.

That's precisely what Vapo-Cresolene does. You light the vaporizer, the vapor of Cresolene is given off. Not a disease germ can live in this vapor, yet it can't possibly harm even the youngest child. Just naturally breathe-in the vapor; it destroys the germs of la grippe, hay fever, influenza, and whooping-cough. It's the common sense treatment for all troubles of the throat and bronchial tubes.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. VAPOR-CRESOLENE CO., 120 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

auger, saw, and hammer, can fashion. Slabs or planks with legs fitted into auger holes at either end serve as seats. The rough desks face the walls, surrounded by the forest that sheltered it from the north winds, with walls well banked, and within a huge fire that blazed cheerfully in the big open fireplace, the old-time school-house was not so uncomfortable or dreary in winter as might be supposed.

About the only apparatus to be found in those school houses, with the exception, perhaps, of a rough black board and a few stones for chalk, some slates and a few books, was that which was supplied and used by the teacher—a birch rod or a cat-of-nine-tails. School books were few and costly and were prized and cared for accordingly. They were covered with thick brown paper, often with cloth or canvas, and sometimes with leather. It was no uncommon thing for a Delworth's spelling book or arithmetic to pass through the hands of all the children of an old time family (by no means few in number) and then be in a better condition than many a modern spelling book is when it leaves the destructive and careless hands of a single pupil. Often the same book was used in common by several children of a household; who, during the long winter evenings, studied their appointed tasks in turn and heard one another's lessons by the fire light or glimmer of a candle; while the prowling bear snuffed at the windows and the wolves howled in the woods. Thus we have a fair picture of education in the first settlements of our county.

In the instructions to Governor Carleton, dated at the Court of St. James, Aug. 18th, 1784, a very long and elaborate document, there were several sections relating to schools and schoolmasters. Section 45 provided that in each township 200 acres should be allotted for a schoolmaster. Evidently, this was a personal grant to encourage the settlement of a schoolmaster in every community. Section 49 provided "That a quantity of land not exceeding 500 acres be set apart for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in each township." In several instances, the master settled on his own farm of 200 acres which remained in his family; while the 500 acres was called the school lot, and a revenue was derived from the sale of lumber and eventually from the sale, or lease of the land itself.

As before mentioned, there were private schools kept by well informed men or women; but usually there was an official schoolmaster licensed by the Governor. Section 76 of the instructions to the Governor contained what to us today seems a curious provision: viz, "We do further direct that no schoolmaster who shall arrive in our said province [of N. B.] from this kingdom [Gt. Britain] be henceforth permitted to keep school without the license of the Lord Bishop of London; and that no person now there, or that shall come from other parts shall be admitted to keep school without your license first obtained." The intention of this section was to provide for the licensing of school teachers by competent authority. A "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" in England, paid to teachers coming from England to N. B., and there were probably not very many of such, an annual stipend of from 10 to 15 pounds sterling. The certificate of the Lord Bishop of London was required of teachers as the official guarantee of their competency for the work. All other teachers, either resident within the province or coming into it from other colonies were licensed by the Governor of N. B. In the royal instructions to Gov. Carleton, which may indeed be termed the charter of our province, there is a section, No. 78, which reads: "It is our further will and pleasure that you recommend to the Assembly to enter upon methods for the erecting and maintenance of schools in order to the training up of youth to reading and to necessary knowledge of the principles of religion." Although the House of Assembly met for the first time on Jan. 3rd, 1786, it was not until the 5th of March, 1802, that the following School Act was passed. An Act for Aiding and Encouraging Parish Schools:

"WHEREAS, the education of children is of the utmost importance to their future usefulness in society; and whereas, the situation of many parents in the different parishes of this province renders them unable to procure for their children the benefit of instruction in

reading and writing without the aid of the legislature.

Be it therefore enacted by the Lieut. Governor, Council and Assembly, That the sum of four hundred and twenty pounds (being ten pounds to each parish) be granted to the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace in the different counties in this province, to be paid by warrant of His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, out of the public treasury, in trust, for the purpose of encouraging or assisting in the establishment of schools in the different parishes of their respective counties." Several other sections are included in this act, the provisions of which are of the simplest nature. It is of special interest to us since we have in it the first attempt at school legislation in this province. It would appear incredible, nevertheless it is an historic fact, that the passage of this first act of the provincial legislature, dealing with elementary education, was delayed for nine long years by a controversy over a mere matter of procedure. It was not until March 11th, 1803, that the House of Assembly ordered that Archibald McLean (member for York) and Robert Pagan (member for Charlotte) be a committee to prepare a bill for the establishment of county schools throughout the province. This bill failed to pass; and for years practically nothing was done as regards educational matters.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Paine's Celery Compound

Strengthening and Health-Giving is
the Best Mid-Winter Medicine.

This is the Season When the System
Should be Fortified and the
Blood Made Pure.

At this time when thousands are confined for hours each day and night in badly ventilated homes, offices, stores and workshops, the system should be fortified and the blood thoroughly cleansed so that disease may be successfully resisted.

Paine's Celery Compound is the best mid-winter medicine for all ailing, weak and run-down men and women. It is the world's great disease banisher and system builder. It quickly furnishes nutriment for the innumerable nerve fibres; it arouses the organs of digestion to brisker action; it enables the wasted body to build up flesh and muscle, and dissipates the seeds of deadly disease. To all who have hollow faces, hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, betokening ill health, we say use Paine's Celery Compound and you will find a new and happier existence. New blood, fresh vim, energy and activity gained in January and February will give you a solid foundation of health for the coming spring time. Mrs. Hooper, Tornhill, Ont., says:—"With very great pleasure and satisfaction I wish to add my testimony to what has already been said in favor of Paine's Celery Compound, I determined to give it a trial, and I am happy to say it has done for me more good than I can express. For ten years I doctored with other medicines without any good results; but, after using Paine's Celery Compound, I am perfectly restored to health, can eat well, digestion is good, and my sleep is sweet and sound. Altogether, I am a new woman. I always recommend Paine's Celery Compound to my friends."

Traits of Genius.

The following statement is made by Mr. Havelock Ellis from the study of 859 men and forty-three women of note in Britain. The upper and middle classes, according to Mr. Ellis, are rich in geniuses. The country and small towns produce genius more often than cities, and the clergy father the most distinguished children. Geniuses tend to come of large families, to be the children of elderly parents, to be precocious, feeble in health in early life, but fairly long-lived. They have usually excellent education; a large proportion travel extensively in early years. There is among geniuses a tendency to remain unmarried or to marry late in life. Persons of unusual intellect are often subject to gout, asthma, or angina pectoris (nervous diseases), to stammering, melancholia, or insanity.

PYNY-BALSAM cures all coughs. It soothes, it heals, it cures quickly and certainly. Pyny-Balsam sells more widely every year. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Tinn: Halloa, Tagg, what's that sign on your front door: "No admittance except on business"?

Tagg: "There have been so many young men calling on my daughters, and their visits have been so fruitless, that I have adopted this plan to reduce the surplus."

LIPPINCOTT'S

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The Best in Current Literature
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MANY SHORT STORIES AND
PAPERS ON TIMELY TOPICS
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Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and—death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases. Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sherron's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

BOOKS, TOYS, CHINA,

Pictures, Novelties,
of all kinds for the Christmas trade.

Stock Larger and Better than
ever. Prices away down.

W. H. Everett, Woodstock.

No. 6 Main Street.

Near Bridge.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of John Kirk late of the Parish of Richmond, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to file the same duly attached with the undersigned.

Dated the 19th day of November 1901.
EDWARD KIRKPATRICK,
Executor of Estate of John Kirk.
Nov. 20-2 mos.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLE,

H. E. & Jas. W. Gallagher, Props

Outfits for commercial travellers. Coaches in at weekends at arrival of trains. All kinds of Livery Teams to let at Reasonable Rates.
A First-Class Hearse in connection.

Emerald Street, - Woodstock, N. B.

In the Matter of the Estate of Albert L. Stickney.

Albert L. Stickney, of the Parish of Peel in the County of Carleton, Merchant, having on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1902, in pursuance of the provisions of 56th Victoria Chapter 6, and amending acts, made an assignment to me for the general benefit of all of his creditors, I do hereby call a meeting of the creditors of the said Albert L. Stickney to be held at the office of Stephen B. Appleby in the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton on Thursday the 23rd day of January, A. D., 1902, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of his estate.

All creditors are required to file their claims, duly proven, with the Assignee within three months of the date of this notice, unless further time be allowed by a Judge of the Supreme or County Court, and all claims not filed within the time limited, or such further time, if any, as may be allowed by such Judge, shall be wholly barred of any right to share in the proceeds of the Estate, and the Assignee shall be at liberty to distribute the proceeds of the Estate as if any claim not filed as aforesaid did not exist, but without prejudice to the liability of the debtor thereof.

Dated at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, the 9th day of January, A. D., 1902.
WILLIAM A. HAYWARD,
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

Canadian Pacific Railway

In effect November 25th, 1901.

DEPARTURES—Eastern Standard Time.
(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.00 A. M. MIXED—Week days—for McAdam, Jct. St. John, Bangor, Portland and Boston. Pullman Parlor car McAdam Jct. to Boston. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Halifax.
9.05 A. M. MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook Jct. and intermediate points.
11.32 A. M. EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.
3.35 P. M. MIXED—Week days—for Fredericton, Moncton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
4.35 P. M. EXPRESS—Week days—for Saint John, St. Stephen, (Saint Andrews, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday); Fredericton, St. John and East; Vanocboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, Northwest, and on Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Montreal. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Boston. Intercolonial Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Halifax.
5.15 P. M. MIXED—Week days—for Bath and M. intermediate points.
8.30 P. M. MIXED—Week days—from Woodstock M. Yard for Debevoise Junction and Houlton.

ARRIVALS.
10.25 A. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Bath.
11.32 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Boston, Montreal, etc.
12.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
4.35 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Carleton Place, Edmundston, etc.
6.00 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton.
6.00 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Jct.
10.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Fredericton, St. John and East, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Boston, etc.
A. J. HEATH, D. P. A., St. John.