



McDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

The McDonald Consolidated School building at Kingston, Kings county, is now about half completed. It occupies a commanding site, being that formerly occupied by the Kings county Court House, on the summit of the hill upon which Kingston is built. The building is of wood of two and a half stories, and a brick basement nine and a half feet high. The roof is steep pitched, terminating with ventilating turrets, and is shingled with creosote stained shingles. The walls are covered with clapboards and fancy cut shingles. There are three schoolrooms of 26x33 feet, and a teachers' room on the ground floor. One of these rooms is used for "manual training" and will be fitted up with the usual appliances for that purpose. The second floor has three rooms of 26x33 feet, a laboratory and a principal's room, to be fitted up as a library, etc. One of the

rooms on this floor will be used for teaching "household science," and will be fitted up for that purpose. In the halls of each of these two floors will be provided cloak rooms, made of wire, six and a half feet high. The assembly hall will be on the third floor, 80x27 feet, and a spare room over the household science room. The basement contains playrooms for wet weather, and the hot-air furnaces and fuel. The sanitariums are in a separate building, the dry earth system being used. Messrs. McKean & Dunn are the architects, and the accompanying cut shows that the building will be a substantial one. The principal of this new school is D. W. Hamilton, M. A., a native of Florenceville, Carleton County, and a graduate of the U. N. B. THE DISPATCH is indebted to the St. John Globe for the illustration.

The Milking Shorthorn.
An interesting letter from one of the most successful stockmen of Canada, Mr. F. S. Stinson, Montreal.
During the past 100 years in Britain three families of Shorthorn cattle have been evolved. In the first fifty years the Booth and Bates families were developed and the rivalry among them was as great as between different breeds. The Booths were noted for their beef producing qualities, while the Bates were deep milkers as well as giving a fine quality of beef. Later the development of the Scotch sort under the guidance of the Cruikshanks gave to the world a family of Shorthorns that is par excellence of the highest type both for beef and dairy. The cow best suited to the needs of the average farmer, is one, which provides him with a good supply of milk, cream and butter, and raises each year a calf which, if a heifer, when matured will yield a good flow of milk, and fatten readily when dry; if a steer, it will bring the highest price as a yearling or two year old. A steer's business is to run himself into beef of the best quality in the shortest possible time, at the least expense to the feeder. Breeding stock must be of strong blood and able to stamp its impress accurately and uniformly upon inferior breeds. The Shorthorn does undoubtedly produce the ideal farmer's cow. There have always been good dairy cows among them. It is a well known fact that the milking habit is one which may be dormant if neglected, which is yet susceptible to cultivation to a remarkable degree. In England especially Shorthorn families have been noted for their milking strains. The following tests made at the Columbian Exhibition in Chicago is a most creditable record. This alone entitled the Shorthorn to a high place among dairy breeds.

RESULTS OF TEST OF DAIRY COWS AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, CHICAGO, 1893.

Cows in Test.	Average per Day and per Cow.	Fat.	Cost of Feed.
	Milk Produced, Pounds.	Fat in Milk, Pounds.	Cents.
25 Jensen's.....	32.7	1.86	26.1
25 Guernseys.....	27.5	1.94	21.5
25 Shorthorns.....	30.7	1.12	23.2

"Kitty Clay," a Pennsylvania cow though bred in New York was one of the cows chosen to represent the Shorthorns at the great dairy test of Chicago in 1893, and was the champion cow of the breed. In the butter test, in the 30 days trial her yield of milk was 1593 pounds, which made 62½ pounds of butter. Two years later she gave almost 5000 pounds of milk in three months, her best day being 65 pounds. At a fair ground trial, when only two years old, she gave over 28 pounds of milk in one day, which made 1, 1-3 pounds of butter. She is a member of the best milking families of Shorthorns in America, and the general purpose traits have been shown in one of her sons, which, after satisfactory service as a dairy sire, was slaughtered when five years old, his live weight was 2080 pounds and the dressed weight of his quarters 1456 pounds. As early as 1807 "Duchess," by "Daisy Bull," a Bates cow, gave, on grass alone without other food, 14 quarts of milk twice a day, which when churned yielded 42 ounces of butter. Among old records are those of cows giving 6, 8 and even 9 gallons of milk in a day on grass alone. Records of several dairy breeds in the United States within a quarter of a century show a milking season of about 275 days and an average product of 6500 pounds of milk. One herd of cows from three to twelve years old averaged 7750 pounds in a year, single cows have averaged much more, several instances of 10,000 to 12,000 pounds being known in a season. Shorthorn milk is of good quality, rather above the average, the fat globules are of medium and fairly uniform size, so that cream separates easily, it is rather pale in color. A cow near Philadelphia made over 20 pounds of butter in a week without special feeding, herds of forty cows have averaged 209 pounds of butter a year. The herd of ten cows above mentioned averaged 325 pounds, and single

cows have records of 400 pounds and over, one being of 513 pounds. There is everything in selecting a bull from a good family, and breeding from those who have proved themselves to have been prize winners in the show ring or dairy. A good pedigree is well, but with it have the individual excellence. Pedigreed animals of well known and tested families give a fairly certain promise of a good offspring. A pure bred Shorthorn bull used upon the native cattle, will in a very short time, produce most remarkable results, as the sire is more than half the herd. This makes it possible for hundreds of our farmers who are now suffering from having too many poor animals on hand, to remedy it in a very short time, at small cost. If one man is not able to buy a pure bred bull, several can club together in a community and all be benefited in this way. When we consider how quickly an improvement can be made, and what increased values are at once attained through the medium of the pure bred sire, it is hard to say why there is not a greater advancement among our farmers of the present day. Are we not on the eve of a more intelligent system of breeding? The man who breeds and feeds stock on a common sense and rational plan is the one who is going to succeed.

Once, on the first of April, Henry Ward Beecher found in his morning mail a letter containing only two words "April Fool." "Well! Well!" he is said to have remarked; "I have received many a letter where a man forgets to sign his name; this is the first time I ever knew of a writer signing his name and forgetting to write a letter."

Counsel (to witness)—How can you prove that the prisoner stole six of your handkerchiefs? "Why, because they were my handkerchiefs that were found on him. Look at them for yourself. They are exactly the same as mine." "That proves nothing. I have some handkerchiefs like those." "That's quite possible," replied the witness, "several more of mine are missing."—Ex.

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The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It works in 10 to 15 days of cures annually. Cures without a blister, as it does not blister.

Complete Cure for Bone Spavin.
Russell, Manitoba, Jan. 20, 1903.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen: I had to treat a young horse of nine years ago which had a Bone Spavin and got kicked on the same leg and was very badly swollen; so long that I had to bathe it in warm water, then applied Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had Typhoid Fever the same winter and only took one and a half bottles to cure his leg with very little treatment, and it did so completely that you would never know that he had a spavin; he never has gone lame since.
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Such endorsements as the above are a guarantee of merit. Price \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free, or address
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Connell Street, Woodstock.

Canadian Pacific Railway
In effect October 11th, 1903.
DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time. (QUEEN STREET STATION).
6.45 A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton, Me. M. Adam St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper car McAdam to Halifax. Dining car McAdam to Truro.
9.05 A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook M. Jct. and intermediate points.
11.28 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque North, River du Loup and Quebec.
12.30 M. ton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
2.20 P MIXED—Week days—for Perth Jct. M. Plaster Rock and intermediate points.
5.59 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton, M. Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, Fredericton, Saint John and East; Vanceboro, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, Northwest and on Pacific Coast; Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Boston.
ARRIVALS.
11.12 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, Fredericton, etc., via Gibson Branch.
11.28 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John and East; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Boston, Montreal, etc.
1.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Plaster Rock and intermediate points.
5.59 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.
7.30 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Jct.
11.10 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.
C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., St. John.

Always the Way.
When Grimpus got to the summer resort and found it hotter than hades there. They said it had never been hot before; The oldest inhabitant solemnly swore That a cog had certainly slipped somewhere.
He fished away in the lake all day, And all that he caught was a weed or two; They told him the wind wasn't blowing right— It never did, noon or morning or night— The fish were all there after he got through.
The meals were the worst he ever ate, But his loving friends who had lured him there Declared they had always till then been good— It was something that none of them understood— His clothes were becoming too loose to wear.
At last they summoned a doctor there To look at his tongue and feel his head; Nobody had ever before been ill In that sweet climate or on that hill— Or that, at least, was what all of them said. —S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

HOW SLEEP MAY BE WOODED.
Movements of the Feet Will Quiet the Nervous Brain.
Most of the mental devices for wooing sleep have failed because they have nearly always tried to resort to "local treatment." In other words, they have made a homeopathic attempt to stop thinking by thinking about something else, a process which might also be called "elimination by substitution." But all thinking, spontaneous or forced, draws more or less blood to the brain, prevents deep inhalations and bars the gate to the kingdom of dreams. Any device, on the other hand, which will make one take deep, long breaths spontaneously, the involuntary forerunner of sleep, may be counted upon as a genuine remedy for insomnia. Even deep breathing which is forced is better than any purely mental attempt to win sleep, but if the deep breathing can be produced involuntarily one is sure of a passport to Nodland.
After several nights of experiment to this desired end the writer decided to apply the principle adopted by the masseurs, who begin their manipulations "at the point farthest from the seat of difficulty," which in the case of insomnia would be the feet. Lying on the right side, with the knees together and considerably flexed, the victim of insomnia should begin to pedal both his feet slowly up and down, with the movement entirely in the ankles. The pedalling should keep time with the natural rhythm of respiration and be continued until it is followed by deep and spontaneous breathing.
Several people who have tried this remedy report that involuntary deep breathing invariably begins before they have pedaled up and down a dozen times. In obstinate cases of insomnia the patient may need to keep up the pedalling two or three minutes or even more, with intermissions, if necessary. The treatment may also be varied by moving the feet alternately instead of simultaneously, though the latter method has proved the more speedily efficacious in the cases known to the writer. The explanation of the result obtained is probably simple. The blood is pumped from the head, and with the removal of brain tension a general relaxation follows, with a sequent deep respiration and its resulting sleep.—Good Housekeeping.

Dickens, who never liked Thackeray, told a friend that he could see nothing to admire in one of the latter's novels, then being serially produced; and the friend, who knew both the great authors, with friendship's traditional "good naturedness" reported the opinion to Thackeray. It must have rankled deeply, but all the comment Thackeray made was: "I am afraid I cannot return the compliment, for there is not a page that Dickens has written which I have not read with delight and admiration."

This Horse knew.
A doctor was returning home from visiting a patient late one night in company with a clergyman, when the horse stopped short at one of the most dangerous grade crossings within the city's limits. Absorbed in lively conversation with his clerical friend and seeing no gate down, he mechanically touched the horse with the whip and urged it by his voice to go forward. But the spirited animal for once would not respond but instead of obeying stepped briskly aside and turned his head as far as possible from the train which just then whizzed by at the rate of forty miles an hour.
It was a close call for the occupants of the carriage. The horse breathed through moments of terror, but the horse maintained its attitude a half circle until the danger had passed. It seems the gate keeper was asleep at his post and had neglected his duty, but the ears of the horse had detected the sound of the coming train.—Boston Transcript.

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