

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

## Absolutely Pure

Cakes, hot biscuit, hot breads, and other pastry, are daily necessities in the American family. Royal Baking Powder will make them more digestible, wholesome, appetizing.

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

## THE CURTAIN DROPS ON TOWN AFFAIRS OF 1913

(Continued from First Page.)

Statement Showing Receipts of The Town of Woodstock for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1913.

	Actual	Estimated
By Cash Taxes year 1907	44 68	
" " " 1908	40 60	
" " " 1909	120 16	
" " " 1910	239 30	
" " " 1911	428 42	
" " " 1912	4666 82	
" " " 1913	31305 65	
" Net Proceeds sale debentures Nos. 8 and 9	1906 30	
" Cash from Poor Department	467 76	500 00
" " Police Department	29 00	
" " Sewer Rates	547 20	600 00
" " Water Rates	6936 59	8000 00
" " Scales, Licenses and Mis.	439 50	600 00
" " Concrete	261 93	
" " Rent	56 00	48 00
" " Street Department	35 00	
	\$ 47824 91	\$9748 00

Statement showing Expenditure of Town of Woodstock for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1913.

	Estimate	Expenditure	Over Ex-Under Ap-propriation
To Paid Poor Department	\$ 1300 00	\$ 2442 76	1142 76
" Fire Department	3300 00	2911 79	89 21
" Ordinary Streets	2000 00	2075 23	26 73
" Permanent Streets	3000 00	6544 81	3544 81
" Interest	6500 00	5083 00	1417 00
" Police Department	1400 00	1399 78	22
" Sewer Department	890 00	761 89	33 11
" Miscellaneous	1553 06	1336 04	217 02
" Town Team	850 00	1034 85	184 85
" Town Hall	300 00	292 94	7 06
" Water and Light	8500 00	7156 78	1343 22
" Assessors	250 00	250 00	
" County Purposes	3069 94	4604 91	1434 97
" Hospital	500 00	500 00	
" Printing	100 00	155 85	55 86
" Public Health	200 00	126 10	73 90
" Sinking Fund	475 00	475 00	
" Schools	11000 00	14000 00	3000 00
" Salaries	550 00	550 00	
" Scott Act	300 00	556 20	256 20
" Concrete		392 45	392 45
" Insurance		63 09	63 09
" Deficit from 1912	5000 00		
" Upkeep of Library	800 00		
	\$51748 00	\$52663 98	\$10100 72

Statement of bonded indebtedness of the Town of Woodstock to Jan. 1914.

	Due
Consolidated Debt Debentures 4 1/2 p.c. \$80000 00 Jan. 1, 1916	13700 00
Ordinary Debentures 4 p.c.	9000 00 June 14, '20.
Stand Pipe Debentures 4 p.c.	10000 00 Nov. 1, '15.
Sewer Debentures 4 p.c.	2200 00 May 1, '17.
10000 00 July 1, '16.	5000 00 Jan. 15, '24.
Bonus Debentures @ 4 p.c.	5000 00 Dec 31, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15
Per. Improvement Debentures 4 p.c.	10000 00 Sept. 1, '31
Permanent Street Debentures 4 p.c.	
	\$144900 00
School Debentures	35200 00
	\$179100 00

## GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICT

(Continued from first page.)

be permanently preserved by the Board of Trustees but an accurate copy of them must be forwarded by their Secretary to the Inspector of Schools immediately after the meeting.

**THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.**  
The Inspectors, who are appointed by the Board of Education, are at present eight in number to each of whom is assigned a certain division of the Province called an Inspectional District.

The Inspector is required to visit the ungraded schools in his territory once in each school term or twice yearly, but graded schools are visited by him once a year. He examines the work of the school, sees whether or not the school building and premises are kept in proper repair, and condition, and whether the schools are being conducted ac-

cording to the Law and the Regulations of the Board of Education. He reports on the first day of each month to the Chief Superintendent of Education on the Schools visited by him during the preceding month; he submits proposed changes in the boundaries of school districts, as well as the boundaries of new districts, to the consideration of the Board of Education. He is generally the arbiter in all disputes relating to school affairs; he is obliged to furnish trustees and teachers with such information as they require respecting the operation of the

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School Law and the performance of their duties, and to advise the teachers in all things that may tend to affect the character and usefulness of their schools.

### THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

The number of Trustees in each district is three. They must be qualified ratepayers of the district and reside therein. A ratepayer is a person who is assessed in the parish assessment list on real or personal property or income. A ratepayer is qualified at any time when he has paid all school taxes imposed upon him within the preceding twelve months. Trustees are elected by the votes of qualified ratepayers at the annual school meeting, which is held by law on the second Monday of July each year. They hold office for three years. At the first school meeting, three Trustees are elected. At the next annual meeting after appointment, one of these, determined by lot goes out of office, and another is elected in his stead.

At the second annual meeting after appointment another of the original Board goes out by lot, and the vacancy is filled in the usual way, after which the regular order of succession is followed.

The duties and powers of Trustees with respect to School property, schools, school teachers, pupils, books, their organization, assessment and collection of rates, etc., are too numerous to be taken up in detail here, but I will call special attention to Section 73 of the School Manual:

(1) By which the Trustees are empowered to provide school privileges free of charge for all children from six to twenty years of age inclusive, who may be residents of the district.

(2) By which they are directed to suspend or expel any pupil from school, whom the teacher may report to the Trustees as persistently disobedient or addicted to any vice likely to effect injuriously the character of other pupils, until the Trustees and Teacher shall receive from such pupils assurance of reformation.

(3) Which provides that they visit at least monthly each school under their charge, and see that it is conducted according to the Law and Regulations of the Board of Education and to see that the schools are properly supplied with books prescribed by the Board of Education and that no book unauthorized by the Board is used.

The last named section is more honored in the breach than in the observance as evidenced in the visitation blanks in the School Register. If meetings like this were occasionally held in certain central places throughout the year they would tend to remedy this state of affairs and be productive of much good. In any event however it is quite plain that some reform in this respect would be a great boon to the schools.

**HOW SCHOOLS ARE SUPPORTED**  
Public schools in New Brunswick under the control of the Board of Education of the province are supported from three sources:—1. Provincial Grants, 2. County Fund, 3. District Assessment.

The Provincial grants require no explanation.  
The county fund is a direct tax included in the county assessment and provides a sum equal to 30c per head on the population of the county at the last decennial census.

**District Assessment:** Any balance required for the support of schools not provided for by the provincial grants, and the county fund is met by a direct tax on the ratepayers of the school district in which the school is located.

Each male resident of the district 21 years of age and not over 60 years of age must pay \$1.00 as a poll tax, and the remainder of the district assessment is levied by an equal rate on the assessed property and income of the district as given in the parish assessment list.

In cities and towns the money for schools over and above the government and county fund grants is voted by the city or town council and collected with other city taxes.

### GENERAL REMARKS

I wish now to take up some questions which are not generally understood in Country Districts and explain them to the best of my ability:

(1) The Quorum of the School Meeting: While a large attendance of ratepayers at the school meeting is desirable, three qualified ratepayers, one of whom is a Secretary or Trustee, may legally transact the business of the meeting.

(2) The temporary chairman of any school meeting, has only one vote and that in case of a tie, but the regular chairman has his own vote, and in case of a tie he has the casting vote. Those who have only a poll tax cannot vote at any

school meeting and yet such persons can protest against the proceedings of the school meeting and may cause it to be annulled.

(3) Protest against proceedings of any school meeting, must be made within fourteen days after the date of the meeting. Should any person offering to vote at a school meeting, be challenged as unqualified, the chairman should require that person to make the usual declaration otherwise the Inspector is not bound to take action in case of protests.

(4) All business of the Trustees must be transacted at a regular or special meeting of the Trustees. The Board of Trustees should at its first meeting, after an annual meeting, fix the time and place for the regular meetings during the school year, say once a month. Whenever a special meeting of the Board becomes necessary, each member of the Board should be notified of the same. When all the members of the Board have been so notified, a majority of the Board is competent to legally transact business, and the minutes of such meetings should be carefully preserved.

(5) It is entirely illegal for two Trustees to hire a teacher without consulting the third. This would seem to be obvious, and yet it is so frequently done and gives rise to so much trouble that it requires special mention.

(6) Meetings at which money is to be voted can only be called by the Trustees when they have received a requisition of a majority of the ratepayers of the district asking for such meeting; or by the Inspector on the authorization of the Chief Superintendent or Board of Education.

(7) A Trustee holds office until his successor is appointed and a continuous non-residence of three months by a trustee shall cause the vacation of his office.

(8) The assessment list must be signed by the Trustees, and so must the notices of the school meeting except that the Board of Trustees at any meeting prior to the posting of such notices may authorize the Secretary to sign them.

(9) A Trustee cannot resign without the consent in writing of his co-trustees and the Inspector.

(10) A new regulation, p. 142, Sec. 7, of the School Manual gives the teacher power under certain conditions to suspend any pupil.

(11) When any person improperly withholds from the Board of Trustees money or other property belonging to the district, proceed according to Sec. 98 of the School Manual. The exact amount of money withheld should be stated.

(12) When a Trustee dies, or his office becomes vacant after a continuous non-residence of three months, the remaining Trustees should call a special meeting of the ratepayers of the district for the purpose of electing a Trustee to fill the vacancy. The Inspector has no power to act in such cases on a requisition of seven ratepayers of the district.

(13) Attention must be called to the loose manner in which Trustees' Accounts are kept by their Secretaries, giving frequent rise to disputes which are very hard to settle. (Details concerning the proper mode of keeping such accounts are here omitted.)

The Secretary should not credit himself with his percentage on the full amount of the assessment list but only on the amount collected.

I as before stated have merely dealt with the salient points of the subject under discussion. Many more things might more fully be referred to but I have already, I fear, too long occupied your attention.

Our school law was brought into successful operation with this mode of district government and for many years it served its purpose ably and well but the "times have changed and we have changed with them."

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the proverb says, and the old order of things must pass too if we are to keep pace with the onward march of progress, for we have surely outgrown this system of government with the school district as a unit. It has many imperfections. First of all it gives rise to a great injustice by causing an inequality in the rate of district taxation, making the small and poor district in some cases pay twice the rate of its wealthy neighbor. This could be remedied by placing all the districts of a parish or division of a parish under the control of a Parish Board of Trustees who would cause all the property within their territory to be assessed for the support of all the schools within such territory. In this way the rate of taxation would be equalized, and a wider and more liberal scope given to the administration of school affairs.

Another remedy, which would require less of a radical change, would be to raise the county fund rate from thirty cents to sixty cents a head for every resident of the county, thus throwing a greater share of the burden of school support on those who are best able to bear it.

Other defects might be cited but it is time for me to draw my remarks to a close, and I shall only say in conclusion that such a regime fosters the continuance of small and weak schools in which the stimulus of numbers is lacking and there is little to prompt the ambition of pupils, or encourage effective teaching. Undoubtedly much time, energy and money are being expended on such schools which would be far better directed and produce more lasting results if a general scheme of district union were adopted by which the schools could be centralized and graded and made to extend in full the benefits contemplated by the school system of our Province.

## Alter Effects of Dreaded La Grippe

Overcome by Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Throughout Canada la grippe (influenza) prostrates thousands of busy men and women every winter, wrecking their health and leaving behind numerous serious ailments. It is the after effects of la grippe that cause such widespread misery. It is the reason. La grippe leaves behind it weakened vital powers, a shattered nervous system, impure and impoverished blood, and a low state of health that renders the sufferer extremely liable to rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia and nervous disorders. You can avoid la grippe entirely by keeping the blood rich and pure through the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Or if, because you have not recognized your blood weakness, la grippe fastens its fangs upon you, its disastrous after-effects can be driven out by the same medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills increase and enrich the blood supply, feed the starving nerves, and thus impart new health and new strength to enfeebled men and women. Mr. G. St. Clair, connected with the Sun Life Assurance Co., Halifax, N.S., says: "I was taken down with a heavy cold and la grippe and was confined to the house for some weeks. I had the best of medical attention, and although the doctor said I was cured I was still far from well, and did not have the vim necessary for a strenuous business life, and did not attend to either office or field work. Talking with a friend he said 'Why not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills?' I decided to do so, and before I had used a box felt an improvement, and before long the Pills made me feel like a new man. I can't therefore say too much in favor of this valuable medicine, and hope that any who may read this and be in need of medical attention will be persuaded to try this truly wonderful medicine."

You can get these health-renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid Up	\$16,000,000.00
Reserve	16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,046,217.80
Total Assets (October, 1913)	242,263,219.60

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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# ORANGES

We have a large shipment of Oranges arriving this week direct from the Old Country, and can quote very low prices, both wholesale and retail.

Large Juicy Valencias only 40c Peck, only 12, 14 and 16c dozen

Fancy Sunkist Naval Oranges only 25, 30 and 40c doz

## Grapes

## Grapes

Extra Fancy Malaga Grapes

only 17c lb, 2 lbs 30c

## Best Canned Goods

AT MONEY SAVING PRICES

Best Tomatoes	-	10c can, \$1.10 dozen
Best Corn	-	10c can, 3 cans 27c, 1.00 "
Best Peas	-	9c can, 3 cans 25c, 90c "
Peaches	-	17 and 25c can
ears	-	17 and 25c can

## Tea

We have decided to continue the Xmas Sale Price of BLUE BANNER TEA one week longer.  
29c lb, 4 lbs \$1.00.  
Also Rose, King Cole and Salada 'eas.

## CHEESE

Fancy Canadian Colored Cheese 18 cents lb

## MOLASSES

Fancy Barbadoes 47c gal

Blue Banner Flour—Best for Bread  
\$6.25 per barrel

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