ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$1.50 per annum, in advance; if not paid within six months, $2.00

Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 10. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1883. NO. 48.

Job Work!

The Monitor office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in the province and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with every facility for doing all description of first-class work. We make a specialty of fine work—either plain, or in colors, and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues, Bill-heads, Circulars Cards of all kinds, Pamphlets, will receive prompt attention.

We endeavour by closest attention and careful execution of all orders to ensure satisfaction to our patrons.

Lawyers and Magistrates blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Weekly Monitor

Advertising Rates.

ONE INCH.—First insertion, 50 cents; every after insertion, 12½ cents; one month, $1.00; two months, $1.50; three months, $2.00; six months, $3.50.

ONE SQUARE, (two inches)—First insertion $1.00; each continuation, 25 cents; three months, $3.50; six months, $6.00; twelve months $10.00.

HALF COLUMN.—First insertion, $5.50; each continuation, $1.25; one month, $8.00; two months, $12.00; three months, 15.00; six months, $22.00; twelve months, $40.00.

A COLUMN—First insertion, $10.00; each continuation, $3.00; one month, $14.00 two months, $20.00; three months, $28.00; six months $40.00; twelve months, $80.00.

Yearly advertisements changed oftener than once a month, will be charged 25 cents extra per square for each additional insertion

DENTISTRY.

Dr. S. F. Whitman, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public in Annapolis County, that he is now at his office in

BRIDGETOWN,

for a few weeks. Persons requiring artificial teeth will find it to their interest to give him a call.

DR. S. F. WHITMAN.

Jan 2nd., 1882.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of W. L. Marshall, late of Clarence, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render their accounts against said estate duly attested to within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

EDWIN K. LEONARD,
Administrator.

Paradise, Dec. 29th, 1882.—n39 3m

NOTICE.

The Subscriber's Store

IS TO LET AGAIN!

Fitted for Flour and Groceries.

T. C. WHEELOCK.

Middleton, 29th Dec., 1882.—6it44

The most successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. Read proof below.

From

COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 15th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt that I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express. I determined at once to try it and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial, I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. This cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles who are now using it.

Very respectfully, L. T. FOSTER

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 25th, 1881.

DR B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion worth $4000 which had a very bad spavin, and was pronounced by four eminent Veterinary Surgeons beyond all cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure It had a magical effect, the third bottle cured it and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession. Yours truly, JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Wilton, Minn., Jan. 11th, 1881.

B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three year old colt sweenied very badly. I used your remedy as given in your book without roweling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents and if I could not get another alike it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours truly, GEO. MATHEWS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

West Enosburgh, Vt., Feb. 15th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., *Gents*:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with. Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unquali ed success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

feb 21

Middleton Hotel,

MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.

C. C. DODGE, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to say to the general public that the old well known Middleton Hotel still stands on the old site, and its proprietor is still on the acting side, "hale and hearty."

He thanks the public (travelling and local) for past patronage, and with confidence solicits a continuance of their favors.

No exertion shall be spared (in the future as in the past) by the Proprietor, to make his house a pleasant and agreeable home for all who may take up their abode at his house, permanently or temporarily.

A COMFORTABLE CONVEYANCE will attend all trains to convey passengers to and fro.

Good Stabling,

and a respectful, attentive hostler always at call.

Charges Very Moderate.

C. C. DODGE.

Middleton, March 27th, 1882. 1y

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann St., New York.

Po t Office Box, 450.

New Store,

New Goods.

MIDDLETON STATION.

THE subscriber having just completed the enlargement of his premises respectfully invites the inspection of his new and varied stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes.

Especial attention is invited to one of the LARGEST STOCKS of Boots and Shoes to be found outside of the Cities, and at prices that defy competition. Ladies' and Misses' Fine KID BOOTS and SLIPPERS a specialty.

Ladies' and Mens' Overshoes and Rubbers.

Also, Crockery, Tinware, and everything found in a well stocked country store.

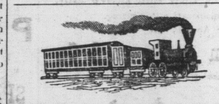
Always on hand, Flour, Meal, Lime, Salt, etc., at prices as Low as the Lowest.

It is not my intention to advertise impossible prices, but a comparison of prices is cordially invited. Close cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

WANTED—100 doz. Good Home-knit Socks, at 25c. per pair; good double and twisted Yarn, at 60c. per lb; Cloth, butter, eggs, at the highest market rate — also, Lumber, Shingles, cordwood, etc,

J. H. CHUTE.

Jany. 16th, 1882. n40tf



DON'T FORGET

THAT THE

CHEAPEST PLACE

IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY TO BUY

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

SPECTACLES & PLATED WARE

IS AT

SANCTON'S

IN

BRIDGETOWN.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted.

Thirty Years Experience.

Flour and Meal.

THE Subscriber has a large consignment of FLOUR, CORN MEAL and OAT MEAL which he offers for sale at

LOW RATES,

EITHER

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, SUCH AS WOOD, BUTTER, EGGS, RYE-STRW, BEANS, POTATOES, ETC.

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, January 5th, 1882.

A Proposal.

All those owning a horse should be thoroughly posted in the different diseases this noble animal is liable to be attacked with, and the different remedies for the same. A horse that is worth having at all is worth being taken care of. The better the care the better the horse. In order that all interested may become possessed of the above information, we will send to each and every present subscriber of the MONITOR who will pay up all arrearages and a year in advance a copy of DR. KENDALL'S TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES, post free. Every NEW SUBSCRIBER who will send in a subscription for the ensuing year shall receive this book of 96 pages free.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

(0:0)

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insurments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are **AS LOW IN PRICE** as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve those terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PUMPS, PUMPS!

A FULL STOCK ON HAND ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN. A C,

PLOUGHS. PLOUGHS.

THOSE IN WANT OF

First-Class PLOUGHS

of different patterns, should call at once on

JOHN HALL,

LAWRENCETOWN.

TERMS, SIGHT. tfn40

FARMERS, Attention!

FARMERS or others wishing

CELLAR ROOM

—FOR—

APPLE STORAGE,

Can be accommodated on application to the undersigned. Cellar built purposely for this object.

CAPACITY, 800 Bbls.

JOHN H. FISHER.

Bridgetown, Sept. 27th, '82 tfn24

ENTERPRISE.

STEAM TUG

Eva Johnson.

HAVING purchased the above TUG BOAT, I intend putting her on the Annapolis River about the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of

Towing Ships, Rafts, Scows, &c.

Apply to

Geo. E. CORBITT
Annapolis, or to

Capt. James A. Hughes, Agent, Digby.
G. E. Miller, Agent, Bear River.
Samuel Potter, Agent, Clementsport.
R. FitzRandolph, Agent, Bridgetown.

Annapolis, July 11th. 1881.

MACHINERY

RARE CHANCE!

SEALED tenders will be received up to

September the 10th,

for the entire Plant, Machinery, &c., of the

Truro Boot & Shoe Co pany!

Tenders may be for the whole or in parts. Apply for Catalogue to

GATES' ORGAN & PIANO CO.
Truro, N. S.

Sep., 5th 1882.—tf

Photograph Gallery

THE subscriber, who has been for some time established in this town, has lately procured a first class set of Photograph, View and Copying Lenses, and is now prepared to execute all orders for work in his line in first class style and at short notice.

VIEWS of dwellings, stores, streets, etc., a speciality, and orders from any part of the country attended to.

Enlarging.

Portraits copied, enlarged, framed and finished, either in oil or colors. The portrait to be copied must be either a good tintype or photograph.

Photographs and tintypes will receive best attention.

Pictures taken in any weather.

Charges reasonable.

Please call and inspect samples of his work at his rooms,

OVER "MONITOR" OFFICE.

J. N. RICE.

Bridgetown, August 7th, 1884.

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1882-Fall-1882

New Fall and Winter

GOODS

AT

S. L. FREEMAN & CO'S,

MIDDLETON CORNER.

New Opened:

New Straw Goods, New Felt Hats, New Fur Hats.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Black and Colored Velveteens, Satin Ribbons, Plush Ribbons, Watered Ribbons, Black and Colored Plush.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

Dress Goods, large variety; Ulster Cloths, Mantle Cloths; Ulsters, Mantles, latest styles.

Millinery done at short notice.

Mens' Ulsters and Overcoats, low.
Boots and Shoes, cheapest.
Choice Tea, Finest Demerara Molasses.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. Call and see for yourselves.

S. L. FREEMAN & CO.

Middleton, Oct. 14, 1882. 27

The Subscriber

HAS REPLENISHED

—HIS—

HARDWARE

DEPARTMENT,

in which will be found:—

Nails, Spikes, Screws, White Lead, Glas Putty, Machine and Burning Oil, Cow and Ox Bells, Monkey Wrenches, Lanterns, Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, Iron and Steel, Shovels and Spades, round pointed and Square Sickles, Gong Bells for Sleigh Shafts, Hames, Horse Blankets, Halters and Sircingles, Curry Combs, Hair, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, White Wash, Paint, Scrub, Shoe, Hoores, and Dandy BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, and Pails, Axle Grease, Rope, Mill Saw Files, Axes, Emery Cloth and Sand Paper, Carpenter's Bitts Chalk & Lines, Shoemaker's Knife Sharpeners, Knives and Forks, and Spoons, Spectacles, Pocket and Butcher Knives, Razors, Straps, Apple Parers, Whips and Whip Lashes, Horse Nails, Brass Rivets and Burrs, Tin Ware, Breech Loading Guns, strong, safe and good Shooters, only $5.00 Powder, Shot, Caps, Shells and Cartridges, &c., all of which will be sold at REASONABLE PRICES.

B. STARRATT.

Paradise, Aug. 30th, 1882.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (35)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Relies at the same time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colorless; contains neither oil nor dye; and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.

Poetry.

Over and Over Again.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn,
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour,
But the morning dews must fall;
The sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And, a blessing failing us once or twice
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so much to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
By the storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

Select Literature.

Report of School Inspector.

L. S MORSE, A. M.

Sir,—I hereby submit for your consideration my report for year ended October 31st, 1882, for inspectorial District No. 4

The number of Sections in this District has been augmented by the formation of a new Section in the District of Clare, by subdivision of two adjoining Sections. This Section was formed by the Commissioners of Schools at their annual meeting in June, 1881, subject however to existing liabilities. With commendable zeal the rate-payers of the new Section, which was named Central Section No. 29, at their first annual meeting in September, 1881, voted money for building purposes, and during the winter term of the year under consideration erected a neat and commodious school-house, which was sufficiently far advanced towards completion to enable the Trustees to establish and maintain a school during a greater part of the term just closed. In consequence of the above fact the number of Sections in this Inspectorial District is now one hundred and seventy-eight. The 'Poor Section' list as revised and established contains the names of fifty-seven Sections, of which number, however, thirty-nine only, participated in the extra grants allotted to such Sections during some portion of the year Fifteen Sections were without schools during the year, being two less than the number last reported.

The school accommodation in most Sections is adequate to the requirements of the law. The principal deficiency exists in a few of the popular Sections in the District of Clare, in which graded schools should be maintained in place of the miscellaneous schools now in operation. I believe the day is not far distant when a change will be effected in these Sections and the law will be more strictly complied with. The method of distributing the County Fund in accordance with the requirements of Section 70 of the Manual is already exerting a beneficial effect upon some Sections. Tiverton Section on Long Island, to which reference was made in my report two years ago, has already enlarged its school-house and fitted it for a graded school of two departments. Other Sections have also effected repairs more or less extensive in their school-buildings, while at the annual meetings in September last no less than nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars were voted to be expended for the improvement of the school accommodation in various Sections during the ensuing year.

In most of the school-sections—especially in those of recent construction—the furniture is of a suitable description. In some cases desks and seats otherwise unobjectionable are not properly graduated to the stature of the pupils, or are too far apart for the ease and comfort of pupils in the performance of their desk work. Whenever these objectionable features have presented themselves to my notice I have pointed them out, and have urged upon Trustees the necessity of making the necessary changes.

In the matter of apparatus there is a deficiency in many Sections. In these Sections the supply of apparatus is limited to a small quantity of inferior black-board, the hemispheres and a map of Nova Scotia, and a hand bell. Some school-rooms have no ball-frame, thermometer, clock, globe, unabridged dictionary, or gazetter. Several of the articles deemed by the Council of Public Instruction to be indispensable in all public schools are not provided. Inspectors were clothed with more authority in this matter, or if the Superintendent of Education were to withhold payment of the County Fund from Sections not adequately equipped with apparatus until the same were supplied to his satisfaction or to the satisfaction of the Inspector, it would not be long before a marked improvement in this respect would be made throughout the Province.

The number and grade of teachers and assistants employed during the year will be found in the statistical tables. Many of the teachers have been doing good work, and their pupils give evidence of having been trained to habits of thought and observation. This has been the case with those especially who were *born* teachers, and who would be successful in imparting instruction under almost any circumstances. In a few instances teachers have been found disharging their duties in a perfunctory manner, and evidently not possessing that inborn quality which is essential to the success of every educator of the young. Their motto, apparently, is quantity of folios skimmed over, not quality of work performed. Whenever it has become apparent to me that thoroughness is not the characteristic of a teacher in the performance of duty, it has been my aim to impress upon such a one the absolute necessity of 'making haste slowly,' of being thorough, of training pupils to habits of thought, and of never permitting them to advance more rapidly than their knowledge and comprehension of previous steps would warrant. In proportion as teachers become permeated with correct ideas with regard to training pupils, in that ratio will their pupils imbibe habits of thought and observation. The large number of failures to pass the tests at the annual examinations is due not entirely to a 'general lack of rudimentary knowledge,' but also in some measure to the imperfect training which some candidates have received, and in their consequent inability to apply known principles to the solution of the questions propounded.

Trustees and parents are beginning to appreciate teachers who have a Normal School training, and whenever possible secure the service of such teachers in preference to those who have not had the benefits of such a course of instruction. The fact is having quite an influence, and is causing more teachers to attend that Institution from the District than did formerly. In view of the efficiency of that school under its present able staff of Instructors, I have urged upon the teachers under my supervision, whenever an opportunity presented itself, the desirability of availing themselves of the advantages which it now offers. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of having a staff of *trained teachers* throughout the Province.

The inducements held out to teachers to prepare themselves to discharge the duties of their profession efficiently and successfully, are not at present adequate to the work which they are expected to perform. A few sections in the District pay fairly creditable salaries, but in most cases the stipend is barely sufficient to board and clothe the teacher comfortably and respectably. For corroboration of this statement, I beg to refer you to Table IX. of the statistics for the year. The teachers themselves have been somewhat to blame for this state of things. As a legitimate result of this parsimony on the part of trustees and rate-payers, teachers very commonly abandon the profession as soon as they become well fitted for their work. At the end of this year the number of teachers seeking other employment is so great comparatively as to create a scarcity of teachers in this District unprecedented within the limits of any official knowledge. It is to be hoped in view of this fact that the trustees and rate-payers will appreciate the situation and the causes which have led to it, and in future cheerfully remunerate teachers to such an extent as to induce them not only to fit themselves thoroughly for their work, but also to continue in the profession a longer period than many of them now do.

The remarks made in my last report in regard to methods of teaching a few of the common branches are applicable at the present time. To prevent repetition I beg to refer you to that report. I believe, however, that improvement in methods of teaching is being made from year to year, and that creditable progress is following as a natural result.

The daily attendance of pupils at school has not improved. During the winter term *one thousand, six hundred and eighty-two* children between the ages of *five and fifteen* years are reported not at school in sections having schools. The percentage of enrolled pupils daily present for time in session during the same term was *fifty-six and two-tenths*. During the summer term *one thousand, five hundred and thirty-six* children between the ages before named are also reported not at school in sections having schools, while the percentage of enrolled pupils daily present for time in session was *fifty-eight and two-tenths*. These figures show an amount of criminal indifference on the part of many parents to the educational advancement of their children which is very reprehensible. Judging from the past, there is apparently no prospect of material improvement short of a judicious enactment for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of pupils at schools within reasonable limits. The bill now before the country, entitled, 'An Act to Secure Better Attendance at Public Schools,' so far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining, will meet with approval in most sections throughout this district, and, if the same become law, will be quite generally adopted. The provisions of this bill are so reasonable that they ought to commend themselves to the favorable consideration of even the opponents of compulsory education.

The County Academies at Digby and Annapolis have been under the charge of Mr. Alexander McRae and Mr. Israel M. Longley, A. B., respectively. These gentlemen are experienced and successful teachers. Their duties have been discharged creditably, and considering the materials which have been at their command they have achieved satisfactory results. I regret to report that ill-health interfered with Mr. Longley's usefulness during a portion of the winter term, and that he has now deemed it prudent to abstain from the performance of the duties of his profession for a time. In regard to these institutions my views are the same as have been stated in former reports, to which I refer you. I am pleased to report, however, that the trustees and rate-payers of Annapolis Royal, in view of the recommendations of the Board of Commissioners, have determined to abandon the school-buildings at present occupied, and that they have secured at large expense a most eligible property, called 'The Grange,' which they will have fitted up for the various departments of the school and will occupy before the expiration of the ensuing school year.

The Teachers' Association held its annual meeting in Annapolis Royal on the 27th and 28th of April. The attendance of teachers was good, but not quite so large as on former occasions. In addition to the ordinary routine of business, papers and oral lessons on the following subjects were read or given, viz: 'Needed Reforms in Our Public Schools,' by Mr. Joseph A. Balcom; 'The Successful Teacher,' by Mr. W. Emerson Reade; 'Improved Methods of Teaching Since 1848,' by Mr. Princess Whitman; 'The Teacher's Opportunities, and How to Improve Them,' by N. E. Butler, Esq.; an oral lesson on 'Analysis,' by Mr. A. D. Brown, and an oral lesson on the 'Process of Subtraction,' by Miss Susie Bonnyman. In the absence of Mr. Jas. P. Nowland, who was to have a paper on 'The Best Method of Teaching Geography,' Dr. Hall, of the Normal School, who was present and contributed much to the success of the meeting, gave an interesting and instructive lesson on the subject of tides and the various theories held in regard to them. Discussions followed the reading of papers, participated in by members of the Association, by Dr. Hall, and by the Superintendent of Education, who was also present. On the evening of the first day of meeting the Superintendent of Education addressed a public meeting in accordance with the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, after whom short and practical addresses were delivered by Rev. E. B. Moore, Rev. Jas. J. Ritchie, Dr. Hall and T. S. Whitman, Esq. The meetings of the Association on this and former occasions have been productive of good results, and fully justify the wisdom of the Council of Public Instruction in adopting the regulation under which the Association had its inception.

The duties of my office have kept me busily employed during the year. In a few cases I have been unable to inspect schools in consequence of their not having opened for the term or having closed previous to my tour of inspection in their vicinity. For more detailed information in regard to this part of my work I beg to refer you to my 'Notes of Inspection' and Monthly Reports for the year.

The recent amendment to the school law—especially that relating to the mode of distributing the county fund—are proving beneficial. There is one amendment, however, made comparatively recently, which, while placing an additional burden upon Inspectors, appears to me to be of no practical utility. I refer to the amendment to section 24 of the Manual of 1874 relating to the appointment of Trustees in certain cases by the Commissioners of Schools, which requires the requisition of the seven rate-payers referred to in said section to be accompanied by a certificate from the Inspector of Schools that to the best of his knowledge and belief, founded on an inspection of the minutes of the school meeting, or of a copy in his possession, or on personal inquiry, the alleged vacancy or vacancies in the Board of Trustees actually exist. This section of the law refers to *ordinary* vacancies in the Board of Trustees which seldom or never occur except when sections fail to hold the annual meeting on the day fixed by law. In these cases there are no minutes for the guidance of Inspectors in giving the required certificate. I would suggest that this amendment be repealed, and that whenever a vacancy or vacancies occur in the Board of Trustees in consequence of failure to hold the annual meeting on the day appointed by the law, the remaining Trustees or Trustee, on receiving the written requisition of rate-payers referred to in said section, be empowered to call a meeting of the rate-payers of the section for the election of a Trustee or Trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. It appears to me that the course suggested would relieve Inspectors and Commissioners of Schools of an unnecessary burden, and that it would prove efficacious and practical, and much more satisfactory to rate-payers in general.

The 'Course of Study' now prescribed for the public schools is a step in the right direction and is sure to prove of great utility if intelligently and systematically followed. The necessity for an uniform curriculum for the common schools has long been apparent. It has been my aim, especially during the Summer Term, to bring the Course prominently to the notice of teachers and trustees.

In conclusion allow me to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy which you have shown during our official intercourse, and to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

L. S. MORSE.

Bad Meat.

ITS EFFECTS UPON THE SYSTEM AND HOW TO RECOGNIZE IT.

Mr. John Gamgee expresses his belief that as much as one-fifth part of the common meat of the country—beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork—comes from animals which are considerably diseased. His investigations go to show that horned cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia are much oftener than not slaughtered on account of the disease, and when slaughtered are commonly eaten, even though the lungs disease has made such progress as notably to taint the carcass; that animals affected with foot and mouth disease are not often slaughtered on account of it, but, if slaughtered are uniformly eaten; that the presence of parasites in the flesh of an animal never influences the owner against selling it for food; that carcasses too obviously ill-conditioned for exposure in the butcher's shop are abundantly sent to the sausage maker, or some times pickled and dried; that some sausage makers will utilize even the most diseased organs which can be furnished to them. Fortunately, the appearance of good fresh meat is known to most people. It should be firm and elastic when touched, scarcely moistening the finger; it should have a marbled appearance from the ramifications of little layers of fat among the muscles, and no odor beyond that which characterizes fresh meat. When allowed to stand for some time the surface becomes dry. Bad meat, on the other hand, is wet and sodden, and continues so; it has, moreover, a sickly odor. When the flesh has a deep purple tint it is probable that the animal has not been slaughtered, or else that it has suffered from some fever. We may lay it down in theory at all events that it is only meat of healthy animals that have been slaughtered which is fit for the food of man, and yet there can be no doubt that the meat obtained from sickly and even diseased animals has sometimes been eaten with impunity. It is beyond question that the eating of meat of this description has often been followed by poisonous symptoms, but it is equally certain that these are by no means the invariable result. This apparent anomaly has given rise to much controversy, and a solution of it is only to be arrived at by having regard to the exact nature of the disease, and the stage to which it has progressed.

It may be laid down as a general principle that meat, fish or poultry in a state of decay can not be eaten with safety, since symptoms of irritant poisoning have so frequently arisen from this cause. But a little consideration will show us the impossibility of drawing a hard and fast line upon this point. We relish venison which has partially undergone decay, while we at once reject beef or mutton in a similar condition. Again, poultry to be palatable must be fresh, yet we do not scruple to eat game far advanced in decomposition. There is no doubt that in many cases we are guided by our palates in determining what food is wholesome for us while many of us eat mouldy cheese a Chinaman will swallow bad eggs, and some races enjoy fish which we should consider putrid. Even as regards oysters, which are generally relished in proportion to their freshness, it is sometimes a matter of taste. For example, it is recorded of the first monarch of the house of Hanover that he objected to the English native oyster as being deficient in flavor. It was privately suggested by a shrewd courtier that the oyster should be allowed to become somewhat stale before being brought to the royal table. The king at once recognized the flavor which had always pleased him so much at Herrerhausen, and gave orders that in future he should always be supplied from that particular bed. The absence of evil consequences after eating food which has undergone a certain amount of decay is doubtless due in many cases to the completeness of the cooking process, but this does not affiliate against the general rule that food in any state of decay is unwholesome and should be avoided.—*Good Words.*

Foul Reading.

Unfortunately, the boys' criminal romances are constructed with a certain skill which renders them alluring. The interest is exciting throughout, and always created in favor of bad. "Lay down those pistols," the highwayman exclaims to the trembling officers of justice." "I'll not take your vile lives this time. I will give you one chance of escape; but, mark me, if you put yourselves again in our path, or ever attempt the capture or betrayal of any of our band, you shall die a fearful death. Begone now; flee for your cowardly lives! the last one that reaches that corpse"—and the sentence is concluded in the next number. Of course the man who makes a speech like this "dies game." "With a wild jerk, he snapped his manacles asunder as if they had been made of glass." At his trial "a lovely army leaned over the ladies' balcony, and a very beautiful bouquet of choice flowers was thrown toward him. He caught the floral gift with his manacled hands, and raised his eyes—fine, dark eyes fringed with long silken lashes, and thrilling with tenderness and daring fire—sought out the blushing donor from among the bevy of fair ladies that surrounded her."

Every boy desires to be a hero; why not a hero like this? It is true that this criminal with the fine, dark eyes is stained with murder; that a blow from his "iron-bound wrist" has crushed in the skull of a jailer; and that on at least a score of occasions he has fairly entitled himself to the gibbet; but then these are but separate acts of heroism, and in spite of them he is loved by a maiden who possesses "the prettiest of blue eyes, the fairest of satin, and the glossiest of mermaid's tresses, added to the charms of a form that was fragile in its symmetry." So curiously is right and wrong inverted in these romances that the villain and the ridiculous persons of the tale are those who bring the heroes to justice, or who are charged with the administration of the law. No boy can rise from the perusal of such tales without having suffered moral injury by their means.

OUR TEETH.—They decay. Hence unseemly mouths, bad breath, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? I reply, want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place, 98 degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth soon decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer.

Perfect cleanliness will preserve the teeth to an old age. How shall it be secured? Use a quill pick, and rinse the mouth after eating; brush with castile soap every morning; brush with simple water on going to bed. Bestow this trifling care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them and ruin the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care.

Sugar, acid, saleratus and hot things are nothing when compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Mercurialization may loosen the teeth, long use wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth thousands of dollars to every boy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential.

Never have a tooth taken out if it be possible to have it filled. The loss of a single jaw tooth will not only give the cheek a sunken appearance, but it will prevent the proper mastication of the food, and this is a long step towards dyspepsia, with its train of evils

Stand fast! to stand or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrament it stands;
Perfect within, no outward aid requires,
And all temptation to transgress repel.

—*Milton.*

—The papers recently related the marriage of two Sisters of Charity in the United States. One was duly released from her vows by her bishop and married a Roman Catholic according to the rites of the Church. The other married a Protestant.