SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUG. 25, 1886.

BOMINION EXHIBITION AT SHER-

BECOKE. The approaching Dominion and Provincial Exhibition, which opens at Sherbrooke Quebec, on the 23rd of September, will be an event of no ordinary importance not alone for the city of Sherbrooke, but for the entire Eastern Townships, of which it is the recognized capital. The advisability of our manufacturers being represented at this exhibition is quite forcibly stated in the following letter, from the President of the New Brunswick Manufacturers' Association : To the Editor of the Sun: -

SIR-When in Montreal last week I met the SIR—When in Montreal last week I met the secretary of the exhibition, which is to be held at Shert rooke on the 23rd Sept., and as I think that this exhibition is one that ought to be made use of by our manufacturers, I take the liberty of bringing the matter before them in your columns, This is the Provincial Exhibition for the province of Quebec, and is also the Dominion Exhibition for this year, both the Dominion and provincial governments giving a Dominion and provincial governments giving a grant of \$10,000 towards it. Sherbrooke is the principal town and business centre of the eastern townships, or that part of the province of Quebec lying south of the River St. Lawrence.
This district is one of the most fertile in the Dominion, and contains a wealthy and progressive population. When the Short Line railway is completed, which will no doubt be within the next two years, this section of Que bec will be brought very close to us in point of time, as it will only take twelve hours to

Many of the articles manufactured here would, I am confident, find a market in this district, as the people are in many respects more alike in their habits to the people of the ower provinces than they are to those of the other portions of Quebec.

One article I might mention—that of carri-

ages—they buy in the United States, as they do not like the heavy, cumbersome vehicles The secretary of the exhibition furnished me with a catalogue which I will be happy to show to any one interested, and promised to open up communication with our manufactur-

ers. The managers are most anxious to have a good representation from the lower provinces, and only regret that the shortness provinces, and only regret that the shortness of the time has prevented some of them coming down personally to work up the matter.

Knowing the country as I do, I would strongly urge upon our manufacturers to avail themselves of this exhibition, as I am sure their doing so will lead to a large and profitable business with this most invent.

able business with this most important sec is opened. I am sir, yours,

John H. Pabks,

President N.B. Manufacturers' Ass.

The districts of Bedford, Waterloo, Arthabases, St. Francis and St. Hyacinthe, of which Sherbrooke is the business centre, are noted rather for their agricultural richness than for manufactures. Farming is conducted on a pretty extensive scale, and stock raising is a large and profitable industry, some of the finest herds in Canada being owned in the eastern townships. The cattle owned, bred and reared by Hon. M. H. Cochrane have a high reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. At present Mr. C. has some five hundred head, which he values at an average of \$1500 each. Then such farmers as the Popes, the Gibbs, the Barkers, the Hobsons and the Tylers are sorrow suffered an solipse so extraordinary our goods out of the field; whilst in others, known throughout Quebec and Ontario as that one of the first of the Areopagites seeamong the most enterprizing and progressive tillers of the soil,

The exhibition is under the management of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Ascoclation, a joint stock company with acapital
of \$25,000. Their grounds are beautifully situated on the other side of the St. Francis river from Sherbrooke, half a mile only from the station, overlooking the town and St. Francis and Magog rivers and commanding a splendid view of some of the picturesque falls of the Magog. They comprise thirty-six embraced it, that they had obligations even acres of land in East Sherbrooke; and the main, or industrial exhibition building, covers about three-quarters of an acre. From the centre, which is thirty-six feet square, radiate six sections each 50 by 36 feet, and joined at the extreme ends by a circular corridor thirty-six feet wide. The building is entered by six doors, and light is supplied by a continuous row of windows both in the roof and on the sides. The dome is 79 feet high. All the former buildings, including the old exhibition structure, 115 by 32 feet, will be utilized. The official list states there will be races on the grounds on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of exhibition week, the exhibition opening on the previous Thursday, Sept. 23rd. To provide for these races, a] new half-mile track has been constructed. The accommodation for cattle, stock, etc., is on a very large scale.

ed into 113 classes and the amount to be of this truth except the testimony of the old Iedians and of the French, condistributed is \$25,000, besides special prizes, of the old indicates and of the de Saint Valgold and silver medals, etc. Ample provision lier now Bishop of Quebec has made of it, amusement of visitors and excursion rates are some of the principal reasons which obliged me to believe that the cross had been obliged me to believe that the cross had been

by some one or other of Canada's exhibitors few days ago, J. H. Parks received a letter from the agent in Austria of Clark's thread, stating that he had been very favorably impressed by Mr. Parks' exhibit of knitting cottons in London, and asking quotation for the Austrian market. Testimony

shipment to Persia.

QUEENSLAND is apparently not a very inviting colonization field just now. A recent culty in submitting to this reason here is another which should entirely convince you etter writer advises working men not to come to Australia fer at least another two or three years. He says business in every detailed by the company of the truth which you call in question. You have knowledge, for you are patriarch and you speak to God. You know that the partment is strained with overstock. In Sydney workingmen are out of work in ands. The result is men find their way Tomisville and further north, only to find there is no work for them to do, so that at present the supply is greater than

Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the Province of Kieff, Russia. Houses of many Jews nately deprived of this happiness up to the nately deprived of the property of the prope

FOR THE SUN.) THE CROSS BEARING INDIANS OF MIRA-

By Edward Jack.

It is only of late years that the wonderful fortitude and heroic resolution of the early French Jesuit and Recollet missionaries to Canada, have begun to receive that commendation which prejudice and bigotry denied to them in their own days. As some towering hill seen in the far off distance loses all its ruggedness, leaving only its height and magnitude to attract our admira-tion, so the characters and achievements of these illustrious fathers freed from

the trammels of denominationalism, will the trammels of denominationalism, will thrive brighter and brighter through all succeeding generations. It was not until the writer had as it were entered into their inner life by reading their letters and visiting the scenes of their labors, of which our products of their labors, of which our products of their labors, of which our products of their labors. vince offers many, that he fully understood the immense sacrifices which were made by them for the benefit of a savage race. In some of the spots where they lived the very memory of their existence is lost, in others there is but a faint trace left by which one can tell that they had even been there, such as La pointe au Pere, the Fathers' point, in Bathurst harbor.

There is something touching in this traditional remembrance, whose only answer to the enquiry as to who lived on that point, can be but in the two words, the Father—whether it were Pierre Blard and Enemond Masse crouching over the fire during some cold winter night in their little log hut at Annapolis, or Emmanuel Crespel in the frail boat which was slowly drifting upon the fatal shores of Anticosti on a cold Novemfatal shores of Anticosti on a cold November's day reciting aloud the Miserere for the on that of the Germans, whose industrial sifted into a bowl. Beat one course of butbenefit of the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to see the moment of his and his companions destruction. One everywhere meets in the black of the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to less successfully than vigorously, and is accessfully than vigorously, and is accessfully pressing English manufacture and destruction. One everywhere meets in the black of the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to less successfully than vigorously, and is acceptable to the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to less successfully than vigorously, and is acceptable to the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to less successfully than vigorously, and is acceptable to the crew and then calmly wrapping his robe around his head so as not to less successfully than vigorously, and is acceptable to the cremans, whose industrial and commercial enterprise has developed no term of the cremans, whose industrial and commercial enterprise has developed no term of the cremans, whose industrial and commercial enterprise has developed no term of the cremans, whose industrial and commercial enterprise has developed no term of the cremans. abnegation and contempt of toll, danger and suffering. There is one among these fathers whose writings have interested me much, as well from his graphic descriptions of scenes and sufferings in our own forests as from his devotion to the advancement of the spiritual interests of the Indians who were committed to his care. I allude to Christian Le Clerc, who in 1677 travelled through the forest from Nepisiguit to the Miramichi, which he calls the Saint Croix, in order to visit the Indians of that river, who he says had used the cross as their emblem before they had ever seen or heard of the Christian faith. Here, he says, I remained until spring to institute the mission and to dispose the porte croix (cross bearing Indians) to receive the principles and elements of Christianity.

It was not very difficult for me to find a subject for the first harangue that I was about to make to these poor infidels; it was nearly the same as that of St. Paul when he creached for the first time in Athens the faith of Jesus Christ to the Areopagites. This great apostle having considered that amous inscription which the Athenians had caused to be engraved in letters of gold on the front of the temple which they had consecrated to the unknown god, Ignoto Deo, took the occasion to inform them that this unknown God to whom they rendered their homage and adorations was even he who had made the heavens and the earth, who was made man in the womb of the irgin, who through the greatness of his we had most willingly expired upon the cross for the salvation of the whole human species, that nature had given marks of its resentment during the mental agonies of his | the intelligence and enterprise of Germans, Calvary and that the sun even had through Frenchmen, Swiss and Belgians have driven ing it cried that it must be the God of held our own against foreign competition, of the world was about being dissolved.

The use of the cross, and the honor which to them, the sacred mysterles of which in the darkness of their errors and blindness they were ignorant. I then made them understand that this cross which they had received as an allotment by a singular favor of heaven, should lead them to the worship and adoration of Him who for love of us had more binding than the other natives of New France to profess the faith of Jesus Christ, In order to do this it was necessary that they should quit their errors and receive baptism, without which they could not be saved.

At this discourse they appeared very con-tented and satisfied, and promised me that they would follow exactly the charitable advice which I had given them, all publicly protesting that they were very sorry that their ancestors had for so long a time neglected the worship of the God of the cross. They offered their little infants to me, and prayed of me to baptize them, awaiting themselves until they should be sufficiently instructed to receive it. I accorded the grace of baptism to five or six of their infants the oldest of which was not more than two years, and I had this consolation, that fou of these little innocents are now in the enjoyment of glory, having died happily some time after their baptism.

I leave to the reader to judge as it pleases him of the origin of the worship of the cross among this infidel nation, since I have no According to the list, the prizes are divid- more solid foundation to persuade him will be made for the accommodation and Here, however, though somewhat abridged will be offered from the neighboring States and the Maritime Provinces.

obliged me to believe that the order had before the first arrival of the French in their country. Almost every English mail brings news of the opening up of new avenues for trade had taught them the manner in which they should adore the cross. "He? what?" said the at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. A chief to me, "you are Patriarch, you wish that we should believe all that you have of this nature from an expert is highly gratifying.

The correspondent of the Montreal Star writes from the exhibition under date of Miramichi have not received from strangers the use of the cross, and that what strangers the use of the cross, and that what classes of money. The class of money. The class of money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money is a stranger to money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money. The class of money is a stranger to money is a the traditions of his fathers who have lived at least as long as he. You may thus infer that we received it before the French came nation of the Gaspesians extends from Cape Roslers even to Cape Breton, you are not ignorant of the fact, that the Indians of Restigouche are our brothers and com-

mark which distinguishes the Christians from the infidels as you have taught us, tell us why the patriarchs (priests) would have given us the use of it in preference to our brothers of Restigouche whom they have baptized, and who nevertheless have not always had the Christian sign in veneration like our ancestors who have never received baptism? You now, evidently, see that it is not from the missionaries that we have the mystery of the cross." This may be said to be the reasoning of a savage. It is true, I admit, but it is not on that account less persuasive nor less convincing, because it can with truth be said that the Indians of Restigouche are baptized, and yet, nevertheless, they do not carry the cross, but rather the figure of a salmon which they had formerly hung around their necks as the mark of honour of their country, for it may be re-marked that the custom of all of the Gaspesians has always been to carry some particular figures which are the coats of arms, armoiries, which distinguish them from other Indians with relation to the different places where they commonly reside.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

The Final Report of the Royal Commission. on its Causes.

(London Telegraph, 5th inst.) The portion of the commissioners' report, which the manufacturers and operatives of this country will especially do well to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest is that which deals with the foreign competition which our home and foreign trade has recently had to encounter. This competition has of late considerably increased on the part of Continental peoples-particularly adaptability to the wants of foreign markets the commission frankly pronounces cur manufacturers and traders to be inferior to their German competitors. They lack the activity, perseverance, and, possibly, inventiveness of these latter, whose energy in the quest of customers, and ingenuity in producing commodities which are at one new desirable and cheap, are matters of worldwide notoriety. The scale of wages is lower in the Fatherland, as well as in France, Belgium and Switzerland, than it is in this country; wasteful methods of production, such as still obtain here, have been utterly discarded on the continent; the foreign oper-ative, it would appear, is more skirul thrifty, sober, and even industrious than the British workman. Consequently, the continental manufacturer is able to supply our markets, at a remunerative profit to hi self, with excellent goods, the price of which is lower than that at which the British manufacturer can produce articles of equal merit and intrinsic value. Of course these German wares seriously interfere with our foreign trade, as well as with our home industries. Their cheapness deprives us of our buyers abroad, whilst the circumstance

that they ENTER THIS COUNTRY FREE OF DUTY enables their producers to compete with our manufacturers here, not with standing the cost of freight. It is painful and humiliating to e cempelled to acknowledge that in certain branches of industry for the practice of which we were formerly renowned! and, indeed, enjoyed a practical trading monopoly throughout the four quarters of the glob years ago we at least nature which suffered, or that the machine we are hard run by American, Scandinavian, and Austrian industrials. For instance, Coventry, which once upon a time was famous for its ribbons and justly celebrated for its admirable watch making, has lost its trade in both these specialties, having been varquished by the competition of Bale and St. E denne in the manufacture of ribbons, and by that of the United States in the fabrication of machine-made watches. Tweeds and broadcloths imported into this country from Belgium and Silesia rival the woolen goods of the west country and Yorkshire. There are contractors for house-fittings who find their account in purchasing ready made doors, window frames and stair cases made in Norway and America, instead of giving their orders to English carpenters. Austrian and American household furniture can be sold cheaper by London upholsterers than British made farniture, whilst it equals, and not infrequently surpasses the latter in quality of material, finish, and durability. German planofortes have of late years found great favor with the English musical public, to the serious detriment of our own plano manufacturers. Sixpenny and shilling American "notions" have inflicted irreparable injury upon a large number of our smaller native industries, which, after a brief and fruitless struggle, have given up all hope of competing successfully

with Transatlantic ingenuity and machine

INSTANCES OF THE INDUSTRIAL and trading successes won by foreign enterprise in recent times might be multiplied al-most indefinitely; but those we have mentioned above are sufficiently numerous and important to suggest the reflection that British manufacturers and operatives must earnestly address themselves to the task of regaining the material advantages and, above all, the prestige lately challenged by their continental and American competitors. Thus, and thus only, can they make head against the trade depression just reported upon by the Royal commission. A wellnformed writer in the Nineteenth Century of June, 1886, pointed out that the decline in prices to which the commission chiefly attributes this depression has been brought about by three current causes-first, the opening up of new fields of production in opening up of new fields of production in agriculture and mining; second, the improvement and cheapening of manufacturing processes, and the facilitation of railway and telegraphic intercommunication; third, the scarcity of gold. "Up to a certain point," he observes, "producers and capitalists were the only sufferers from all this, while the wage capture classes largely hanafited, for wage-earning classes largely benefited; for clous metals in the shape of money. The labour troubles which are taking place all over the world show what a painful process is going on, and should convince us that any attempt to bolster up wages by artificial means can only end in disaster." Is is furthermore explained by the essaylst in come foreign competition, by the extension of technical education amongst masters and men alike, by improving the suitability, quality, and tastefulness of our goeds, and by reducing the cost of their production through the study and adortion

such means alone that the British nation will be able to hold its own in a competi-tion which waxes keener and fiercer day by day.

SEASONABLE RECEIPTS. Direction for Dishes Adapted to the Present Time of Year.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING, Half a cake of chocolate broken in on quart of milk and put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain and then return to the range; add four teaspoonfuls of cornstarch mixed with the yolks of three eggs and one mixed with the yolks of three eggs and one and a half cups of sugar: stir constantly until thick; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla; pour the mixture in a baking dish; whites of the three eggs to a stiff beat the froth and add a little sugar, cover the top of the pudding with the meringue and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve hot. POTTED FISH.

Cat a fish twelve inches in length into four equal parts; rub a little salt on the end of each piece and place the pieces in an earthen pot; add whole spices and cider vinegar to cover the fish when the pot is nearly full. Tie on a paper cover and over this put an earthen cover to keep in all the steam. Bake in a moderate oven for three hours. Fish cooked in this way is delicious and will keep two weeks in a cool place and longer in a refrigerator.

CORN BREAD. Corn bread is more wholesome than hot rolls for breakfast. Made in this way it is excellent. Half a pound of Indian meal

MEAD. Peur two quarts of boiling water upon pounds and a half of sugar; add one pint of molasses and four ounces of tartarie acid. Boil all together for a few minutes, and when cold add one cunce of essence sassafras. Bottle, cork tightly and keep in a cold place. Take one-third of a glass of the mead; fill the glass nearly full with water; add a quarter of a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda; stir and drink while it the purpose of this letter. No; by all means effervesces.

SMOKED BEEF WITH SAUCE. Cut the beef as thin as possible and pour boiling water over it; let it stand for a few minutes, and then drain off the water. Put the beef in a frying pan on the back of the range and let it dry a little; then add a place of butter and dredge a little flour over it, and stir until the flour is well mixed and smooth; add a little cream and serve hot,

MARGARET'S MELANGE. Pare and out a ripe pineapple into half-inch bits; pare and slice ripe bananas. Fill a glass dish with alternate layers of the fruits, strewing each with suger. The acid of the pineapple gives piquancy to the some-what flat sweetness of the banana. The combination is singularly pleasant. Pass cake with it.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR. Three pounds good fruit, one quart good clder vinegar, one pint of julce, one pound of sugar. In a deep earthen pan place the berries and vinegar, let them stand for three of sugar. In a deep earthen pan place the berries and vinegar, let them stand for three days and mash them thoroughly. Ladle them out into a pointed flaunel bag; let it drip as much as it will without shaking or works within these lines. He is not there to prove how he can set very difficult papers, or letter of this port at letter of this port at not stir, but when boiling hard stir in rapidly the sugar until dissolved. Let the whole boil for three minutes, remove from the fire and when cool bottle it. To pour it for drink, fill a wine glass one-third with rinegar and fill it up with water; stir till

thoroughly mixed. PREPARATION OF FRUIT JUICES. J. W. Parkson gives in the Confectioners' Journal the appended directions for prepar-ing fruit juices: "Mash the juicy fruits in a asin to a pulp; place on the fire and make scalding hot; now pour into a hair sieve and allow the juice to run through. Put into pottles and securely tie down. Place these bottles into a caldron of cold water, and boil for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire, and allow to remain in the caldron until cold, then set it away for use. In the case of non-juicy fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, etc., put the fruit into a basin. over with water and boil to a pulp. Now place on a hair sieve and allow to drain without any pressing. Observe now that it is only the liquor which passes through the sleve without pressing which is to be used for flavoring purposes. What remains in the form of pulp is not adapted for these uses. Now put the juice obtained as above into bottles, and proceed to treat as already laid down for the juice fruits. The forego-ing process is to be gone through with in the case where the extracts are to be kept transparent and clear, as for syrups, cordials and beverages. In cases where the flavorings are to be used for any purpose where transparency or clearness is not desirable, such as for ice-cream, fruit ices and bonbons, then I would use not only the clear fluid but the pulp of the fruit also. I would for these opaque purposes save and utilize everything of the fruit except the skins and seeds; this pulp to be treated as already laid

One peck of green tomatoes, one dozen large onions, one dozen sweet mangoes, two bunch es of celery, four quarts of ripe tomatoes, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one tablespoon-ful cloves, one tablespoonful mace, one teaspoonful cayenne pepper, two pounds sugar, one gallon vinegar, salt to taste, one teaspoonful allspice. Take the green tomatoes, onions and mangoes and chop fine and stand in salt water over night; in the morning drain through a muslin bag, then scald the four quarts of ripe tomatoes, chop and drain through the colander; then chop celery and add the remaining recipe; cook one hour; can hot. This is an excellent recipe and once used will be used again. BLACKBORRY WINE,

Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand for 24 hours, stirring occasionally, then strain off the liquor, and to every gallon add two pounds of sugar. Cork light and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without further labor.

CANNING TOMATOES, A lady writer in Pardy's Fruit Recorder gives the following interesting account of now she succeds with tomatoes: "We have ten acres of fruit of all kinds, and I take a duestion that we can and must keep our old place in the world of commerce, and overcellar to see my tomatoes and peaches, some cellar to see my tomatoes and peaces, some a gear canned last year and some a year ago, not mentioning my other fruit. I will tell you how I can tomatoes, both red and yellow. I pick the apple tomatoes—the smoothest and best shaped and scald and skin them very carefully; take the stem out Restigouche are our brothers and compatriots who speak the same tengue as we do; you left them to come and see us, you have seen old men who were baptized by other missionaries than you, and yet we have been unfortunately deprived of this happiness up to the present. If then the cross be the sacred by reducing the cost of their production scientific smoothest and best shaped and scald and skin them very carefully; take the stem out with a penknife, taking care not to cut the since the purity of the virtues of temperance and providence more steadfastly and continuously than they have heretofore practised them. It is by

run out of what I have peeled to cook, having no seed or pulp, and add a little salt and pour on my whole tomatoes until nearly full; then place them in a kettle of cold water and let them cook till I think they are hot clear through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass two-quart jars, and after the cover

glass jars. Take nice green corn, cut from the cob with a sharp knife—with the back of the knife scrape the cob, so get all the sweetness possible—see that your jars are perfect, no cracks, put in the corn with the small end of your potato masher and pack it in. A quart jar will take twelve or thirteen ordinary ears. When the jar is plump full put on the rubbers, screw on the covers almost perfectly tight. I screw it as tight as I can with the thumb and finger. Put hay or clothes in the bottom of your wash-boiler, lay in the cans corn any way you please—put little cloths in to keep them from hitting each other—fill the boiler as full as you wish,

11. Last term 45 enrolled and an average of over 26. Previous to change the first enrolment used to be 25 and upwards, Reasons cover over with cold water, set it over the fire. When it begins to boil, boil three hours without ceasing. Then take out and with your tightener make as tight as possible immediately. After they are cold tighten again if you can. Put away in a dark, cool place. I keep mine in a dark closet in the cellar. Peas are fine put up in the same

Teachers' Examination Papers—The Normal School-A Change of School Terms. To the Editor of The Sun: --

SIR- I have not any wish to lower the standard of acquirements among our public school teachers, or to do anything that would help in the slightest to flood the province with ignorant or incompetent instructors. That is not let the standard be so maintained, or, when necessary, so raised as to give the very best surety possible that those who manage to se-cure licenses are truly fit for their work, and can do that work in a satisfactory and busiess-like manner. There is now more than an ample supply of teachers for every position of a scholastic kind which falls vacant. But while this is the case, I repeat that it is not only desirable but necessary that the tests applied should be fair and reasonable, so that the really deserving may not be rejected on mere really deserving may not be rejected on more quibbles, or that mere drill in difficult and "catch questions" should be allowed to carry individuals through the ordest, though they individuals through the ordest, though they may be pessessed of far less teaching faculty and far less satisfactory and solid acquirements than some who would be sure to fail. Of course an examiner is always understo

to be a man of common sense, of respectable acquirements and of respectable acquirements with both the theory and practice of teaching, so far, at least, as may concern those who come under his hand. He does not fix the standard, but merely does his best to discover whether or not candito discover whether or not candi-dates come up to that standard which has and practice of catch questions and puzzling conundrums. He does not propound first class question for third class candidates, or vice versa Now, all this is sufficiently self-evident and commonplace, still it sometimes needs to be said, for sad experience shows that all examin ers have not sense, and that a certain amount

of what is called learning is occasionally com patible with absolute folly.

It is in this light that I have been looking over some of the examination papers. In examining the papers set to class second, I find that the history paper contains six questions to be worked in one hour. The demands in the nestions are not so unreasonable in themselves, yet they require an amount of even manual labor, not to speak of brain work, which even a very expert and practised writer would scarcely reel off within an hour and a half or two hours. Here is No. 3:-"Explain the two hours. Here is No. 3:—"Explain the following terms or events in connection with Bitish history:—Heptarchy, the Saxon Chronicle, Magna Charts, Spanish Armada, Thorough, Wars of the Roses, Indian Mutiny." Even the most practised condenser would require to write a page or two of that. Here comes No. 6:—"In what way were the following names specially connected with ollowing names specially connected with British history: - William Wallace, Cardinal Wolsey, Oliver Cromwell, Bacon, Robert Walpole, Duke of Wellington,"
I should like to see what answer, within

reasonable compass, the examiner would give to this question, and what he would regard as fairly entitled to the maximum of marks. A ince history primer, methinks, might be written in connection with each person.

In the second question of the paper in English literature set to class 1, we read the following. ing: "Quote Bassanio's solilequy on outward shows." This with six other questions require ing nearly as much was asked to be written in one hour's time. It would take a good penman to write this "solicquy" in less than fifteen minutes, not taking into consideration the

power of memory required. These are only a few of the papers and their questions. I say nothing of the algebra paper for first class, which has provoked such comment, the practical mathematics and several other papers set to all classes. Some of them were not proper tests. It is all right to make candidates "toe the mark," but let this be done in a fair reasonable and training the candidate of the mark of the candidates. candidates "coe the mark," but let this be done in a fair, reasonable, and straightforward fashion on principles that are generally and well understood, and according to some re-cognized standard which does not vary with any mere whim or presumptuous conceit of in-dividual examiners.

Some changes might be made in the management of our provincial Normal School which would tend to heighten the standard of the noble teaching profession of New Brunswick, At present there are more teachers in the pro-vince than are able to find a school, and as a nsequence there is a great "cutting" in idea. I contend that the session a prices. I contend that the ression at Normal School should be ten months instead of five. Of course pleas may be raised as to the expenses, etc., connected therewith in the care of the student. "Poor therewith in the care of the student. "Poor parents will not be able to support, or rather, provide means, for their children to attend such a lengthy term," some will say. Their children's wants must be attended to at home, and how much greater the cost during their attendance at Normal school? It would be a trifling matter. Poor children did attend when the term was of such a length; and, no doubt, will be able to do so again. Another important change which might be made is the study of more "professional work," whilst the student-teachers are in attendance there, and less of catch questioning and quibbling as is student-teachers are in attendance there, and less of catch questioning and quibbling as is now the case. I affirm that a person in preparing for Normal school should be prepared with all the details in history, etc., before leaving school for that institution. It should leaving school for that institution. It should be a place in which to train teachers and fit them for their duties—to make live practical teachers of them. As it is, many teachers send up pupils without any drill in English litera-ture and other branches, saying, "Oh, you will study all this at the Normal school." In

in many cases sional teachers there are of penning on paper lengthy answers to tions in history, geography, etc.; and many who can who have a vague idea of their duties as a teacher.

Before closing, I would wish to say a few

through; then I seal them. I use nothing but glass two-quart jars, and after the cover has been on about five minutes I take it off so they will settle, letting the gas out. Then I fill up with juice and seal again, and my cans are always full to the cover. A great many have not learned this. You have no idea how nice they look through the glass; they show every vein and rib, and look as if they were put up raw, and when used they are just as if they had been taken from the vines, and if you don't believe me try it this summer. I always keep my fruit in the dark, and it don't fade through the glass.

CANNING CORN.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press gives her recipe for canning oorn, with which she says she has had great success. "Use glass jars. Take nice green corn, cut from the cob with a sharp knife—with the back the says and an average of nearly the same of the changes on the form.

Before closing, I would wish to say a few words in regard to the recent change in the school terms. I consider that the change in the school the interests of our schools that lea

term over 20 enrolled and an average of nearly 15. Previous to the changes on the first of May there would be an enrollment of 15 and

3. Twelve enrolled, and an average of Attendance last term 25 enrolled, and a good general average same as 1 and 2.

4. Sixteen enrolled, and an average of nearly

same as 1, 2 and 3. 5. Twenty-one enrolled, and an average of 16 Last term: enrolled 42; average attend. ance about 25, and some days 36 attendance. Children all small and few berries for them to pick, if kept at home. Derries for them to pick, it kept at nome.

These are only a few schools which I might mention, I could name some with an attend. ance of 4; some more; some less. If the school ance of 4; some more; some less. If the school terms are to remain as they now are, compulsory attendance should be brought to bear. The teachers in session at their educational meetings for 1885 and 1886, passed a unani-

mous resolution condemning this change and praying that it might be brought back to its former base, yet the board of education has only laughed at their requests.

It is one thing to aim at "higher education" and another to hit the main. We heard to be a superficient to the superficie and another to hit the mark. We have had a great many changes of late. What next? Yours, Charlie, of King's Co.

Gloucester Fishing Items, (Cape Ann Advertiser.) Schooner Ocient, from North Bay, Sunday, brought 580 bbls. mackerel, the largest fare this season. Schooner H. B. Griffin arrived the same day from Flemish Gap and Grand Bank, hailing for 320,000 lbs. codfish and 8,000 lbs. salt halibut, the largest bank fare this season. Schooner Anna Wesley, of this port was refused bait at the Magdalen Islands last week. Schooner N. F. Campbell of Harwick was here Saturday; had been on a cruise since May 10 all over the fishing grounds and taken only ten barrels of mackerel.

The Cape Cod shore mackerel first are hauling up; crews discouraged; one vessel, four weeks out, took \$5 bbls; another cruised six weeks and did not have her seine out. A number of Cape Cod vessels have gone to North

Bay. Of 29 vessels at Wellfleet engaged in mackereling this season 6 have hauled up, 17 are in North Bay, and 6 on the New England coast. The value of all fish imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886, as we learn from the American Fish Bureau, was \$3,612,290, against \$4,805,635 for

tention of schooner Rattler of this port at Shelburne, by an armed crew from the Terror, as reported in our last issue. He says it is the most flagrant and unpardonable outrage yet perpetrated upon an American vessel in a friendly port, and if not repudiated by the Canadian government is likely to engender a very bitter feeling.

A small lot of Block Island mackerel sold in

Boston last week at \$23 per barrel. Langsford & Son have sold the schooner Waverly, 49 49 tons, built at Essex in 1853, to parties in St. Johns, Nfld., for \$1,400. Capt. Jewett of the Portland schooner Margaret Smith, says that his vessel was boarded at Malpeque, P.E I, and charged with fishing within the three-mile line with her name covered up and erased from her seine boats. He easily disproved the charge. His vessel, it is claimed, was mistaken for the Molly Adams. clared he would seize the Molly Adams caught.

A Terrible Famine in Iceland.

(Frem the London Daily News.) Capt. Berkley, R. N., has communicated to the Western Morning News, under date of July 23, the particulars of the fearful distress exist-

ing in Iceland, in consequence of the atter fail.

ure of the fishing season. The greatest suffering exists in the couthern districts, which are usually the most productive portions of the island, so much so that the district in which Hofnafjovdr is situated is called the "Gold-bearing land." In 1884 very little fish was caught, in 1885 almost none, and this year the season has closed miserably. year the season has closed miserably. The her-ring and deep sea cod fishings are in the hands of foreigners, the islanders having neither the means nor appliances to avail themselves of those two sources of livelihood.

To make matters worse, the price of dried and salted fish in Spain-their principal market—have greatly deteriorated. The terrible scourge of 'skyrtjar,' or scurvy, has broken out, from the enforced diet of refuse salt fish, without bread or veretables. Women are begging in the streets of Reykjavik with children at their breasts and he with a light control of the streets of Reykjavik with children at their breasts and by their sides; and if this is the state now in their summer weather, what will be their state in winter, where the severity is akin to arctic? Such a state of things has not been known

for forty years. Many families who a few years ago were well cff now have nothing. Very few tourists have visited the island this

The Steamship War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.-The war of rates tetween the steamship lines is still raging without any prospect of an early adjustment. This morning the Red Star line announced a cut to \$15 on outward business. Soon after this was followed by the Rotterdam line. Its rates are outward to Rotterdam \$13, to Lon-

mending that immediate steps be taken to introduce the electric light into the town; also that a committee be appointed to proceed to St. John to examine the different systems of electric lighting adopted in that city, Carleton and Portland and report on the relative merits and cost of each. Messrs. John Fisher and Donald Munroe as such committee are now in St. John in the fulfilment of their missien.

In reply to a letter from the council of the Quebec Board of Trade suggesting that electrical lights should be placed on the whar arrangement of the placed on the whar arrangement of the placed on the war arrangement of the place of August

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And to Visit

[At the req SUN, We linbs the following in Salt Lake c now United S Utah. Mr. D Kings Co., stu and was adm 1873. He a States, where profession. (Salt L

The speech the Pavilion la comment, and the subject up Democrat deci address was d eloquent mann rupted by loud the speaker fir continued for

Mr. Chairma

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assassination ham Young, church, could exultation over called Edmun struck at the pr ed to suppress this territory. the head of the went forth, gir George Q. Can ing upon the and enforced i man in the chi who had not n be forced to vi another wife in country, and t order-could church unless wives than one was passed un been steadily that it was the

As evidence here, I may say