It was, therefore, right that primary education only should be provided for in the Public Schools, for taxation should be as low as possible. There would be no difficulty in the way of any young man fitted for the work, getting an advanced education, but it was a waste of time and money to educate everybody in Botany, Astronomy and other studies which were of no use to the general run of people. The mere dabbling in such things was only mischievous, for they had a tendency to unfit men for the ordinary avocations of our people, and it was a mistake to learn these higher branches unless there was time and opportunity to learn them thoroughly. The poor man's child could not be afforded time to learn them, as he had to go to work at a comparatively early age, and it was therefore unfair that there should be general taxation to support that which could benefit only the few. He was, therefore, in accord with the previous speaker who advocated instruction in practical things, and he was also in favor of as much technical teaching as possible. Mr. Tweedie closed by complimentary reference to the teachers assembled and to the healthy condition of educational matters in the County, expressing, also, the hope that ere long the fine building erected in Chatham by the Highland Society would be open to all the children of the town who were qualified to enter it.

Mr. J. L. Stewart—who was the next speaker called upon—said he could only reiterate the remarks of those who had preceded him on being unprepared to make a speech. He had been invited to do so, and had consented, but his name was down so far on the list that he did not expect it would be necessary for him to say anything. He had lived long enough to see great improvements in the school system of the province and thought the people would never entertain the idea of going back to the old system. His knowledge of it would not encourage him to do so. Much that was no good was taught in the schools, but no branch of education was of any practical service unless it was followed up. If one knew all that was contained in all the school books of the province, it would not be of much benefit to him, but these books opened the road to progress in learning and their usefulness consisted in that. Referring to practical education, he said it was sometimes carried too far, and he illustrated this idea by saying that teachers used to be examined in the State of Maine by the school trustees, and, on one occasion, a teacher was having his qualifications thus tested, and after he had answered the questions put to him in reference to Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, one of the board, an old farmer, looked over his specs. and asked where John Smith's logging camp was located. The teacher didn't know, and, because of his ignorance in that particular, a license was refused him. With regard to our system being too expensive, he said it was a matter of opinion how much we should spend on education. He did not propose to tell the teachers how to teach, for he assumed that, having made their profession a special study, they were much better qualified for it than he could possibly be. He thought too many children failed to comprehend that they do not go to the school merely to pass examinations and give recitations, but that their school education is only for the purpose of enabling them to make their own way on the road to learning. A man who had been to the university of books found that Oxford could teach him nothing new, and, if children are taught how to analyse what they learn in school, to apply it for themselves, to know and feel the meaning of what they read, the purpose of education is accomplished.

Mr. J. M. Palmer, Principal of Chatham Grammar and High School, was next called on by the Chairman, and, on coming forward, explained that he was not on the platform in the capacity of a speaker. It would not be in place for him to criticise what had been said by those who had addressed the meeting, but he wished to correct a misapprehension that might arise from what one of them had said in reference to Education in New Brunswick absorbing more of the public revenue than in any other of the Dominion provinces. That statement had been made elsewhere, but was proved to be erroneous, and he might mention in proof, that the Province of Prince Edward Island devoted forty four per cent of its revenue to education. He opposed the idea that there was too much teaching of the classics in our schools. It must be remembered that the training of the mind was the object in view and he claimed that Latin and Greek were more beneficial for that purpose than any other studies. Such, at least was his experience and that of other High School teachers. It had been found that of classes in English whose studies, on the one hand omitted Latin and Greek, and, on the other, made those languages a part of their work, those which had included these classics in their studies—occupying only the same time for all—were the most successful in results. He taught his classes Latin and Greek because it was best for the cultivation of the mind. He would like, also, to put in a plea for the Normal School, as opposed to another speaker's claim that the teacher of the High School was the best judge of the pupil's capabilities for teaching, and would say that while the High School teacher might be able to form correct judgment of his pupil's capability to imbibe educational knowledge, he was not in a position, from his work and relationship to the system, to judge of the pupil's capability to impart, because that was not the aim or work of the High School. He thanked the audience for the attention given to him and apologised for appearing as a speaker, when he had not intended to do so.

Rev Mr. Waits said he begged to express his full accord with Mr. Palmer's views, and to say that he believed in Latin as a desideratum of English literature. He complimented Mr. Palmer on his position as a teacher and his excellent work therein, and concluded his remarks by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Shirreff for the manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Smith rose to second the motion for a vote of thanks to the chairman, and hoped he would be pardoned for taking occasion, while doing so, to say that it must not be inferred from what he had said that he wished to advocate a return to the former educational system of the province, or to discount the importance of classical education in its proper place. He had, he thought, endeavored to clearly express his belief that the financial circumstances of the province did not warrant a statutory system that went further than to support the elementary or primary branches at the public expense.

The vote of thanks being unanimously carried, the chairman, in making acknowledgement, said he was gratified to see so large and representative an audience manifest such interest in the subject of education as their attention to the different speakers denoted. It encouraged the Board to find that increased popular interest was evinced in the work of the Teachers' Institute and their labors in the county, and was gratifying because it tended to the promotion of the cause of education.

Grayness, baldness, dandruff, and all diseases of the scalp, and falling of the hair can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—The numbers of *The Living Age* for October 13th and 20th contain Shakespeare's Wisdom of Life, Fortnightly Review; Griselda, Temple Bar; Literary Immortality, Contemporary Review; Jean-Francois Millet, Nineteenth Century, Story-Telling in the East, National Review; Sketches in Tenerife, All the Year Round; Working Princes, Cornhill Magazine; Commercial Hydraulics, Spectator: Applied Geography, Contemporary Review; A Chapter on Proposals, conclusion, Temple Bar; "Robert Elsmere," and the Battle of Belief, by W. E. Gladstone, Nineteenth Century; A Great Yorkshire Vicar, Temple Bar; The Place of Music in Culture, National Review; Pages from a Work-Girl's Diary, Nineteenth Century; The President's Address to the British Association, Saturday Review; General Prejevalsky, The Russian Explorer, Morning Post; Piracy and Hidden Treasure, Japan Weekly Mail; The Production of Caviar in Russia, St. James's Gazette; and the usual amount of choice poetry.

The volume began October 1st. Two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

COOK WANTED:—See advt.

HOUSEMAID WANTED:—See advt.

SPECTACLES:—If you want to get perfect vision call upon W. R. Gould, Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician, Chatham, who will suit you to a pair of the genuine B. Laurance spectacles, which are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PERSONAL:—Ernest A. McKay was amongst the Attorneys sworn in at Fredericton on Thursday last. The *Globe* says the examination was a most thorough and creditable one, extending over five days.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED:—Leon Langlois, a brakeman on the Intercolonial Railway, fell between two cars on Thursday near St. Valier Station and was killed. He had been employed on the Railway about eight months.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CLAIM.—By the unanimous decision of the New Brunswick Supreme Court, the Provincial Government will rank as a preferred creditor for the amount of $34,000 which it had on deposit in the Maritime Bank when that institution failed.

REV. ANDREW WILSON of Toronto and Mrs. Wilson are visiting Chatham as the guests of Rev. Neil McKay, Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Wilson being sisters. Mr. Wilson has preached in St. Andrew's, St. John's and St. James' Churches during his visit.

THE N. & W. RAILWAY.—The running of through daily trains between Fredericton and Chatham, on the Northern & Western Railway has been resumed. Freight and passenger business will, therefore, go on as usual.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS will please add to their Newcastle Cards—

C. E. Fish, No. 4
Newcastle Station, " 37
Indiantown, " 38

and to their Chatham Cards—F. W. Russell, Black Brook, No. 38.

DENTISTRY:—Dr. G. J. Sproul has returned from his visit to Baltimore, and is again at his dental rooms, Chatham, ready to render his professional services to all patrons. We are glad to know that he is meeting with excellent success in Chatham. He well deserves it, as his work is first-class and he makes attention to business his chief consideration.

A MASONIC SOCIAL is to be held under the auspices of Northumberland Lodge, Newcastle in the Masonic Hall of that place, on Wednesday evening, 31st inst. Messrs. W. W. McLellan, Master and E. Lee Street, Secretary, are assisted by an efficient committee of members of the Lodge, in making preparations for the event and it is unnecessary to say to those who have attended affairs of this kind, when managed by the Newcastle Masons, that it will not do to miss it.

TEMPLARS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SCOTT ACT:—Renewed efforts are being made in Colchester, N. S., to agitate for a repeal of the Scott Act. Mayor Craig, of Truro, and W. D. Dimock have already delivered addresses in favor of the movement. The templars of Bass River, where the strongest sympathies have been built