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. 12. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1885. NO. 49.

Job Work!

The Monitor office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in this 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 promt 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.

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

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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 practise, 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.

Post Office Box. 450.

NOTICE!

The subscriber having met with a heavy loss by fire, will esteem it a favour for all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

W. A. CRAIG.

SALESMEN WANTED

—FOR THE—

Fonthill Nurseries,

415 Acres. The largest in Canada.

Head office, Toronto, Ont. Branch office Montreal, Que.

We want Agents to sell our Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock. Steady employment at fixed salaries to all willing to work. Men and women can have pleasant and profitable work the year round. Good agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month and expenses. Terms and outfit free. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

J. W. BEALL, 64 Counsel Street, Manager Branch Office.

J. E. LOCKWOOD and DAVID DUNCAN Agents for Annapolis County. 313m

To Loan.

ON first class Real Estate security, $35,000. None but first class security will be taken.

J. G. H. PARKER.

Bridgetown, Dec. 23rd '84.

Wanted Immediately!

A FIRST-CLASS Journeyman Tailor, to whom good pay and steady employment will be given. Apply at once to

A. J. MORRISON,

Merchant Tailor, Middleton, N. S.

Middleton, Feb. 4th, '84. tf

The Dominion Organ and Piano Co.

Has the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion—150x155.

Highest Honors ever Awarded to any Maker in the World.
Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876.
Medal and Diploma at Sydney, Australia, 1877.
Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, 1878.
Highest Awards at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1879-80-81.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

BEST IN THE MARKET.

Correspondence Solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. Address

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY.

BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

OUR

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES.

Recognized to be the BEST FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE IN USE

And the ONLY MACHINE That will KNIT RIBBED and PLAIN WORK Perfectly.

A few of the many articles that can be made on our Family Machine are Undershirts, Drawers, Misses Hosiery, Gloves, Caps, Cuffs, Tidies—all Size can be made any size.

OUR RIBBER IS PERFECTION.

Makes the Pearl Rib-Stitch one-and-one, one-and-two, one-and-three, etc., perfect in elasticity, beautiful in appearance, more durable and perfect than Hand Knitting.

Our Machines make the only perfect seamless full fashioned

HOSIERY IN THE WORLD.

With more stitches in the top than in the ankle. Knits the coarsest Farmer's Yarn, Cotton, Silk, or Thread.

Blind girls can knit and finish one dozen pairs of Socks in one day; and $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 can be easily made in one day.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials from the Blind.

CREELMAN BROS.,

GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Real Estate FOR SALE.

ALL that Property in Bridgetown, situated midway on Queen Street, Bridgetown, occupied by F. C. HARRIS, consisting of a Two Story Dwelling and large Store alongside with Outbuildings; a fine garden; size of lot 180x90. Streets on three sides. As a residence and business stand, this property is second to none in town, and is too well-known to require further description.

Price moderate and terms to suit purchasers. If not sold this property will be let 1st of May next. Apply to

ALBERT MORSE, Solicitor,

41tf Office, Queen St, Bridgetown.

W. H. Fairn,

GENERAL AGENT FOR

MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY

OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Also, Agent for the

"QUEEN" INSURANCE CO.,

of Liverpool and London.

Capital, Two Millions, Stg.

Fire and Life Insurance effected at the cheapest current rates.

ADDRESS:

LAWRENCETOWN, N. S.

Jan. 15th, 1885. 41tf

Chemical Fertilizer Works!

HALIFAX, N. S.

Great Success with our Fertilizers.

Good crops grown on them notwitstanding the wet, cold season where otherwise crops were almost a total failure.

We offer for the seventh season our Celebrated Fertiliser which no farmer can afford to do without.

"CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE,

(The complete Fertilizer.)

GROUND BONE, MEDIUM BONE, BONE MEAL

Best quality. Finest mechanical condition. Fertilizers analyzed by Prof. George Lawson. Send for circular and Price list.

JACK & BELL,

Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

Halifax, Dec 23rd, '84. 6m

APPLES!

APPLES! APPLES!

Charles Donald & Co.,

79, QUEEN ST., LONDON, E. C.,

WILL be glad to correspond with Apple Growers, Merchants and Shippers, with a view, to Autumn and Spring business. They will also give the usual facilities to customers requiring advances. [aug69m]

SAMUEL LEGG,

Watch and Clock Maker,

Opposite

Bridgetown Drug Store

Also Agent for the

HARTFORD LIFE

—AND—

ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.

Of Hartford, Conn.

Bridgetown, July 16, '84.

New Store!

NEW GOODS!

The subscriber has opened a store on Water St., adjoining his dwelling, where he will keep on hand a large quantity of the Best Brands of

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, AND OATMEAL,

which will be sold at low prices for cash.

Also.—A well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

in Sugar, Spices, Salt, Tobaccos, Brooms, Soaps, Raisins and Currants. Canned Goods, Biscuits, Syrups, &c., &c. A quantity of Cow Corn.

A REFRESHMENT TABLE, where lunches can be had at all hours will be found on the premises.

P. NICHOLSON.

Bridgetown, June 19th, 1883.

Celebrated Rubber Bucket CHAIN PUMPS!

ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

Pumps Complete,

or in parts to suit.

FLOUR AND MEAL AT 25 CENTS ADVANCE ON COST.

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO

per N. H. PHINNEY.

J. G. H. PARKER,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CONVEXANCER, and REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Practise in all the Courts. Business promptly attended to.

OFFICE—Fitz Randolph's NEW BUILDING, Bridgetown. 7ly

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.

United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

John Ervin,

Barrister and Attorney at Law,

OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,

503mpd BRIDGETOWN

JOHN L. NIXON,

Margaretville.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Sales attended to promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. 3mos

CARD.

W. M. FORSYTH

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2

Office in

LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN,

Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.

April 2nd, 84. 51tf

50 LOVELY Chrome Cards, with name and a prize, for 10c and this slip.

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy in the Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Soreness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing else can. Sheridan's will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Use one tablespoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00, by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1881!

—to—

CLAYTON & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HALIFAX, - - - - N. S.

Beg to notify the inhabitants of

BRIDGETOWN, and Vicinity

That a Complete Line of

SAMPLES OF CLOTHS,

—FOR—

GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING,

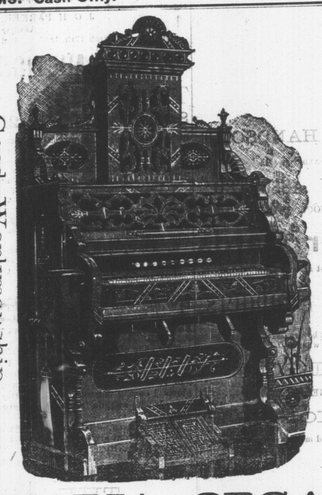
IS ON VIEW AT

J. W. BECKITHW'S - - - - BRIDGETOWN

Where orders will be taken, and Goods delivered at the SAME PRICES as we charge in HALIFAX.

A good fit guaranteed in every instance. All work done promptly on time.

TERMS.—Cash Only.



Good Workmanship. Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,

Warerooms in Reed's Furniture Factory.

BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.

JOHN P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

Poetry.

Looking at Both Sides.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
And broken snatches of happy song
Strengthening her heart and her hands the while;
The good man sits in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

'Good wife,' he just been thinking a bit;
Nothing has gone very well this year.
Money is bound to be hard to get.
Everything's sure to be very dear.
How the cattle are going to feed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is a kind of debit and credit sum
I can't make balance by any rule.'

She turned her round from the baking board
And she faced him there with a cheerful laugh;
'Why, husband, dear, one would really think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff.
And what if wheat is only chaff,
So long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
But—somehow or other we get along.

'Into all lives some rain must fall,
Over all skies the storm must lour,
But when the storm and rain are o'er
The sunshine is sure to be twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a song;
In every need we have found a song;
We have had to bear and had to wait,
But—somehow or other we get along.

'For thirty years we have loved each other
Stood by each other whatever befell;
Six boys have called us 'father' and 'mother,'
And all to them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear;
Are both of us loving and well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And I think how well we have got along.'

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh,
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, 'I do as you tell me, love;
I'll just light up on the other side.'
She left him with his better thought,
And he lit her work with a low, sweet song.
A song she followed me many a year—
'Somehow or other we get along!'

Select Literature.

Education Report for Digby and Annapolis.

BY L. S. MORSE.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the state of the Public Schools in Inspectoral District No 4 for the year ending October, 31st A D, 1884.

The number of Sections in this Inspectoral District is one hundred and seventy-eight, being one number less than number last reported. The decrease occurred in the District of Digby in consequence of the union of Powell and Hibert Sections on Long Island, by order of the Board of Commissioners on petition of the rate-payers. It is expected that the united Section will now be able to maintain an efficient school throughout the year. The rate payers at the last annual meeting voted sufficient funds to provide accomodation suitable to the needs of the sections.

In the matter of apparatus a deficiency exists. Trustees and rate-payers in many Sections are backwards in providing apparatus, which is essential to the successful working of the school. In view of the fact that a large proportion of the funds by which the public schools are maintained is derived from the Government and County grants, it is essential that the Legislature, which originated these grants should provide means by which the best possible results may be derived from such an outlay of public money. An enactment should be passed, whereby Sections could be compelled to provide a certain specified quantity of apparatus. This could be accomplished by empowering the Superintendent of Education, through the Inspectors of Schools, to provide the necessary apparatus in cases in which a deficiency exists, and deduct the cost thereof from the County Grant.

With few exceptions the teachers have done creditable work during the year. As a class, they possess a fair measure of skill and have been tolerably successful. A few appear to possess but little aptitude for imparting instruction; there are others who possess this faculty in a high degree and as a result, have performed work of an eminently creditable character. To mention names might be invidious. A discriminating public soon finds out those who are deserving of praise and patronage. The practice which prevails in some sections of changing teachers every term or year, is much to be regretted. In some instances such a course may prove beneficial to the Section, but it frequently results in sending teachers of acknowledged merit to schools that are suffering from the evil effects of former injudicious methods of instruction or, to schools wherein the pupils, although successfully taught by the previous incumbent, may be materially retarded while forming the acquaintance of the new teacher and his method of procedure.

Another circumstance militating against the success of our school system is the comparatively short period of service of a great majority of the teachers. As soon as the experience and skill necessary for achieving success are obtained, teachers as a rule seek other spheres of labor. We have not to look far in order to obtain a satisfactory reason for this the frequent changes made by Trustees, but more particularly the low salaries which their services command, have a disheartening effect upon teachers, and cause them to seek in other vocations a more adquate reward. Trustees and rate-payers as a rule do not discriminate sufficiently between experience and inexperience, between aptitude in imparting instruction and maintaining discipline, and the lack of those important elements. Teachers of experience and skill are often obliged to compete at too great odds with those having no experience. It cannot be expected that Trustees can long retain the services of the best talent in the profession at the low salaries now paid in most Sections. These remarks have been elicited in consequence of the facts disclosed in Table XI of the Statistics for the year, showing the average annual salaries of teachers in the different grades, but more particularly in the abstract upon which the table is based.

Although the number of applicants obtaining licenses to teach at each yearly examination is comparatively large, yet this number scarcely suffices to fill the places of those leaving the profession. In consequence of this I have been obliged in the interest of the public to recommend the granting of several 'permissive licenses.' The holders of them, with one or two exceptions, have given satisfaction to the Sections where employed, and so far as my inspection would permit me to judge, have discharged their duties as creditably as could reasonably be expected.

The Course of Study has been adopted with satisfactory results in the graded schools of this District. In the mixed schools, however, but few of the teachers have succeeded in adopting it as a whole. Some teachers use it as a guide in the classification of their schools. It is found in many schools that pupils are reading in books a one or two numbers in advance of what their knowledge of the subject demands, and that they have been pushed forward too rapidly in proportion to their acquirements in other branches. When this is the case teachers find difficulty in adopting the classification required by the Course of Study, inasmuch as most parents look with disfavor upon any attempt to put their children back to their proper position. In these cases I have urged upon teachers the necessity of giving much attention to those branches in which pupils are deficient, and by this means gradually bring the classification of their schools up the standard prescribed. It is to be feared, however, that the difficulty mentioned will continue to exist to a greater or less extent, while so large a proportion of the schools are in charge of inexperienced and untrained teachers.

In the matter of studies pursued in the schools it is necessary for me to report that.

Reading, though first in order does not receive that attention in many schools which its importance demands. The amount of time spent upon this branch by teachers and pupils is very considerable—quite as much perhaps, as should be bestowed upon it. The quality of the work done, however, is in some cases quite inferior. Little attention is paid by some teachers to the correct and distinct enunciation of all the sounds contained in the words uttered. Emphasis, and inflections and other essentials to good reading, are not receiving at the hands of the teachers referred to, that attention which should be bestowed upon them. *Words* are read by their pupils, not the *thoughts* which those words are intended to convey. I have always urged upon such teachers the importance of attending to the essentials as soon as pupils begin to learn this branch. If this were attended to, as it should be, there would be no cause to complain of pupils reading books too far advanced for their acquirements. Before passing to another subject, permit me to do justice to a number of the teachers of this District by saying that this important branch receives due attention at their hands, and that the pupils are being trained to a high state of proficiency in the particulars above mentioned.

Spelling is fairly well taught in most schools, although written dictation exercises do not form as important a factor in daily school work as we could wish. There is a tendency on the part of a few teachers to substitute a small dictionary in the place of the prescribed spelling book, a practice of which I have invariably disapproved for obvious reasons.

Writing engages the attention of a large proportion of the the pupils. Beatty's and the Royal Series of Copy Books are in general use, having almost entirely superseded Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Series. A few teachers succeed well in teaching this branch. In many schools the pupils receive but little instruction in regard to the elementary principles which enter into the formation of letters, and are obliged to depend almost solely upon the copy before them.

Arithmetic is taught in a satisfactory manner in a fair proportion of the schools. Some teachers, however, do not ground their pupils sufficiently in the *principle* of science. In these cases I have found no proper classification of pupils, and little or no use made of the black-board.

Geography. I find that a considerable proportion of the teachers have a mania, when using Calkin's advanced text book for beginning at North America. That most interesting attractive and useful part of the work devoted to the 'Earth as a Planet' and to 'Physical Geography,' which deservedly occupies the first and most prominent place in the text, receives much less attention than its importance demands. I have endeavored to impress on the teachers referred to, the necessity of giving these subjects that prominence which the author intended. This subject properly taught demands from pupils considerable thought and not a mere effort of memory, such as is usually required in the attempt to learn names of places and descriptive facts.

Drawing to a greater or less extent is undertaken in most schools. More than half of the pupils registered are reported as having received instruction in this comparatively new department of common school study. As a large majority of the teachers have never received instruction in this branch it cannot be expected that the work done is faultless. During the past two years since the Course of Study has been prescribed, nearly every school in this District has been supplied with a copy of the Manual of Drawing, with the result above indicated.

Grammar. Not one half of the pupils registered are reported as studying this branch. The new text-book now being introduced, will, it is hoped, be the means of materially aiding young teachers in giving the elementry oral instruction, which should precede the use of the text-book.

In regard to the French schools of this District I have but little to say in addition to what was contained in my last report. The progress of the pupils attending these schools is necessarily slower than that made by the pupils attending the English schools. It could not be otherwise, since both languages must be taught. Several of these schools are far too large for one teacher even with the aid of an assistant to manage successfully. I have been urging the necessity of grading the schools but without practical results thus far. It will shortly become my duty, if it is not so already, to lay the matter before the Board of Commissioners, and ask its assistance to aid in attaining the desired object.

The daily attendance at school was a little better than it had been in the past. The percentage of enrolled pupils daily present was 60.4 during the Winter Term, and 60.1 during the Summer Term. The number of children between 6 and fifteen years of age reported not at school in sections having schools, was 1435 for the Winter Term, and 1262 for the Summer Term being nearly two hundred less than the number reported for the previous year. The attendance of pupils, as well as the condition of the schools generally, is better in Annapolis than in Digby County, although there are a few schools in the latter County which are on an equality with the best schools in the former.

"The Act to Secure better Attendance at Public Schools," which had been adopted in some sections, is doubtless the cause of the increased regularity in attendance. The Act, however, is not receiving that attention which was anticipated. At this writing I have received the minutes of the last annual meeting from forty sections only in this District. On examination I find that at thirty-nine of the meetings the resolution in schedule A was not submitted to the voters present, and that in the fortieth instance it was submitted and adopted unanimously. In a few other cases it has come to my knowledge that the Act has been adopted, but as to the exact number of sections in which it is now in force, I am at present unable to report, for the reason above stated. The results above indicated cannot justly be taken as an indication of the unpopularity of the measure, but must be attributed largely to failure of the proper party to submit the same to the jud ment of the rate-payers. I am persuaded that the Act would be adopted in a large majority of the Sections, if properly explained and submitted to the annual meetings. The provisions of this law are so reasonable that they should be made compulsory in all cases.

The County Academies at Annapolis and Digby have been in charge of Mr. Alexander McRae and Mr. W. H. Magee, respectively. As these institutions have been visited and examined by yourself during the year, it is not necessary for me to report specially upon their condition. The attendance from outside sections is no larger than that formerly reported. In view of this it cannot be claimed that these institutions are fulfilling the expectations of those instrumental in their establishment.

The Teachers' Association held its annual meeting at Bridgetown, on the first and second day of May. The attendance was good, and the interest maintained throughout each session. Interesting and creditably prepared papers on the following topics were read, viz.: 'A Theory of School Government,' by Mr. Alonzo Banks; 'Negative Duties of the Teacher in regard to the Health,' by Mr. Lenfear Rugles; 'School Management,' by Mr. W. E. Reade; and 'Construction and Advantages of Time-Tables,' by Mr. W. Lloyd McGregor. An Object Lesson on 'The Oyster' was given by Miss Augusta L. Palfrey to a class of pupils, in a manner which elicited well-merited praise from the teachers present. Mr A. D. Brown also gave 'An Illustrative Lesson' on the combustion of a burning taper, with some original experiments, from notes prepared by Miss Susie Bonnyman (now Mrs. Fellows), who was unable to be present to give the lesson in person on account of illness. The prompt manner in which the various subjects brought before the meetings were discussed, was creditable to all concerned. The presence and active co-operation of the Superintendent of Education was much appreciated. At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Association, some of the educational problems of the day, connected more particularly with the public school system of the Province, was discussed by the learned Superintendent in such a manner as to create a most favorable impression on the minds of his audience.

Among the topics incidentally brought before the Association was that relating to the right of teachers to inflict corporal punishment. This subject was brought up in consequence of the fact, that, within a few years, several cases have occured in which teachers have been summoned into the Magistrates' Courts, and, as was thought, wrongfully fined for inflicting that corporal punishment which they considered necessary and proper for preservation of order and discipline. As a result of these cases, an enormous impression is prevailing in different communities with respect to the teacher's powers in the regard. Inasmuch as the teacher has the power to inflict such punishment within reasonable limits, it was decided by the unanimous voice of the Association that the Legislature be petitioned to provide a tribunal for the cases of this kind, of which the Judge shall be cognizant of the principles of the common law applicable thereto, and more competent to weigh the evidence and mete out justice to the parties concerned than some of the magistrates now holding office.

The subject of increasing the efficiency of the Normal School was also brought forward and urged upon the attention of the Association by Mr. W. H Magee, a graduate of that institution, who argued that too much prominence was now given to the preparation of candidates for the examination, and that, as a consequence the legitimate functions of a normal school—the training of teachers in the art of teaching—could not, under present conditions, receive sufficient attention. A resolution moved by Mr Magee to the effect that the proper authorities be requested to raise the entrance examination of the Normal School, and thereby cause the attention of the teachers in that institution to be given more exclusively to instruction in the art of teaching, and to grant teachers graduating therefrom an extra allowance from the public funds, received the assent of the Association.

The new school Manual lately issued has been mailed to every Board of Trustees, as directed. It will supply a long felt want, inasmuch as some Sections had been for some time without a copy of the law.

The duties of my office have kept me busily employed during the year. In few cases I have been unable to inspect schools, in consequence of there not being opened for the term, or having closed previous to my tour of inspection in their vicinity. During the Summer Term I was obliged to pass by one school, that at Dalhousie East, in consequence of the remoteness of the school house, the bad state of the roads, and the shortness of my disposal. For more detailed information on the subject of inspection you will please turn to my notes of inspection and Monthly reports for the year.

As some dissatisfaction exists among teachers of miscellaneous schools in regard to the seeming discriminations against them with respect to the summer vacation, I would recommend that the privilege now accorded to teachers of graded schools, with the consent of the trustees be made universal. Some Boards of Trustees would gladly grant the extra weeks, and teachers generally would be satisfied.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. MORSE.

DAVID ALLISON, Esq. L. L. D.,

Superintendent of Education.

Islam's Death Struggle.

'In the last days,' said Mohammed, unconciously echoing almost the very words of scripture,' there shall come great trouble and distress, and many wars.' The grim prophecy is now fulfilling itself in the progressive downfall of his empire and the terrific convulsions attending it. This it is which gives such a formidable significance to the Mahdi's present crusade and other Mussulmen out-breaks. All alike are single combats in that world wide battle which is the death struggle of the 110,000,000 souls peopling the Moslem world—*i. e.*, 40,000,000 in British India, 10,000,000 in Central Asia, 6,000,000 in Afghanistan, 8,000,000 in Persia, 5,000,000 in European Turkey, 2,000,000 in Algeria, 1,750,000 in Tunis and Tripoli, and the rest in Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, and Equatorial Africa—fully one-half are already either directly or indirectly under Christian control, and the remainder, dreading a similar fate, are girding themselves for the great conflict upon which hangs the destiny of their race and their religion.

It is a grievous error to suppose, as many do, that these millions have no power of combination. Mohammedanism possesses five secret societies of propagandists as thoroughly organised and disciplined as any Nihilist association. Every pilgrims caravan to Mecca bears with it the emissaries of one or the other of these gloomy brotherhoods, and Mecca itself is and has long been as fully recognized a place of meeting for Mussulman plotters as Paris for conspirators of another kind. These stern apostles preach incessantly that Islam is in danger and that its disciples must rise as one man to defend it, while the formidable 'Darkawi Society' of Morocco—which from its savage zeal and persistant advocacy of the most violent measures, may be held to represent the 'dynamite party' of Mohammedanism—goes so far as to manace openly the Sultan of Turkey and other Mussulman princes who have allowed themselves to be swayed by the influence of the accursed 'Kafirs of Frangistan,' (European unbelievers.) Through the action of this great religious freemasonry—which is still very imperfectly understood by most European statesmen, and pooh hoohed as absolutely mythical by not a few—not one fibre of Islam can be jarred without the shock being felt throughout the whole body. Russia's overthrow of Turkey, France's annexation of Tunis, England's pressure upon Afghanistan, Italy's Red Sea crusade, are texts which these fierce missionaries never fail to improve to the utmost. At this very moment the latest news from the Soudan is being discussed in the rice fields of Bengal, in the bazaars of Cancasar, on the boundless steppes of Central Asia, beneath the clustering palms that overhang the Euphrates, by swarthy, wild-looking men, who mutter with set teeth and flashing eyes that the green standard of the prophet will soon be unfurled once more and the spears of the faithful be red with infidel blood. Islam is indeed doomed to die, but its death struggle will make the whole earth tremble.

—An Upper Province paper called the *Oakville Independent* says:—

"Evidently the promoters of the liquor traffic are becoming pretty thoroughly convinced that, unless some extraordinary means are employed to prevent it, the blow will soon fall which will put an end to their business. They are beginning to see in "the transient wave" a "conquering force" which is determined to put an end to a trade which is utterly regardless of the ruin to the souls and bodies of men and the widespread desolation of domestic happiness which it causes, so long as it can fill its own coffers with gold. The defeats which they have so multiplied and the discussions which have taken place in election contests have so thoroughly exposed the mercenary and irrational arguments by which they have attempted to defend their cause, that they can no longer hope to hoodwink the public into the belief that a traffic, which is followed by such consequences as invariably attend theirs, is defensible upon any grounds, or ought to be tolerated in a country having any adequate regard for the best interests of its people."

STATISTICS OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—England has 65 square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area; Holland 54; Portugal, 20; Denmark, 6.30; France 1.90 Spain, 0.66 square miles— rather less than the area of the Russian Empire, including Siberia and Central Asia; but if the area of the native feudatory states in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles be added, over which England exercises as great control as Russia does over much of the territory under its sway, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,727 miles then the area of the Russian Empire by about 200,000 square miles and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe

—Twelve establishments for the artificial propagation of fish are now in actual operation in the several Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. These are at the present time largely filled with fish eggs, collected at various points throughout Canada during the spawning season of 1884. The Fraser River Hatchery, in British Columbia, was only completed in time to receive the crop of eggs deposited in the fall of 1884; consequently returns of the distribution of fish will be given from the eleven other nurseries that were constructed previous to the season of 1884. The total number of young fish of various kinds hatched and distributed from these eleven fish-breeding institution, in 1884, amounted to 53,143,000, and the total quantity of fish eggs laid down in all the hatcheries during the fall of 1884 was 66,033,000.

The Great Eastern's Troubles.

London, Feb. 21.—The owners of the "Great Eastern" are again in trouble. They leased the vessel for one year to go to New Orleans Exhibition while negotiations were pending for the sale of the vessel to a syndicate for use as a coal hulk. The parties who sought to purchase her claimed that a contract of sale had been made, the price being stated at $50,000, and they brought suit to recover damages for breach of contract. The suit has just been decided in their favor, and the owners are condemned to pay £5,000.

—The cartoons in *Punch* are worthy of the best days of Tenniel. This veteran has the British lion on an eminence, reviewing regiment after regiment of little lions dressed as soldiers marching from colonial plains toward Egypt and bearing the flags of Australia and Canada. The cartoon is called, "March, My Boys." Another cartoon is John Bull in the uniform of an Indian colonel erecting a signboard on the Afghan borders. The sign bears the legend, "Trespassers will be prosecuted." A tartar horde stops to examine the signboard with field glasses.

—An unusual phenomenon occured in Louisville on the morning of Feb. 9th. A sudden gust of wind came from the west and a heavy black cloud overspread the sky. The fog which prevailed at the time increased in density, making the day as dark as night. Gas was lighted in stores and residences. Many people, particularly the colored population, were badly frightened, and concluded that the Judgment-day had arrived. The darkness was followed by a drenching rain, which lasted twenty minutes. Small minnows were scattered profusely in some localities after the heavy cloud burst

—On Cape Cod and in many other districts along the New England coast it is firmly believed that a sick man cannot die until the ebb tide begins to run. Watchers by beds of sickness anxiously note the change of the tides, and if the patient lives until the flood begins to set in again he will live until the next ebb. The most intelligent and best educated people born and brought up on the New England coast are not entirely free from this superstition, and to them there is a weird meaning in the words of Dickens in describing the death of Baskis:—"And it being high water he went out with the tide."

—Those organs of the press which can afford the luxury of representatives in the field are both able and willing to compensate surviving relatives for any loss they may have sustained by the death or disablement of the bread winner at the post of duty. Mr. Cameron was unmarried, but the editor of the London *Standard*, with characteristic generosity, lost no time in delicately notifying his mother at Inverness that she would kept in comfort for the rest of her days.

—A bill will be presented to the N. B. Local Legislature, by a number of business men on the Miramichi asking it to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing and operating a marine slip on the Miramichi River, so that vessels of 1,000 tons burthen can be hauled up and repaired there. The company will have a capital stock of $30,000 about half of which is now subscribed to do a good business in the line of reclaiming vessels.