

Medical.

Vegetine, SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor.

WILL CURE SCROFULA. Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every trace of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has been used successfully in the most difficult cases of Scrofula.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty. Many of our cases are cured by VEGETINE.

Canker. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases. The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of the class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will cure quickly by the gradual use of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas. VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most intractable cases of Erysipelas.

Pimples & Tumors on the Face. Reason should be taken that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and VEGETINE is the great purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood through the use of VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh. For this complaint the only substantial benefit to be obtained through the use of VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to deplete the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, ensuring such to perform the functions devolving upon it.

Piles. VEGETINE has relieved thousands who have been long and in vain suffering with this complaint.

Dyspepsia. If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is a stimulating tonic, which creates a healthy appetite, and a gentle tonic, which restores to the stomach a healthy action.

Female Weakness. VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, and gives information.

General Debility. In this complaint the good effects of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it, as a healthy and invigorating tonic, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

is the best Spring Medicine.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

Prepared by J. C. PRAYER BOOKS.

A varied assortment of ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, just received and on hand.

MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE, WILL BE SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES.

Chatham, June 14, 1881.

Teacher Wanted.

A second class teacher for District No. 6, Douglasfield, parish of Chatham. Apply to John McDermott, Sec. to Trustees.

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of the estate to James Robertson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, JOHN FERGUSON, JAMES FERGUSON, JAMES PARKER, MANAGERS TRUSTEES.

Dorby, 24th May, 1881.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the James Gray, and with the best of material, and at the lowest prices, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN, SHEET-IRON, GAS-FITTING, Granite Ware, Japanned Stamped and Plain.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS, Also, a nice assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves, fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

Shop in rear of Customs House.

A. C. McLEAN, Chatham July 22.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF NOV., at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Customs House, in the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Gloucester, for payment of the debts of the late Philip Gaudin, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the said deceased, that purpose, pursuant to a License obtained from the Superior Court of Probate for the County of Gloucester, the Lands and Premises following, to wit:

All that lot or tract of Land and premises, on which the said Philip Gaudin resided in his lifetime, situate and being in the Parish of Carleton, in said County, bounded in front by the waters of Carleton Harbor, on the East, by the lands of Simile Le Beunier, on the West, by lands owned by the said Philip Gaudin, and on the rear by the rear line of Carleton Great Grant, measuring in width, thirty three yards and containing thirty-three acres more or less.

JOHN JAMES YIBERT, Administrator of the Will annexed.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, OCTOBER 20, 1881.

The Liverpool Timber Trade.

In their trade circular of 1st inst., Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liverpool, say:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 46 vessels, 29,648 tons, against 78 vessels, 50,000 tons during the corresponding month last year.

Business during the month has been very active; there has been a small import, and the consumption has been correspondingly small, as is invariably the case when there is little landing.

Stocks generally are ample, Baltic Fir and Spruce Deals being almost the only exceptions, and these are unusually light.

CANADIAN WOODS.

OF FINE TIMBER the import has been chiefly Wainey Board, the stock which is rather large; for both this and Square Pine no corresponding advance in price can be obtained at present to that ruling at Quebec; therefore holders are inclined to firm.

Hard Pine: Sales have been quite nominal.

OAK: The consumption has been rather small, but prices have been selling at very low prices.

ELM AND ASH have been in fair demand, and prices are unchanged.

PIPE AND PUNCHON STAVES are more inquired for, and prices are advancing.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA STAVES AND PILES.

Notwithstanding the light import and very light stock the demand during the month has been very languid, and the price has not shown any improvement in value; there is still a great want of confidence on the part of buyers, consequent upon the delay in the building trade in the manufacturing districts around; therefore it is hoped the imports will still continue to be moderate.

PIPE DEALS: The demand is limited, and prices are low.

BRICKS: Meetings with ready sale on arrival, and prices are well maintained.

The tables showing the supply, consumption, etc., of wood goods are very full the following being some of the items of supply from 28th January to 1st October, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Stock, Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

Some of the items of consumption for the period from 1st February to 1st October, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of 1880 are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Stock, Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

It may be said that the business of the year, so far, has fallen far short of the expectations entertained early in the season, and that the trade on both sides of the Atlantic. Last year, when prices recovered somewhat from the very low figures that had been ruling during the period of stagnation, the trade became too sanguine and many even anticipated something like the booming rates of eight or ten years ago.

Buyers on the other side, too, were misled by reports of very heavy operations in the woods going from unreliable quarters both in Quebec and New Brunswick, which tended to prevent very large purchases being made in advance.

Considering the light consumption, as shown in the above table, it is fortunate that the production here was not excessive. What the prospects of the future are it is not easy to forecast in view of the disappointments of the past and the uncertainties of the future, complicated as they are by the disturbed condition of the Mother Country, owing to the troubles in Ireland. It is probable however, that prices will not fall, because the importing season is nearly closed and freights and insurance are higher than they have ruled during the former part of the season.

A Timely Letter.

The Archbishop of Quebec publishes the following letter from the Cardinal Prefect at Rome in several papers in that Province. It is timely in view of the degraded use which the Conservatives there are constantly endeavoring to make of the Church to aid their party. The Holy See makes it not with their sympathy is not with those who condemn the Liberal-Reform Party, by endeavoring to refund its name with that applied to a class of religious or irreligious tenets contrary to the Catholic faith and practice.

The letter also condemns undue interference in political matters by which the interests of the Church are sometimes injured by those to whom they are committed. The following is the letter of the Cardinal Prefect:—

To Monsignor Alexandre Tachereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord: It has come to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, that in your Province certain members of the clergy and of the body of seculars continue to intermeddle in political questions by making use either of the pulpits or of the public newspapers or other publications.

It is equally to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation that a certain suffragan of your Grace is actually trying to have recourse to Parliament with the object of having the election Laws relative to the so-called "undue influence" modified.

Now, concerning the first point, I hasten to call your Grace's attention to the instructions which the Supreme Congregation have already issued in the year 1876. It must be made understood by the suffragan that the Holy See recognizes the extreme gravity of the facts reported by them, and that particularly it is to be deplored the damage being suffered as regards the authority of the clergy and their own holy ministry. Therefore, in order to repair such great evil, it becomes necessary to extirpate the root.

Now the cause of so great inconveniences is to be found in the divisions existing between those bishops themselves in political as well as on other questions which are to be resolved in Canada. In order, therefore, to put an end to such regrettable dissensions, it will be necessary that those bishops, in concert with Monsignor of the Apostolic Delegate to be sent to Canada, agree and determine on a uniform line of

conduct to be followed by us and each of them with regard to political parties. Another cause for the same inconvenience is found in the excessive interference of the clergy in political affairs without consideration for pastoral prudence. To remedy properly this excess of zeal, it is necessary to recall to these bishops what was recommended to them by the Supreme Congregation on the 29th of July, 1876, to wit: That on the occasion of political elections they must conform themselves in their advice to election to what was decreed by the Provincial Council of 1868. It must be understood that the Church, in its political action, is not to be understood to indicate each and every one of the political parties which by accident are called into existence, but to indicate the principles of the Catholic faith, and not to any political party whatever. And, in consequence, those do wrong who, without other foundation, declare condemned by the Church one of the political parties in Canada, namely, the party called Reform, a party heretofore warmly supported even by some Bishops. Finally, concerning the principal object of the doubts referred to, namely, what steps are to be taken relating to Catholics, who are elected to civil offices, the Holy See has subject a general rule for the bishops, and it will, therefore, rest with whomsoever the civil courts elect, who has applied; therefore, let the bishops take the necessary measures to guard the honor of the Church, taking care above all to prevent as much as possible the necessity of ecclesiastical penances being obliged to apply to the clergy. The same rule should be asked to observe the greatest reserve in regard to political affairs, especially where there is danger of the clergy being already prejudiced and irritated against the clergy by the pretext of undue influence in political elections.

Conformably to these instructions, Your Grace should know that the bishops, as your suffragans, to the clergy and to all whom it may concern, that it is the intention of the Holy Father and the Sacred Roman See to be vigilant in the enforcement of the precepts of the Holy Office being vigorously observed. In relation to the ground point Your Grace will notify your suffragans that each of the individual precepts is to be observed with care and that no one is to be admitted to the pulpit in the press, the question of the modification of the law concerning said undue influence should be discussed in the building trade in the manufacturing districts around; therefore it is hoped the imports will still continue to be moderate.

PEACE DEALS: The demand is limited, and prices are low.

BRICKS: Meetings with ready sale on arrival, and prices are well maintained.

The tables showing the supply, consumption, etc., of wood goods are very full the following being some of the items of supply from 28th January to 1st October, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Stock, Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

Some of the items of consumption for the period from 1st February to 1st October, 1881, compared with the corresponding period of 1880 are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Stock, Quebec Pine, St. John Pine, etc.

It may be said that the business of the year, so far, has fallen far short of the expectations entertained early in the season, and that the trade on both sides of the Atlantic. Last year, when prices recovered somewhat from the very low figures that had been ruling during the period of stagnation, the trade became too sanguine and many even anticipated something like the booming rates of eight or ten years ago.

Buyers on the other side, too, were misled by reports of very heavy operations in the woods going from unreliable quarters both in Quebec and New Brunswick, which tended to prevent very large purchases being made in advance.

Considering the light consumption, as shown in the above table, it is fortunate that the production here was not excessive. What the prospects of the future are it is not easy to forecast in view of the disappointments of the past and the uncertainties of the future, complicated as they are by the disturbed condition of the Mother Country, owing to the troubles in Ireland. It is probable however, that prices will not fall, because the importing season is nearly closed and freights and insurance are higher than they have ruled during the former part of the season.

A Timely Letter.

The Archbishop of Quebec publishes the following letter from the Cardinal Prefect at Rome in several papers in that Province. It is timely in view of the degraded use which the Conservatives there are constantly endeavoring to make of the Church to aid their party. The Holy See makes it not with their sympathy is not with those who condemn the Liberal-Reform Party, by endeavoring to refund its name with that applied to a class of religious or irreligious tenets contrary to the Catholic faith and practice.

The letter also condemns undue interference in political matters by which the interests of the Church are sometimes injured by those to whom they are committed. The following is the letter of the Cardinal Prefect:—

To Monsignor Alexandre Tachereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord: It has come to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, that in your Province certain members of the clergy and of the body of seculars continue to intermeddle in political questions by making use either of the pulpits or of the public newspapers or other publications.

It is equally to the knowledge of the Sacred Congregation that a certain suffragan of your Grace is actually trying to have recourse to Parliament with the object of having the election Laws relative to the so-called "undue influence" modified.

Now, concerning the first point, I hasten to call your Grace's attention to the instructions which the Supreme Congregation have already issued in the year 1876. It must be made understood by the suffragan that the Holy See recognizes the extreme gravity of the facts reported by them, and that particularly it is to be deplored the damage being suffered as regards the authority of the clergy and their own holy ministry. Therefore, in order to repair such great evil, it becomes necessary to extirpate the root.

Now the cause of so great inconveniences is to be found in the divisions existing between those bishops themselves in political as well as on other questions which are to be resolved in Canada. In order, therefore, to put an end to such regrettable dissensions, it will be necessary that those bishops, in concert with Monsignor of the Apostolic Delegate to be sent to Canada, agree and determine on a uniform line of

thoughts already vorded by a master hand to one immortal form, with which to tamper is profanity. To labour with elaborate care to render into elegant prose some lines from Shakespeare or Shelley, is a little, a funny proceeding. The mistake is to grasp the idea except through the medium of that process will lose little by remaining unenlightened.

After some discussion of Mr. Roberts' remarks, Mr. Hutchison read a paper on Sight Singing or Practical Music for Schools. Mr. Hutchison stated that in the selection of this subject he was influenced by a promise made at last Annual Meeting. It was sufficient for his present purpose that Music occupies a place in courses of instruction generally, and that teachers are required to conform to their requirements. He observed that to a person possessed of a musical voice and moderate musical aptitude this exercise, in the Primary Departments presents few difficulties. But even then a knowledge of "sight singing" would materially assist in making selections for the class as well as afford considerable pleasure to the teacher in conducting the singing exercises.

Since singing is a part of our curriculum teachers should, as far as circumstances will permit, qualify themselves for its satisfactory discharge. He thought that all who gave instructions in the practice of singing should be able to apply the "look and sing" method to the notes of a simple melody.

He observed that in the study of tunes, the first thing to be understood is that in every tune there is a certain sound which governs all the other notes of that tune. A tune may be sung in a higher or lower pitch, but the relation between the notes and the governing tone or note is unaltered. He illustrated this principle by the voice and on the organ in different keys or pitches of the tonic.

He showed that the seven notes (the 8th being a repetition of the first) may easily be acquired, and developed them in their natural connection, preferring syllables to figures. He dwelt at considerable length on the mental effect of notes to key relation, and gave illustrations vocally and on the organ which was played by Miss G. Thomson of Newcastle. He held that the mental effect of notes in key relation is a valuable aid in acquiring the modulator or alphabet of tone.

ALPHABET OF TUNE. In key relation. Doh—Strong or firm tone—higher replicate. So—Sensitive or piercing tone. Loh—The weeping or sorrowful tone. Soh—Grand or clear tone. Soh—Sweet or calm tone. Moh—Steady or calm tone. Hah—Hopeful or roving tone. Tah—Strong or firm tone.

He held that after a knowledge of the modulator or alphabet of tone, was acquired simple melody in the old or established notation should form the basis of future instruction. He noticed that to teach the subject in this manner it is necessary that the teacher should know it.

Mr. Stewart asked if the pitch of the Doh alters the mental effect of tunes in key relation.

Mr. H. answered that a slight difference in the pitch of the Doh, but not so much as to affect the general principle. Meeting then adjourned.

THIRD SESSION, 7.30 P. M. Philip Cox, Esq., Inspector, delivered a lecture on Educational matters. The Vice-President occupied the chair. The Chairman said that it was provided by law that a lecture on Educational Matters should be given in connection with the proceedings of the Teachers' Institute. The lecturer on the present occasion was a gentleman whose official position and qualifications qualify him to deliver the duty. He then introduced Mr. Cox, Inspector of District No. 1.

The lecturer dwelt on the duty incumbent on all to educate to the highest degree the youth of this Province in order to compete with the subjects of other Governments. He referred at length to the Educational Policy of the Government to render the establishment of schools permanent and their support secure. He gave an elaborate exposition of Reg. 41, relative to School Inspection, &c. He dwelt on drawing as a branch of instruction in our Public Schools. Botany should also have its place in our curriculum. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Cox, the Chairman regretting that the audience was not larger.

Friday, Oct. 7. FOURTH SESSION—9 A. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School Discipline. Mr. Moir said—Students of inanimate nature admire the wonderful and exquisite harmony which they everywhere observe; but the student of human nature, particularly child nature, generally observes that with a degree of harmony, margin, hope, love, sinuses, shape, petiole, color and surface. He would pursue the same method with the Stem Roots, &c. At the conclusion of Mr. Stewart's paper, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2.30 P. M. The subject "How to teach Canadian History" was introduced by Miss Williston, who thought it was most expeditiously taught by introducing first her pupils into a short story, and then giving them the paragraphs she had made familiar with as lessons, to study at home that evening, and making them reproduce the substance of their lesson in a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. James McIntosh would divide it into convenient parts, let, taking a bird's eye view of the whole, then the period of discovery as in the book, but after that would take it up by topics, i. e., take up a short paragraph on their slates next day.

Mr. Wathen followed upon the same lines, enlarging the stock of illustrations with new ones of his own, and dwelling upon the circumstance that he found this study to be one in which the pupils took a lively interest. He thought that those who asserted it to be difficult to teach had ill considered the subject.

The discussion was interesting and well sustained, many of the ladies taking part in it.

Mr. Moir then read a thoughtful and carefully written paper on School