

SCHOOL TEACHERS

In Attendance at the Annual Teachers' Institute in Woodstock, Dec. 17th and 18th, 1903. Interesting Papers read on "Gardening and Nature Study," "Manual Training" and "English Literature in Our Schools."

The Carleton County Teachers' Institute opened in the opera house last Thursday morning, with the President Mr. I. N. Draper in the chair.

- The following teachers were present:—
 F B Meagher, Inspector.
 G H Harrison, Woodstock.
 Isaac Draper, Woodstock.
 I Blunche Loggie, Woodstock.
 H Burton Ebbett, Wicklow and Wilmot.
 Augusta A Mahood, Peel.
 M Irene Campbell, Richmond.
 Hattie L Shea, Northampton.
 Mabelle C Sherwood, Richmond.
 V Pearl Alexander, Woodstock.
 Jennie A Helm, Mill, Richmond.
 Mary J Milmo, Woodstock.
 John M Keefe, Southampton, York Co.
 Hulda E Miller,
 Mabel A Estabrooks, Wicklow.
 Elizabeth J Cupples, Woodstock.
 Clara G Turner, Peel.
 Maude Hartley, Kent.
 Miss A P Comben, Woodstock.
 Myrtle A Marmon,
 Grace A Peters, Simonds.
 Inez Bradley, Brighton.
 Bertie E Faulkner, Brighton.
 Marjorie F Mair, Simonds.
 A Gertrude O'Brien, Woodstock.
 D Eva Kennedy, Brighton.
 Lizzie M Holmes, Wicklow.
 Marion J Estley, Wicklow.
 Jennie C Allingham, Wicklow.
 Mary B Page, Wilmot.
 Abram M Cronkite, Kent and Peel.
 Clarence Shannon, Wicklow.
 Murray H Mannel, Richmond.
 Nellie Harper, Richmond.
 Jennie M Squires, Kent.
 Katie M Jameson, Wicklow.
 E Maude McAdam, Woodstock.
 Beula M Shaw, Northampton.
 Marion R Tompkins, Wicklow.
 Leota L Monteith, Northampton.
 Julia Neal, Woodstock.
 Annie Josephine McKeen, Woodstock.
 Percy R Hayward, Peel.
 Jennie C Somerville, Aberdeen and Kent.
 Laura M Burpee, Woodstock.
 Jennie L Cronkite, Northampton.
 Ivy Dow, Woodstock.
 Pauline D Balloch, Wicklow and Wilmot.
 John E Page, Brighton.
 Frances Peters, Woodstock.
 Lucy A Marsten, Canterbury.
 Lena B McLeod, Wilmot.
 Bessie M Harold, Wilmot.
 Annie J McLean, Kent.
 M Ethel Bourne, Woodstock.
 Minnie S Carman, Woodstock.
 Bina London, Brighton.
 Alice Williams, Wakefield.
 Clair W Robinson, Wakefield.
 Myrtle I Fowler, Wicklow.
 Tella M Tompkins, Brighton.
 Bessie E Kearney, Wakefield.
 Helena Mulherrin, Woodstock.
 Annie J Ives, Brighton.
 Luella A True, Wilmot and Simonds.
 Mrs Sandy Shaw, Wakefield.
 Annie M Kinney, Wakefield.
 Lena M Kinney, Richmond.
 M May Howe, Woodstock.
 Maggie McLeod, Wilmot.
 Bessie W Carvell, Wakefield.
 Eva Gallagher, Northampton.
 Verna L Perkins, Northampton.
 Eva S Jacques, Wilmot and Wicklow.
 Alfred H Schriver, Canterbury.
 Annie E Turney, Wilmot.
 Mabel Shaw, Wakefield.
 Mrs. Frank Ryan, Northampton.
 Ruel E McClintock, Woodstock.
 Aaron Perry, Woodstock.

At the first session a paper on "Measures and Multiples" was read by Mr. Murray H. Manuel and an interesting discussion opened by Inspector Meagher followed.

At the afternoon session Aaron Perry, M. A., read a paper on "English Literature in Our Schools," which was discussed by Messrs John E. Page, B. A., John Brittain, Instructor in Science, and Inspector Meagher. This paper will be published in THE DISPATCH.

Mr. John Brittain in addressing the Institute on Nature Study spoke somewhat as follows:

The demand for nature study in the schools has arisen from the conviction of many thoughtful men that the natural environment of the child should play a greater part in his school education than has heretofore been allowed. In the schools of the past, when the child entered the door, he shut out the natural world from his life, with the exception, perhaps, of an occasional glimpse. He must exercise his powers almost exclusively in interpreting the symbols and solving the problems found in books. He was not encouraged nor permitted to go directly to nature to seek out and solve the problems to be found there by every child as well as by every man.

It is the aim of the nature study movement to correct this one-sided system of education by a conscious and definite attempt to use the natural surroundings of the child as a means of training and culture.

In this view, nature study lays a basis for the appreciation of literature, art, and handicrafts, as well as of science. The teacher directs the child not merely to the facts of nature and the reign of law and order there, but to its beauties, its wonders, and its relations to human life and health.

We need nature study to stir the hearts of country boys and girls with a love for country scenes—for trees and flowers and birds

and streams and open skies, and to awaken in the hearts of city children a longing for rural pleasures and a capacity for rural enjoyment—that the time may be hastened when cities will spread out over the country with a garden and a few trees around the cottage of every artisan, and the young men and women of the country will find it in their hearts to plant shrubs and sheltering trees, flowering plants and ferns about our thousands of bare and exposed farm houses and country homes.

It is not intended that nature study shall displace the older studies of the school, but that it will provide a natural basis for them and infuse new life into them. A thorough first-hand acquaintance with the fauna and the flora, the natural features and products of the districts, of its local history and government will furnish a natural basis for the study of the geography and history in outline of the whole dominion, of the empire, and of the world. Children are now frequently asked to memorize facts about the physical features, the vegetables, minerals, animals, etc., of foreign lands, and while they may succeed in this the words represent no mental picture or at most a very vague one. To lay a good foundation for history and geography by the natural method would delay the formal book study for some time, but would I am sure impart fresh interest of these subjects so that much more could be done in the same time and with more lasting results.

Nature study can also furnish a great variety of useful and thought-provoking problems in arithmetic, mensuration, and geometry, and affords a concrete basis for advanced mathematical studies. How often we find young people in the higher grades who have no clear idea of the distinction between a linear inch, a square inch, and a cubic inch. If you give them the dimensions of a rectangular solid they would probably multiply the numbers denoting the length, breadth and height together to find the solid contents, but would be quite unable to explain why they do this, and would probably at your suggestion try to find the volume of a cylinder in the same way. The reason is plain. Had these conceptions of magnitude been taught at first by actual individual examination and study of the concrete forms, they would still have been perfectly clear. How much more fruitful of intellectual and practical results would be the study from actual experiment of the amount of air inhaled by the pupil at one breath and the time required for the school to inhale or exhale the amount of air in the school room, with the related hygienic questions, than such puzzles as are given in the arithmetics about the hands of a clock passing and many others which are equally remote from human interest. Of course, much drill will be needed, in the lower grades, in the simple operations of arithmetic in order to establish the habit of accuracy and secure a fair degree of rapidity.

The natural objects used in nature lessons supply the best material for drawing lessons, and if wisely used for freehand work would make this subject much more popular and useful.

Nature study lessons and excursions too, furnish excellent topics for school compositions, and offer a precious opportunity for arousing a taste for good literature. I firmly believe that one of the chief causes of the failure of teachers, even specialists in literature, to awaken in their pupils a taste for the best literature is because they go first to the book instead of to nature where our great poets found their chief source of inspiration.

The beautiful word pictures of our great writers, especially the poets of the last century—Scott, Burns, Wordsworth, Tennyson, for instance—can only be fully appreciated by those who have been such close observers that they are familiar with not only the great scenic aspects of nature but have made the acquaintance of all the common birds, trees, and flowering plants.

Nature study, properly conducted, establishes habits of close observation and of tracing cause and effect which will be of great practical advantage to all in the ordinary affairs of life, and be invaluable to those who afterward engage in scientific pursuits and in professions based on scientific knowledge, as medicine and engineering. But best of all, it will arouse a sympathy with nature and an appreciation of all her forms and phases, which will enrich the intellectual and emotional life of every child. I am expected to say something about school-gardening but as I have had no personal experience in that line yet, it will be safe for me to say but little. By the aid of the Macdonald Rural Schools Fund 5 school gardens have been established in this part of the province. Operations will begin in the spring. The gardens will be used to aid the nature study work. Through them the children will be taught the habits of growth and mode of cultivating the common garden and field plants, and learn something about the principles of plant culture. Some of the space will be allotted to ornamental plants, and the adjoining school grounds will be adorned with trees and shrubs.

Mr. D. W. Hamilton, principal and teacher of science, in the new central school now being built at Kingston, N. B., opened the discussion on Mr. Brittain's paper, and gave

some interesting experience of his own in gardening at the Agricultural College at Guelph.

Partners in a Continent.

Canadian progress has recently begun to keep step with that of the United States, the southern partner in the ownership of a continent. The Dominion has about one-fourteenth the population of this country. About eighty thousand immigrants settled there during the fiscal year recently closed, or one-tenth as many as came to the United States.

The smaller number means more to our northern neighbor than the larger one does to the United States, for the immigrants to Canada are occupying practically new country and blazing the way—if one may use the figure of the forest in writing of a treeless region—for the thousands who are to come after them to make the prairies of the north blossom as the plantations of the south.

The new population is settling in the wheat-growing and cattle-raising regions, where land is cheap and plentiful enough to supply adjoining farms for the sons of the largest family in Europe or America. Between five and ten million acres of land have been sold by private companies within the past three years, and many hundred thousand acres more have been disposed of by the government under the homestead laws.

The effect of the influx of population is shown in the crop reports. The farmers of Manitoba produced more than fifty million bushels of wheat in 1901, whereas the yield of the province ten years before was only twenty-three million bushels. The increase in the wheat production of the Dominion, from sixty-one million bushels to eighty-five millions, is due to the growth of this province. American farmers need not fear the competition of Canadian wheat. There will be a market for all that can be raised. American producers of all kinds ought rather to feel an interest in the development of the resources of this continent, the Canadian half of it as well as the American.—Youth's Companion.

From the Hickory Ridge Missourian.

Uncle Lafe Pillsbury is on the sick list. Morg Petibone was a Hawville visitor yesterday.

There is a good deal of hog cholera in our midst. Clint Washbaugh is trying for an increase in his pension.

Rev. Hathaway has our thanks for a great big yellow pumpkin.

Uncle Hod Arkwright paid us a dollar on subscription last Thursday.

Clay Honeyuckle won the drinks on the Bob Fitzsimmons fight. He took too many of them afterward, and had to pay Squire Baxter \$3 and costs.

Jim Eckroyd and Lyme King had a fist fight on the public square last Saturday. Jim called Lyme a liar, and Lyme belted him one on the snoot. Better let him alone next time, Jim.

We see that Bill Bryan is electioneering over in England. That is about his size. He's getting to be mighty small potatoes in this country. Bill Bryan couldn't get our vote again if he was runing for dog-peddler. We know when we've had enough of a man.

Old Spike Thunderbush is telling around that he knocked us out of four subscribers in the McKinstry neighborhood. If they're all like him we don't want them. Old Spike Thunderbush has been owing us on subscription for eight years. We'll forgive him the debt if he'll wash his face some day and try to look like a decent man, or we'll make a present of the account to anybody that will stick his head under the town pump and wash his face for him. There ain't nothing mean about us.

A chap that talks of starting another paper in this town was here last week, kind of feeling around to see how the land lays. If he wants to come here and starve to death let him come. We can live on nothing a year and board ourself. That's what we've been doing since 1893. We'll try and make it interesting for him. But he needn't start a new paper. We'll sell him the Missourian for \$575, and throw in all the unpaid bills, and we'll go back to making brooms. We're ready to do the fair thing by anybody that means business, but no man can come to this town and run us out, not by a dog-goned sight.

King Edward's Liberality in Religious Matters.

King Edward has again given evidence of his breadth of mind in religious matters by building a chapel on his Sandringham estates in Norfolk for the use of the Primitive Methodists of the district, who have hitherto been obliged to worship in a rough temporary structure, erected in a field. This has led to an outcry in the Church of England press, which insists that the King in building chapels for Methodists worship is violating his obligation as head of the Church of England, which he has sworn to maintain. He will probably, however, pay as little attention to these protests as did the late Queen Victoria when she was assailed by the same newspapers for building the Presbyterian parish at Crathie, near Balmoral. Lord Curzon, in his official capacity as Viceroy, that

is to say, the representative of the King in India, has gone still further, having liberally subscribed to the restoration of several famous mosques used for Mohammedan worship.

The Introduction of Wall Shelves.

Shelves built against the wall contribute largely to the interests of a room. The mantel shelf answers the purpose in the formal rooms of the house, and it is usually practicable to introduce shelves of some kind in every room. The dining room especially calls for a shelf, the ornamental plate shelf, so-called, being used for china, pieces of pottery, copper or plaster. Useful suggestions for the introduction and arrangement of shelves in the various rooms of the house are given in an article by Alice M. Kellogg in the Delinicator for January. The illustrations are also a powerful aid in the solution of this problem in house-furnishing.

The Charge Sustained.

The householder was duly sworn. "You charge this man with being insane," said the court; "on what do you base the charge?"

"Well, your Honor," said the witness, vainly trying to choke down his emotion, "this man is a plumber. My pipes were out of fix. I sent for him. He fixed 'em in fifteen minutes. When I asked for his bill he said that was all right, because it didn't take him long and he had another job in my neighborhood, anyhow?"

"A hopeless case!" exclaimed his Honor, as he signed the commitment.—[Baltimore News.

A Yorkshire socialist, who was once explaining to a friend the principles of socialism, remarked that all possessions should be shared equally. "If you had two horses," said the friend, "would you give me one?" "Of course," replied the socialist. "And if you had two cows, would you do the same?" "Of course I should." "Well, supposing, now," said the friend, slowly, "you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?" "Eh! tha's gettin' ower near home," said the other, shyly; "tha's gonna live got two pigs."

"That fellow," said Alfred Henry Lewis, the other day, when a certain well-known Tammany man was mentioned, "puts up a good bluff, but there is nothing in him. Open the front door and you are in his back yard."

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Notice of Sale.

To Gilbert S. Kitchen of the Parish of Wakefield in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick and Annie M. Kitchen his wife, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns:—

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of Power of Sale contained in two certain Indentures of Mortgage bearing date respectively the third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine and the fourteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and recorded in Carleton County records respectively in book K. number three of records on pages 183, 184 and 185 and in book P. number three of records on pages 9, 10 and 11 and made between the said Gilbert S. Kitchen and Annie M. Kitchen of the one part and Chas. Good late of the said Parish of Wakefield now deceased of the other part there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured thereby default having been made in the payment thereof be sold at Public Auction in front of the law office of Charles Comben on Main street in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton on MONDAY the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER next at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon the lands and premises described in the said Indentures of Mortgage as follows:—
 All that lot, piece and parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Wakefield in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick known and distinguished as that part of the north half of lot number five granted to Rufus Estarooks in the fourth tier or range of lots in the Parish of Wakefield aforesaid and bounded as follows:—
 Commencing at the southern corner of said lot number five and on the division line between said lot number five and lot number four granted to E. Estabrooks, thence east along said division line sixty-six rods to land owned by William Kitchen, thence northerly forty-one and a half rods, thence east to the line between the third and fourth tier or range of lots, thence northerly along the said line between the third and fourth tier or range of lots forty-one and a half rods or the remainder of said lot, thence west along the division line of said lot number five and number six to the west or rear end of said lot number five, thence southerly along the line between the fourth and fifth tier or range of lots to the place of beginning containing one hundred and four acres more or less and being same land deeded to said Gilbert S. Kitchen by Henry Kitchen by deed dated the fourth day of April, A. D., 1879, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.
 Dated this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1903.

HELEN M. GOOD, Administratrix of the estate of Charles Good, deceased.
 CHARLES COMBEN, Solicitor for said administratrix.

THE HORSE MARKET

Demands Sound Horses Only. Lame horses sell at less than half their actual value and are neither desirable for use or sale. The remedy is in one bottle. A few bottles of



will work a permanent cure for Spavins, Ring-bones, Splints, Curbs, etc., and all forms of Lameness. It cures thousands of cases annually. Such endorsements as to its efficacy are a guarantee of merit.
 Cured two Bone Spavins of Ten Years' Standing.
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 "I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a horse that had two Bone Spavins, and it removed them entirely. These spavins had been on him from birth, and were of ten years' standing. I now have a case of a mare that was cured by a dose through a lidge, and am going to give a complete treatment with your Spavin Cure. Please send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases. Yours very truly, CLARK G. FORT.
 Price \$1.50 per bottle. As a stimulant for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, and 'A Treatise on the Horse.'
 Write for a free address.
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FOR SALE.

A grist mill, carpenter's work shop adjoining, house, two barns, hog house and three acres of land, at Northampton, seven miles below Woodstock, on the east side of the river, situated about two rods from the highway road and about six rods from the river. Apply on premises to HUGH GIBSON, Northampton. Aug. 19-11.

Canadian Pacific Railway

In effect October 11th, 1903.

DEPARTURES—Atlantic Standard Time. (QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.45 A MIXED—Week days—for Houlton, McAdams, St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Fredericton, Saint John and East Bangor. Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper car McAdam to Halifax. Dining car McAdam to Truro.

9.05 A MIXED—Week days—for Aroostook, M. Jct. and intermediate points.

11.28 A EXPRESS—Week days—for Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North. River du Loup and Quebec.

12.30 P MIXED—Week Days—for Fredericton, M. Jct. etc. via Gibson Branch.

2.20 P MIXED—Week days—for Perth, M. Plaster Rock and intermediate points.

5.59 P EXPRESS—Week days—for Houlton, M. Jct. and all points West. Northwest and on Pacific Coast: Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Montreal. Pullman Sleeper McAdam Jct. to Boston.

ARRIVALS.

11.12 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, Fredericton, etc. via Gibson Branch.

11.28 A. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Saint John and East; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Boston, Montreal, etc.

1.15 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Plaster Rock and intermediate points.

5.39 P. M.—EXPRESS—Week days, from Presque Isle, Caribou, Edmundston, etc.

7.20 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Aroostook Jct.

11.10 P. M.—MIXED—Week days, from Houlton, Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, St. Andrew, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

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