General Business.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all Cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Wellington and Ann Sts.,
MONTREAL.

50 YEARS!

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time.....

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND

Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and most Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bottle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is called to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows:—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 16 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited."

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced.

L J TWEEDIE,
Surveyor General

Splendid Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan, well known as the late John Brunner farm, which contains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar and firewood.

The farm is seven miles from Chatham which offers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a fine new two-storey dwelling, commodious barn and other outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property, and there is a church and also a blacksmith shop within a mile. There is a cedar bog on the farm and manuel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining fertilizing matter. Apply to

THOMAS TRAER,
Lower Napan

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the Station Farm to

WM DIXON
or at J. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at

Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades,
Dry Goods,
Ready Made, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishings
Hats, Caps
Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

R. FLANAGAN,

ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED TRUTH

WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING AT

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

for over two years, and I have never had better satisfaction in my life.

He keeps a full line of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no lie.

A CUSTOMER.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER,

organist of St. Luke's church, professor of the

PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION

and whose pupils have taken the highest honors including the Bronze Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

Husks and Corn.

A year ago, or more, when we intimated—on the eve of the parliamentary session—that the pushing of the railway and other interests of Northumberland, by which the trade of the County might be promoted, ought to be considered an important and material element in the politics of our people, the doctrine was condemned in unmeasured terms by the special organ of our M. P. and the Dominion Government here. It was characterised as mean and narrow, and our people were, metaphorically, placed like "three jolly butcher boys, all in a row" before the great political Gamaliel, and instructed in the fundamental duty of every mother's son of them, to consider first, last and all the time, that they were to pay whatever Dominion taxation might be imposed on them and look pleasant, while the statesmen who are called by a beneficient providence to rule over us at Ottawa must be, permitted, without question, to spend the money as might seem best to them; and, we were inferentially informed that "patriotism," rather than such sordid things as railways, public wharves, breakwaters and other devices for developing the country and promoting its material interests, was what we most required.

A few weeks ago, when we ventured, in the most unobtrusive and delicate manner, to suggest that our people knew they were being put off with a minimum of Dominion expenditure for the needed works and services referred to, the same Government organ came out with its yell of "patriotism" and denounced all who claimed in behalf of the County more than the government had chosen to give us, as "Northumberland hogs."

That, therefore, seemed to be the spirit and policy prevalent up to within a week or two in the councils of those dominating in Dominion affairs on the Miramichi. The fact was regretfully realised by many of the Government's friends whose influence seemed to count for nothing after the election of 1891. The managers did not like the "patriotism" which would not support the policy of promoting everything but home interests, and, so, these friends who had served them were "like poisonous drugs, duly labelled and laid aside as soon as they had ceased to be useful." We were quite certain, from the first, that the bogus cry of "patriotism" would not long prevail, and that as the election necessities of our government friends began to press upon them, they would all play the game of Miramichi prodigal sons and cast in their lot with the "Northumberland hogs."

Amongst the "unpatriotic" things that worried the Dominion Government organ in Chatham was, doubtless, the fact that a subsidy for twenty miles of the proposed railway line from Newcastle to Pokemouche, via Douglastown, to apply from Newcastle eastward and one for fourteen miles of the same line, to apply from Pokemouche towards Tracadie, were provided for in the railway facility act introduced by the Blair Government in 1891, and passed through the legislature, through the influence of the four gentlemen who now represent the County at Fredericton. The Dominion Government appears to have been impressed with the idea that the people interested in that particular line of railway were too "patriotic" to require any consideration at their hands, so nothing was done for them at Ottawa until the last session of parliament—1894—when, while several millions were being voted at Ottawa for other lines, a subsidy was provided for six miles of the twenty and twelve miles of the fourteen subsidized in 1891 by the local government. In other words, the Dominion opened its heart to the extent of supporting a little less than one-third of the mileage of that road in Northumberland provided for by the local government, and that not until three years after our local members had encouraged the promoters of the undertaking.

At the risk of being again assailed by the organ in Chatham for a lack of "patriotism," we submit that this enterprise has received but meagre encouragement from the Dominion. The want of a line of railway between Newcastle and Tracadie, which latter is to be the terminus of the proposed extension of the Caraquet railway, has retarded the development of that portion of Northumberland and Gloucester very much. To say nothing of the large lumbering and fishing interests of the region through which the line will pass, we believe that if it had been built when the local government first encouraged its promoters, it would have led to a pulp mill being erected at Mill Cove—an enterprise long delayed, but now, we are glad to believe, amongst the probabilities of the near future. There is an inexhaustible supply of pulp-wood on the granted lands all along the route between Lower Newcastle and the Gloucester County line, which would be a source of profit to its owners, who now find it useless because they cannot market it without railway facilities. The telegraph and telephone would, no doubt, accompany the railway and these, with the many other conveniences and facilities for promoting business and general intercourse among the people of that long-neglected section of the country, would open a new and brighter era to them.

We may again be told that this is not "patriotism;" that it is better to let the Dominion spend nearly all the money our people are obliged to contribute through the customs and excise, elsewhere, and particularly in building railways, canals, public wharves, dams, booms; slides, etc., in the west—anywhere in fact but here—at home. That, however, is not the doctrine prevailing in the west, and it ought not to prevail here. And, we hazard the prediction that not only will the Dominion Government's organ—or rather the organ of our M. P.—now repudiate its "patriotism" of a few weeks ago, but heartily subscribe to and yell for the doctrine we have always contended for in this regard. In fact, they will all do it with perfect unison and a cresendo, swelling in ratio with the approach and presence of the coming Dominion election, but suddenly relapsing into softer cadences and comparative silence as soon as the polls are closed.

We, therefore, suggest in view of the doctrine preached to us for the last four years, and which has been practiced, that the promises that candidates or members of the government may make in regard to this railway, and other much-needed public works, be exacted in a form that will be more enduring than the usual campaign "taffy" served out in school-houses throughout the country to hoodwink the electors. If not, we shall probably, have to fall back on our "patriotism" as soon as the election is over and return to our husks, while our corn goes west.

United States Finance.

It is quite amusing to find leading editorials in certain country papers just now on United States finance, which are made up principally by transcribing articles on that subject from leading anti-Cleveland journals—and that without even so much change as a quotation mark or two. The question of international copyright as applied to the United States and Canada evidently needs a little attention.

TICKLE:—The World says:—"The channel between Beaubair's Island and Wilson's Point is called The Tickle. Will any of our learned readers tell us how the name originated, and if it was ever before applied in this way?"

It ought not to require much learning, but rather travel and observation to inform one of the fact that it is customary almost everywhere in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—and, no doubt, in many other parts of the British empire—to apply the term, "Tickle," to narrow passages between islands and the mainland. That at the west end of Beaubair Island is not the only Tickle even in Miramichi, as the Tickle at the west end of Hay Island is equally well known to the people of that locality as that of Beaubair is to the World writer. The term is a common one and of comparatively universal application. It is derived from the German "tikken," meaning to touch slightly, which it is supposed the islands and points between which these "tickles" run, all did in earlier times.

House of Assembly Notes

Mr. Pitts wants something done for immigration. This is explained by the fact that he managed to have himself sent to England last year by the Orangemen and made some acquaintances there who he would like to see aided to come over the sea to renew their acquaintance with him. Both the Dominion and Local governments, however, are discouraging that class of immigrants.

There are yet four absentees on the government side of the house, Messrs. Smith, Hill, Tweedie and Sivewright.

The youthful but prolix Dr. Alward is said to be sulking. Dr. Atkinson's presence in the house means the deposition of the perennial St. John member from even the third lieutenancy of Dr. Stockton's forces. Dr. Silas was very much worried and nearly exhausted last session in his futile conflict against Mr. Phinney for the 1st lieutenancy, and he never ascertained whether he or Mr. Pitts, or Mr. Powell was second lieutenant. Now, Mr. Phinney will not give way to anyone, while Mr. Pitts, who claims to speak in all matters for the "four hundred" of Fredericton, as well as for all the rest of York, does not propose to take a back seat even for Dr. Atkinson. Indeed the redoubtable Carleton doctor and Mr. Pitts are such close affinities in certain lines of opposition work that it is doubtful whether they will not join their influence for the purpose of retaining to themselves places in the party before Dr. Alward. In that case the latter may be expected to be frequently absent from the House. He will compensate in the dignity of silence and absence for what he may lack in position.

There is a feeling among members that while some of the counties should have more representatives than at present, owing to increased population, there is no good reason for depriving others of their quota of members. This feeling will have considerable effect when the government's redistration bill comes up for consideration.

A Sweeping and Singular Amendment.

It will be seen that Mr. Powell of Westmorland has moved an amendment of a very sweeping character, to the motion of the provincial secretary to go into supply. Some of the principles affirmed in his resolution will commend themselves to almost everybody, but he has so mixed them up with propositions that would make a farce of constitutional government, as to stamp him and the gentlemen with whom he is acting as the merest political amatuers. The most startling feature of Mr. Powell's singular amendment suggests the idea that as the opposition, for and with whom he acts, have no reasonable hope of ever commanding the votes of over one third of the Legislature, they wish to have a constitutional amendment by which they may prevent the people's majority from controlling the affairs of the province. Another of his propositions—that relating to officials paid by the municipalities—is, in part practicable, but, as it stands, it shows that in his desire to cater to popular prejudice, he cuts a very sorry figure as a lawyer. We shall await the report of the debate on this singular amendment with much interest.

The Proposed Pulp Mill.

It is natural that the people of Newcastle should be desirous of having the proposed pulp mill located as near to the shiretown as possible, but it is hardly to be believed that they will offer any serious opposition to the promoters being granted exemption from local taxation similar to that accorded to those of the Chatham enterprise, simply because the site chosen for the works happens to be at the upper end of the lower district of the parish. When outside capitalists are desirous of making a large investment on the river, which will create employment for many of our people, it ought to be our aim to encourage them in every legitimate way, leaving them free to avail themselves of the choice of the location that offers the best natural advantages for making their enterprise successful and remunerative. The general opinion is that the Mill Cove site, which is, we understand, about as good as purchased by the gentlemen proposing to build the new pulp mill here, is the best in the county for the purpose and guarantees success from the start. Let us hope the mill will be speedily erected and put to work. We believe the Newcastle Board of Trade will, on fully considering the subject, be disposed to take a broad view of the tax exemption matter, for the success of one investment of capital will naturally encourage a second, a third and more, and when the best site for a pulp mill is occupied, the chance of the next best will probably be good with the promoters of our third mill.

Dominion Electoral Lists, Northumberland

AN INCREASE OF 457 VOTERS OVER THE REVISION OF 1891.

His Honor Judge Wilkinson, Revising Officer, has completed the Dominion electoral lists for Northumberland, which give to the County 6 258 voters as against 5801 in 1891. Chatham parish, of course, leads, having 1382 voters against 1278 in 1891—a gain of 104. Newcastle is next, with 1015 votes, against 969 in 1891—a gain of 46. Alnwick, Blackville and Nelson are the next largest, in the order named. A table showing the figures for each polling place in detail will doubtless be interesting to our local readers. It is as follows:—

Parish	No. of Polling div't.	Voters in 1891.	Removals 1894.	Additions 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Votes 1894.
Newcastle,	1	187	37	50	13		200
	2	181	58	66	8		189
	3	257	74	71		3	254
	4	209	34	53	19		228
	5	135	12	21	9		144
Totals,		969	217	261	49	3	1015
Chatham,	6	235	44	61	17		252
	7	199	34	56	22		221
	7½	191	35	70	35		226
	8	273	64	73	9		282
	9	231	51	78	27		258
	10	149	30	24		6	143
Totals,		1278	258	362	110	6	1382
Ludlow,	11	174	23	61	38		212
Blissfield,	12	205	34	38	4		209
Blackville,	13	141	30	41	11		152
	14	184	22	55	33		217
	14½	124	27	35	8		132
Totals,		449	79	131	52		501
Derby,	15	215	30	29		1	214
Northesk,	16	82	10	16	6		88
	17	114	19	38	19		133
	18	105	11	29	18		123
Totals,		301	40	83	43		344
Nelson,	19	168	13	36	23		191
	20	275	58	63	10		285
Totals,		443	71	104	33		476
Glenelg,	21	232	35	43	8		220
	22	94	13	11		2	92
Totals,		356	48	54	8	2	362
Hardwicke,	23	272	35	48	13		285
Alnwick,	24	79	9	12	3		82
	25	201	29	24	4		205
	26	178	16	27	11		189
	26½	172	20	53	33		205
Totals,		630	65	116	51		681
Rogersville,	27 } 27½ }	274	61	114	53		179
							148
							327
Southesk,	28	70	7	10	3		73
	29	165	19	31	12		177
Totals,		235	26	41	15		250
Grand Totals,		5801	985	1442	459	12	6,258

It will be seen that considerably more than one half of the total increase of votes is in Chatham, Rogersville, Blackville and Alnwick. Chatham was entitled to quite a large number of additional votes, but the gentleman who was managing the matter for the parties interested omitted to give notice of the additions he desired to make, as required by law, and the Revising Officer could not, of course, help him in the matter on the day of the final revision.

An Illustrated "Telegraph"

Last Saturday's St. John Telegraph was quite an object lesson illustrating the great progress made, artistically and mechanically, in newspaper work in St. John in late years. That journal issued a supplement which contains pictures of the late John Livingston and William Elder, the founders of the paper; also of its present artists, managers, editorial writers, reporters and printers. All the engravings were executed in a style equal to the best work of that class (half tone) turned out in Canada. The letter-press matter of the supplement also illustrates—in another direction, however—the difference between the work done on the paper by its present writers and those of the period nearly twenty five years ago when the "Telegraph and Journal" was classed amongst the leading journals of Canada. The great St. John fire, no doubt, destroyed papers and other data which would have enabled a careful writer to avoid several material errors which appear as historical matter, and to supply many remarkable omissions of names from the list of those who helped to place the Telegraph in a position in public estimation which it has hardly maintained in recent times. At all events, it may justly claim to lead the maritime press in the excellence of its engravings.

The Manitoba School Question.

The Montreal Star says:—

Sir Adlophe Caron and Hon. J. A. Ouimet, of the Dominion Cabinet, are in town conferring with the party managers. The topic of conversation is the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the Manitoba school question, and its effect upon the fate of the Dominion Government. By a similar coincidence Lt-Gov. Chapleau arrived to-day from Quebec and during the day, met several of the Conservative politicians in a social way. This has given rise to the rumor that strenuous efforts are being made to induce the Lieutenant Governor to re-enter the Dominion Government.

Will there be a dissolution? This is the leading question. A Cabinet Minister, who ought to know, gives the report an emphatic denial. He said to-day:

"The term of Parliament has not yet expired. Why should we court an ephemeral verdict. The public is under a misapprehension respecting yesterday's decision. The precedure is simply this: The Dominion Cabinet on receiving the text of the decision will ask the Catholic minority and the Manitoba Government to appear before it in Ottawa and discuss the prayer of the petition. If the conclusions of the minority are endorsed by the Ottawa ministers, a decision will be rendered accordingly, and an order-in-council based upon it will be duly passed. Then the Manitoba Legislature will be asked to intervene. Failing this, it will then be the duty of the Dominion Parliament to interenve and grant remedial legislation."

Continuing he said: "The Federal authorization to act comes under sub-section 4 of section 93 of the British North America Act as follows:

"In case any such Provincial law as from time to time seems to the Governor-General in-Council requisite for the due execution of the provisions of this section is not made, or in case any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council, or any appeal under this section, is not duly executed by the proper provincial authority in that behalf, then, and in every such case and as far only as each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial law for the due execution of the provisions of this section, and of any decision of the Governor-General-in-Council under this section."

Mr. Choquett, M. P., Montmagny, is at St. Lawrence Hall. He said to-day; "We can easily defeat the Government. I will wager we will carry 24 out of the 25 seats in Quebec district. I expect Parliament to be dissolved and happen to know that Mr. Laurier will grant jus ice to the Mantioba Catholics."

"Advance" Scientific Miscellany.

Pneumatic tires are said to have been applied to a carriage by a New Englander named Thompson in 1845—about 45 years before they were used for bicycles. In a recent series of tests, two box buggies were employed—one having the usual steel tires, 44 and 48 inches in diameter, and the other having pneumatic tired wheels, 32 and 34 inches in diameter. The first vehicle weighed 254 pounds and the other but 232, but a weight equal to the difference was placed in the lighter. On a new hard pine floor, lengthwise of the boards, the pneumatic tires required a pull of 4 pounds to start from a standstill, and 3½ pounds to keep in motion at a slow walk; while the steel tires were started with 3 pounds and drawn by 1½ to 2 pounds. Over obstructions of 5-16 inch and upward, however, the pneumatic tires gave much the better results. When loaded with 300 pounds, the rubber tired vehicle was started with a pull of 8 pounds and kept in motion with about the same, the steel tired requiring 12 pounds to start and 4 pounds to keep in motion. On a good gravel road, the vehicles with the same load were hauled by an average of 20 and 40 pounds respectively, and a maximum of 26 and 79 pounds. With a load of 150 pounds, on a sandy road, the steel tire required an extreme of 57 and an average of 40; and the rubber, an extreme of 38 and an average of 16. It is predicted that the elastic tires, doubling the loads horses may draw, will soon revolutionize the building not only of pleasure carriages but of heavy wagons for truckmen and expressmen.

The projected Simplon tunnel is to run from the left bank of the Rhone, near the Swiss village of Brieg, southeast through the Monte Leone to the left bank of the Diveria, a little below the Italian village of Iselle. Its length will be 64,618 feet, or 12¼ miles, which is three miles greater than the length of the St. Gothard, the longest existing tunnel. Two single-track tunnels, 58 feet between centers, are contemplated, the first to be constructed in 5½ years, and the second in an additional 4 years.

What is known of amusia, the loss of musical faculty, has been published within the last few years, and has now been reviewed by Prof. Edgren, of Stockholm. The disease proves to be strictly analogous to aphasia, the loss of speech, which may or may not accompany it. Two general forms are recognized—the sensory form, where tones cannot be appreciated by the ear or notes read by the eye, and the motor form, in which the patient cannot sing, play or write notes. Ballet places the expression of music between the emotional and the artificial or verbal language. Music is less complicated and earlier appreciated than speech. Many children sing before they speak, and Reyer has told of a child of nine months who could repeat the notes exactly as played on the piano, while Dvorak, the musicial composer, is said to have had a son who sang the Fatinitza March with his nurse at the age of one year.

A Bavarian work advances the somewhat startling claim of the discovery of the long-sought "missing link" between man and the higher apes. The link is the *Pithecanthropus erectus*, of which three fragments of three skeletons have been found in the early pleistocene strata of Java, this hitherto unknown species representing also a new family of the primates, the highest order of mammals. The skull has about two-thirds of the capacity of that of man. It is distinctly dolichocephalic, or long-headed, and the forehead strikingly resembles that of the famous Neanderthal skull. The teeth are somewhat advanced from those of other apes. The femora are singularly human, proving that this creature habitually walked on two legs, its height being that of the average man. Regarding this ape as man's ancestor, the author of this book finds the southern slopes of the Himalayas to have been man's early home.

An English naval engineer finds that electricity has been applied as motive power to winches, cranes, steering-gear capstans and fans, for use specially on shipboard. Electric lathes, drills refrigerators, pumps, ash hoists, etc., have been successful on land, and these also may be readily adapted for the needs of ships.

A normal heart and normal kidneys are rare among the adult residents of Munich, according to Dr. Bollinger. The excessive use of beer accounts for the kidney disease, and the cardiac hypertrophy and degeneration are mostly secondary lesions.

Snakes in captivity are fairly healthy, though by no means a long-lived race, says Dr. Arthur Stradling in *Knowledge*. The largest and oldest specimen in the London Zoological Gardens is the great reticulated python, measuring about 26 feet, which has been in the collection since 1876. Of the life-duration of serpents in the natural state, as of other animals, nothing is known. But snakes are comparatively defenceless, exceedingly popular as food with a vast number of creatures, and but for their abundant fecundity—broods of young varying from 30 to 100 in number—would doubtless soon be exterminated. Their dangerous diseases in captivity are few. They have common colds, flatulent dyspepsia, and something akin to muscular rheumatism, but of their serious complaints the deadly one—resembling diphtheria—is "canker," which appears to originate from cold, in certain stages is contageous, and is almost inevitably fatal. Yet, though quite free from disease, not a fifteenth of the specimens captured survive. The snake is destitute of hands, feet, fingers and claws, and is one of the most shortsighted animals on earth (never seeing twice its length), yet it is most fastidious and capricious in its food and in the midst of plenty dies from voluntary starvation. This is not a rapid progress as a snake may remain in perfect health for two years without any food whatever. Snakes shed their skins at intervals of three to six weeks, and never eat for several days before, but are hungry directly afterwards. Dr. Stradling has very successfully practiced a novel method of feeding his perverse serpents, his plan being to forcibly cram raw flesh—of any kind available—down their throats and into their stomachs. Some hundreds have been so fed, even the most delicate species being kept alive and in better condition than those feeding voluntarily.

A simple and compound locomotive—similar in design and construction—have been put to comparative tests by a Prussian engineer. The compound locomotive gave the better results in steam and coal consumption only at speeds of 25 miles or more, the economy steadily increasing with greater speeds. At slower running the advantage was with the simple locomotive.

As determined by the resistance of the submarine cables, the mean yearly temperature of the bottom of the Atlantic is said to be 38° F.; and that of the Mediterranean, 57°.

It has long been recognized, according to Prof. A. W. Rucker of the British Magnetic Survey, that the earth is not a simple magnet, but that there is in each hemisphere one pole or point where the dip needle is vertical, and two foci of maximum intensity. Comparison of early and recent observations leads to the conclusion that one or both foci of each hemisphere must be in motion. The observed changes, however, cannot be explained by any simple theory of a rotating or oscillating pair of poles; but they suggest that secular change is due to waxing and waning of forces exerted by secondary lines or points of attraction or repulsion. New facts indicate that the earth is not magnetically inert, but is itself exerting the influences which give rise to secular change. It seems alive with magnetic forces. Sudden jerks disturbing the daily sweeps of the magnet at widely separated places are probably due to causes outside our globe, but the slower secular change, of which the small part observed has taken centuries to accomplish, is apparently interfered with by some still slower agency, acting within narrow limits of space.

The apple and the pear grew wild in Europe and Asia in prehistoric times. The lake-dwellers used the former so extensively that it is thought they may have cultivated the fruit, but the pear is rarely found among their stores. The apple was introduced into Rome about 450 B. C. The lake dwellers seem to have had two varieties, in the time of Pliny 22 were known, and at the present day about 2000 have been recorded, of which but few are actually cultivated. Pliny mentions 36 varieties of pears as being cultivated at Rome, the number grown in modern nurseries being probably about 100.

It appears that aluminum cannot be coated with zinc, tin or lead by the ordinary processes, these metals sliding over a cleaned aluminum plate with no tendency to alloy with it. M. Oliven reports that the difficulty—due to the formation of a film of aluminum oxide—may be overcome by rubbing the plate in the metallic bath with a steel brush, when an even layer of metal adheres.

A new element is believed to have been discovered by Dr. Beyer in the residual liquors derived from the older process of extracting alpminum from red bauxite. A small quantity of the oxide, exhibiting acid properties, has been obtained in the form of yellow crystals, which are soluble in water. An interesting fact is that this element is probably one whose existence had been previously established by theory. A curious law detected by Mendelejeff, a Russian chemist, is that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights, a grouping of the elements in the order of their atomic weights showing that nearly the same properties recur at intervals throughout the entire series. Arranged by this theory, the table of known elements shows gaps, for which undiscovered substances—several of them since found—have been predicted, and it is supposed that this new discovery will fill a gap of the nitrogen-phosphorus group.

A question raised by Mr. J. W. Slater is, whether the energy which in warm-blooded animals is expended in keeping up the temperature of the body is not in cold-blooded forms converted into luminous or electrical or chemical energy. No species of bird or mammal has the power of emitting light, as is done by some fishes, many insects, and marine animalcules. No bird or mammal can use electric currents for defence or attacks, as is done by several fishes, by a bug, and, it is said, by a slug. Numbers of arthropoda and a few mollusca secrete and emit silk; and reptiles, amphibia, insects and arachnids very generally secrete intense poisons. Such phenomena are not observed in warm-blooded animals. Beautiful as are the colors of many birds, only one true dye or pigment—the touracine of the African plantain-eater—has been obtained from them, while dyes abound in cold blooded creatures. Odors, too, are more abundant in cold-blooded forms.

It appears that in Japan, says the Independent, one factor entering into the problem of the choice of a daughter-in-law is her skill in raising silkworms. The thread spun by the silkworm is said to be regular and even in proportion as the worm has been regularly and carefully fed. The prospective mother-in-law carefully and minutely examines the evenness of the silk thread in the material of the garments worn by the young lady before giving her assent to the betrothal.

It is stated that 55 English towns and cities are now burning their garbage and solid refuse, using an average of about 10 furnaces each. Steam is generated, and used for electric lighting and other purposes.

British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb 5.—Parliament re-assembled to-day with customary ceremonies.

The session was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the reading of the speech from the throne. There was a fair attendance of members of the House of Commons, but few of the members of the Upper House were present.

In the speech from the throne the Queen referred to the friendly relations with foreign powers; between the government and the French republic for a settlement of the frontier between the colony of Sierra Leone and the neighboring French possessions.

Her majesty regretted that the war between China and Japan continues. Proposals will be submitted for remedying the defects which experience has brought to light in the working of the law governing landlords and tenants in Ireland and for dealing with cases of certain evicted tenants whose situation still constitutes a peril to social order.

A bill will be presented dealing with the Church establishment of Wales.

Bills will also be introduced having for their object the popular control of the liquor traffic; the abolition of the system of plural voting and the provision for payments of the charge of the returning officers for elections.

The commission issued in 1893 to report as to the means of unifying the government of the metropolis has presented its report and a bill will be presented founded upon its recommendations.

The Queen regretted that agriculture continues to be in a seriously depressed condition. This subject is still under the consideration of the Commissioner appointed in the autumn of 1893. In the meantime a proposal will be submitted for facilitating the construction of the Light Railways Measure which Her Majesty trusted would be found beneficial to the rural districts.

The House would also be asked to consider measures for the completion of the system of county government in Scotland and further legislation in respect to the Crofter population in that country.

New Brunswick Legislature.

The New Brunswick legislature was opened on Thursday last by His Honor Lieut. Governor Fraser. The weather was fine and the attendance of citizens generally very large.

The Military School Corps with its band, commanded by Capt Chinic, was formed up in front of the parliament building and received His Honor, who proceeded at once to the Assembly room, attended by Lt. Col. Maunsel, D. A. G. and Majors Gordon and Montgomery Campbell A. D. C.

Having taken his place on the Throne, His Honor read the following speech:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The re-arrangement of the fiscal period which you effected at the last session of the legislature has enabled me to summon you for the dispatch of business at an earlier, and I trust, a more convenient season than has recently been customary; and in meeting you upon the resumption of your parliamentary duties I do so in the fulest confidence that you will enter upon the performance of those duties with a single eye to the public welfare.

As had been anticipated when I took my leave of you nine months since, their excellencies the governor general and his countess were enabled during the summer to pay a short visit to this province. The reception everywhere accorded their excellencies was, I believe, most gratifying to the distinguished visitors, and I am well assured that they carried away with them the hearty good will of all who had the pleasure of meeting them during their brief sojourn in New Brunswick.

It is fitting that I should allude to the untimely death of the late premier of Canada, Sir John Thompson, cutting off, as it did, a promising career, and occurring under circumstances of striking and tragic interest. The almost royal distinction with which the imperial government honored the remains of the deceased premier deeply touched the hearts of the people of the Dominion and caused Canadians to realize, perhaps more closely than they ever realized before, the closeness of the tie which binds us to the motherland.

The liberal provision which the legislature had made in the past few years for the encouragement of the dairy interests of the province, and the cordial co-operation of the dominion authorities with my government in this important work, has produced very gratifying results. Three years only have elapsed since the province was obliged to depend very largely upon outside production for its cheese supply. So rapid has been the growth of this industry in New Brunswick that last year not only was the home demand fully supplied by the home production, but there remained a considerable surplus for export, which found ready sale in markets abroad. The capabilities of New Brunswick as a dairying country having been thus completely demonstrated, we may reasonably hope for a more rapid and pronounced development in this direction in the future than in the past. My government will invite you to consider whether, in addition to the continuance of fiscal aid to this industry upon lines similar to those which have heretofore obtained, it may not be well to invest the executive government with the necessary power to enable it to co-operate with the other provinces of Canada in devising a system of inspection of dairy products intended for export, with a view to maintain these products in European markets in their present high standard of excellence.

The importance of providing for a more equitable representation in parliament of those counties whose wealth, population and relative importance have increased in recent years has been engaging the serious attention of my government. While it may not on consideration be deemed necessary or expedient under present conditions to establish a system of representation in the legislature which shall be based upon an arbitrary standard of numerical equality, the measure which my government will submit to you will be found, it is hoped, to some extent at least, to redress the inequalities which in these respects now exist. I solicit for such measure, when laid before you, your most favorable consideration.

My government has more fully matured the bill prepared and introduced before you last year in relation to the constitution of and procedure in probate courts. Having to deal with interests as important as those which are the subjects of litigation in the very highest tribunals, it has appeared to my government that material changes might with advantage be made in the existing law. I solicit for this measure, when presented to you, your most favorable attention.

I am pleased to observe that an active interest is being awakened among the enterprising business men of St. John in favor of holding a provincial exhibition in that city during the current year. Should the plans of the association provide for a suitable display of agricultural products, my government believes it would be desirable to encourage and assist the promoters of the undertaking in a substantial manner. A bill, with that object in view, authorizing the giving of a moderate financial guarantee in addition to the usual grant, will be presented to you.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal term, ending on the 31st of October last, I shall cause to be laid before you, together with the estimates of the receipts and of the proposed expenditure for the current year. The estimates of expenditure, I trust, will be found to be framed with due regard to the needs of the public service.

Bills—To amend the law as respects the property of married women: the subject of life insurance for the benefit of widows and orphans; to amend the act relating to the registration of deeds; to further amend the practice in the supreme court; for reporting the decisions of the court in equity; and a general act under which towns throughout the province may become incorporated without applying to the legislature for special acts, will be laid before you, and to those, as well as all other measures which may pass under my consideration, I invite your best attention.

Relying with entire confidence upon your zeal in the public service I leave you to your deliberations.

The new members were sworn in by His Honor Judge Tuck, acting chief justice.

Mr. Martin was introduced by Mr. Blair and Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Venoit by Messrs. Labillois and Emmerson; Dr. Atkinson by Messrs. Stockton and Phinney.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill further amending the Documentary Evidence act of 1893.

Hon. Mr. Blair informed the house of the appointment of Harry C. Rutter as sergeant-at arms in place of John B. Grieves, deceased.

On motion of Mr. Blair, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Wilfred McDonald was appointed Chaplain.

Hon Speaker Burchill read a copy of his honor's speech,

The address in reply was moved by Mr. Venoit, who said:

The first act in the performance of my duty to-day is to acknowledge the honor paid the County of Gloucester in choosing its junior member to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Although I feel the task should have devolved upon abler and older heads, yet I am convinced that the experience acquired here to-day will but better tend to prepare me for a more faithful discharge of my duties as a representative of New Brunswick. (Applause.)

The reception everywhere accorded to their excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen during their short visit to the province of New Brunswick was very gratifying to them, and which once more showed the loyalty of our citizens to the British empire. (Applause.)

His Honor referred in very feeling and appropriate terms to the great calamity which has befallen our fair dominion and suddenly bereft it of one of its ablest and noblest sons. In the very prime of manhood, just at the moment when he had ascended the last round of the ladder which leads to colonial honors, our late premier was called to his last long rest. Never in the history of the colonies has there been a statesman whose death has caused such deep and widespread sorrow. The events occurring at the moment when the messenger of death made his appearance in the royal castle, the thought that the prime minister of the most important of the British colonies had just received from our most lovable Queen the highest honors within her gift, and but a few moments later he lay cold in death almost at her feet, was more than sufficient to touch all hearts and cause a deep, heartfelt sorrow to spread throughout the empire. The deep sympathy and tender affection manifested by the Queen towards her sorrowing subjects in Canada adds one more link to that chain which binds us to the mother country, and will, I hope, be the means of forever banishing from our midst any thoughts of separation that may have lurked in the breasts of some of our citizens. (Applause.) The late premier of Canada, while carrying on the affairs of the country, was admired and respected by all, even those who could not see eye to eye with him in the political arena always paid him that respect due to integrity, ability and honesty of purpose. I feel that I am but giving expression to the sentiment of every honorable member of this house when I assert that we, as representatives of the province of New Brunswick, deeply feel the great loss sustained by Canada in the death of Sir John Thompson. (Applause.)

The reference made by his honor to the measure to be introduced at this session, touching the readjustment of the representation of the different counties, will, I am sure, be hailed with delight, if not by all the honorable members, at least by those representing counties which according to population, do not receive equal rights in the matter of representation. I for one had very strong feelings in the matter. The county that I have the honor to represent has been, and still is, greatly handicapped in this respect. While I would not for a moment desire to see any other county lose a single one of its representatives, still I feel that the government would meet the views of the electorate if some measure tending to a slight increase in the number of members would be introduced. Gloucester and Kent should no longer be left as they are; their importance is such that their claim to recognition needs no defence. The idea then is that the representation of Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Victoria and Carleton counties should be increased. In addition to Carleton county, the French counties of this province, which have been almost the only ones that have increased in population, deserve and should have the