General Business.

WORTH A GUINEA
A BOTTLE,
SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND
FOR
CROUP,
COUGHS
& COLDS.
50 - YEARS - IN - USE.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

C. WARMUNDE
IS OFFERING
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
WTCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY,
Silverware & Novelties,
during the summer. All new goods. Give him a call
We are glad to welcome visitors, pleased to show our goods and ready to make close prices to all.
WARMUNDE, EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER
Fallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

W. T. HARRIS
has just received a lot of
FANCY TABLE MOLASSES
TRY IT.

STOP IT QUICK!
Why suffer with Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps and all such
Summer Complaints
When you can stop it quick by using
PENDLETON'S PANACEA?
Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895.
Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.
DEAR SIR,
I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panacea. I was a victim of Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted differ ent doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's Panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint. Trusting this will be a service to you.
Yours sincerely, W. E. ROOD.
Ask for Pendleton's. Take no other.
PRICE 25CTS.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
The best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 55c to $1.75c
The finest Tapestry at 30c to 65c
The Heaviest Work at 65c to 1.10c
The Best Make Unions at 50c to 70c
The newest in Dutch Carpet at 30c to 30c
" " " Hemp Carpet at 12c to 25c
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and 4-4 5-4 6-4 and 10-4 at 25c to 40c per sq. yd.
Lace Curtains at 25c to $5.00 per pair.
Frey Tech Net Curtains (the latest) $1.75 to $10.00 per pair.
Fancy Muslin Curtains.
Curtain Lace, 15c per yd. and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings.

GO TO
PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.
VIA THE
Canada Eastern Railway
and Fredericton.

Leave	Loggieville	6.00 a.m.
"	Chatham	6.12 a.m.
"	Chatham Jc.	6.45 a.m.
"	Deaktown	8.50 a.m.
"	Boiestown	9.35 a.m.
"	Cross Creek	10.47 a.m.
Arrive	Fredericton	12.15 p.m.
Leave	"	4.20 p.m.
Arrive	Bangor	11.10 p.m.
"	Portland	3.50 a.m.
"	Boston	7.25 a.m.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

INSURANCE.
The insurance business heretofore carried on by the late Thomas F. Gillespie, deceased is continued by the undersigned who represents the following Companies:
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL,
ALBION,
IMPERIAL,
LONDON & LANCASHIRE,
LANCASHIRE,
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD,
NORWICH UNION
ALLIANCE,
PHŒNIX OF LONDON,
MANCHESTER.
FRANCES A. GILLESPIE
Chatham, 29th Nov. 1895.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Walls late of Chatham, Milliner, deceased, are required to file the same duly attested with the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
JAMES F. CONNORS, Chatham.
Agent for
JAMES D. MURPHY, } Administrators.
MARY CURRAN, }
Chatham, 26th August, 1896.

C. S. BREMNER
Agent for P. S. MacNutt & Co.,
Agricultural Machinery and Implements of all Kinds.
Hardwick Village, Bay du Vin
Call and examine my stock and get prices and terms, which are as good as the best.

INTERCOLONIAL
RAILWAY

On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.
Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted) 4.15
Through express for Quebec and Montreal, 22.20
Accommodation for Moncton 11.05
Accommodation for Campbellton, 14.35
ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager
Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 29, 1896.

Uneasy.

The St. John Globe published a letter from Chatham the other day in which it was intimated that dissatisfaction and misgivings were chronic in Northumberland, not only amongst the Liberals and Conservatives, but generally. The causes of this alleged condition of the public mind was represented to be the fact "that everything is not yet settled upon the universally accepted basis that recognition of its friends is a paramount duty of the presiding administration," and the writer goes on to indicate that the chief cause of uneasiness is on account of the non-appointment of Mr. Watt to the Chatham post office and Mr. Kelly taking a man down river to do some work at the Neguac Lighthouse. In justice to the people of the County as well as to the Liberals and Conservatives, we may say that there is no excitement and very little interest manifested over the matters referred to. About a dozen persons, who are after some offices which are, or are expected to be vacant, are making efforts to keep people in the outlying districts on the move with the object of having them help their canvasses at Ottawa for the positions they have in view—Mr. Watt, as usual, leading in the meeting-holding propaganda, and taking with him his two or three political associates who are also expecting to be remembered when appointments are made. The people generally, however, know little about these meetings or the representations that are being forwarded to Ottawa, and have neither time nor inclination to interest themselves in them. They know that the Government will hardly prove itself so inexperienced as to be impressed with the efforts being made along the lines stated, and it is probable that when the time comes for an appointment to be made to the post office, due care will be taken to select a person whose character and experience will justify the choice made.

As to boasting of "the patronage," being controlled by Senator Snowball, as the Globe writer alleges, that is a part of the method followed by Mr. Peter Mitchell's friends with the object of gaining by misrepresentation what they cannot accomplish by stating things as they exist. The public hereabouts rightly assume that any hesitation on the part of the ministers in making appointments, is caused by the bickerings and rivalries amongst the numerous club committees and factions who profess to be their friends, and it may be possible that while they are fighting one another, the offices that are vacant may be filled by the appointment of well balanced and reliable people.

Conservative Convention.

Organization of the Conservative party of the Province was effected at a convention held in St. John, on Tuesday, 20th inst. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and other leaders were present and made speeches. Hon. Senator Wood, of Westmorland was elected President and J. D. Hazen, Esq., Secretary. An executive was appointed composed of the following:—

Restigouche, George Moffat;
Gloucester, Theotime Blanchard, M. P.;
Northumberland, James Robinson, M. P.;
Kent, J. D. Phinney;
Westmorland, J. L. Black;
Albert, W. B. Jonah;
Kings, H. M. Campbell;
St. John, W. H. Thorne, and Dr. Morrison.
Charlotte, A. J. Teed;
Sunbury and Queens, G. J. Worden;
Carleton, J. K. Fleming;
York, Walter McFarlane;
Victoria, John Costigan.

We understand that several counties were not represented, including Northumberland.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FRASER and Mrs. Fraser, accompanied by the Misses Fisher are to spend the winter in the south of Europe. The Governor has been advised by his physician that the trip is necessary for his health. Judge Barker is to administer the Government during the absence of His Honor, Governor Fraser.

UNSATISFACTORY:—The affairs of the Restigouche and Victoria colonization Railway Company do not appear to be in a very satisfactory condition. Engineers were engaged in making surveys last spring and summer and the president of the company—Mr. Boosley—a Toronto gentleman, was at times on the ground and succeeded in establishing a credit for his organization with local people, which the amount of "sinews of war" behind the undertaking does not seem to have warranted. At all events nothing has been done in the way of surveying or other work since July and people are wondering how it happened that the whole business was so long floated on such a speculative basis. The engineers, hotel-keepers and others are still looking for their pay, and there does not seem to be much prospect of their receiving it.

The "Advance's" St. John Letter.

A HUSTLING CITY—GOOD HEALTH—LOCAL TOPICS—THE MARKETS, ETC.

Victoria, though it has less than half of the population of St. John, proposes to deepen its harbor at an expense of $3,675,000, involving a further annual charge for maintenance, interest, etc. of about $200,000. This is a big scheme but it will pay because it will make Victoria the principal shipping port of the Pacific for all time to come. The tonnage entering the harbor of Victoria exceeds that of any other port in the Dominion; last year it surpassed Montreal by 122,213 tons. The detractors of Canada twenty-five years ago little thought of its possibilities, only a fraction of which are yet developed. It is not improbable that during the next twenty-five years as great strides will be made in the east in agriculture, stock-breeding and manufactures as have been made in the west in the quarter century just passed.

It is doubtful if anywhere on the continent the average of human life is so great as in the maritime provinces. Almost every county in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island has one or more centenarians among its population. Everywhere men of 80 or 90 are activily engaged in the business of life, and some of them who are daily met on the streets of St. John are as erect and light of step as their sons of 50 or 60. St. Martins has fifteen residents whose combined ages are thirteen hundred and twelve years. Three of these have outlived a century; James Ross, 106; Mrs. Benj. Vaughan, 106; and Mrs. Floyd, 100 years old. Each of the other thirteen is over 80, and all of them are in possession of a fair share of their physical and mental faculties.

The Bank of Montreal in this city declines to accept American currency on deposit or in payment of notes.

The shipping of the 617 salmon in the Carleton pond will be begun this week.

Miss Margaret Anglin, a daughter of the late T. W. Anglin, has adopted the stage as a profession, and will appear at Montreal this week in Virginius and Hamlet.

Forty-five prisoners are quartered in the county jail.

The chimney in the course of erection for the new power house of the street railway will be 175 feet high.

It will probably be about a month before the Prince Rupert will be ready for service between this port and Digby.

An editorial in a late number of Harpers' Monthly says that in the late Dominion election the liberals gained their first victory since confederation—that the principal issue was home rule, and that Laurier's majority is 24. Here is history with a big H.

Four mammoth turtles were brought here from the West Indies on Friday and to-day they are in the soup.

Thirteen hundred barrels of potatoes were brought to the city on Friday by the river steamers and are selling at 90 cents to $1.25 per barrel.

Twenty-one steamers are expected to come to this port for cargoes in the month of December.

Messrs. William Thomson & Co. have contracted in Glasgow for a 5,000 ton steamer to be delivered in April.

A kindling wood wagon collided with an electric car the other day. When the car moved off nothing was left but a man, a horse and a big pile of kindling.

The other day a horse, wagon and harness were sold on the market square for $6.50: auctioneer's expenses $5.

Mrs. F. H. C. Miles of the Academy of Art, is visiting friends in Boston, and Mrs. Charles Ward, widow of the artist, is in New York.

There was a further advance of 25 cents in flour last week, but the market broke in Chicago on Thursday and a slight reaction has followed. Ontario farmers are making only light deliveries of wheat, and the decline in flour so far is only 5 cents. Oatmeal and cornmeal are very firm. Oats have advanced 5 cents per bushel and are selling by the car load at 33 and 33½ cents. The sugar markets are depressed. Eggs are scarce and in good demand at 15 cents. California raisins are coming forward and will be in the market the first of next week. Messrs. DeForest & Sons are landing 200 half chests of Oolong tea, direct from Formosa, of extraordinary value.

St. John, Oct. 26.

Road-making.

Who is responsible for the "mending" that has been done on the Station road and some other town streets, which are now practically impassible? The throwing of mud, silt and other refuse material, from the sides to the middle of our roads is not road-making or intelligent road-mending. It is simply wasting money in the mischievous work of making the roads unfit for traffic. And, when such work is done just as the fall rains have set in, the incapacity of it all is the more apparent.

"Advance" Scientific Notes.

Helium, being more permanent than hydrogen, is a new thermometric substance for very low temperatures.

The botanical garden at Buitenzorg, Java, has 300 determined species of palms, besides about 100 that appear distinct.

The statement is credited Dr. Burton Ward that lunatics seldom use the thumb when writing, drawing, or saluting, and that the non-use of this member is the infallable symptom of insanity, however rational the person may appear.

A balloon was recently sent up from Paris to bring down a few quarts of the upper atmosphere for analysis. It carried a special reservoir with a clockwork apparatus to open it at the end of an hour and close it after one minute. Instructions to the finder for returning the balloon were placed in the basket.

The four great tunnels of the world are cited as an illustration of the marked diminution of the cost of engineering works during the last quarter of a century. The Hoosac tunnel, the oldest of the four, cost $500 a foot; the Mont Cenis, the next in date, $475; the St. Gothard, $365; and the Arlberg, the most recent, only $200.

The gas-engine, which in Europe has almost supplanted the steam-engine for moderate power, is being used in France for ships. A new gas-boat on the Havre-Rouen-Paris line is 100 feet long, with 7 feet draught, and attains a speed of 7 knots. The gas is stored in steel tubes under a pressure of 95 atmospheres. The engine is a two-cylinder one, and is of 40 horse-power.

In a case reported by a French author, a piece of a needle has been removed, without a surgical operation, from a woman's hand, in the flesh of which it had been for two months. The hand was so placed near a very powerful magnet that the needle was drawn in the direction of its point. After nine treatments, lasting altogether twenty hours, the needle came through the skin.

French peasants have a belief that if a fire with much smoke is made in the stove on the approach of a storm, safety from lightning will be ensured. Schuster shows that the custom is based on reason, as the smoke serves as a very good conductor for carrying away the electricity slowly and safely. In 1000 cases of damage by lightning, 6.3 churches and 8.5 mills have been struck, but the number of factory chimneys was only 0.3.

The improved field glass of a London inventor may be carried in the pocket, and put on and worn like a pair of spectacles. The spiral telescopic tubes are very light, being made of aluminum, and close up into a small space. A head-strap holds the glass in place for use. The apparatus is designed especially for officers in the field, for correspondents reporting military manœuvres, and for all persons who make observations at a distance and take notes at the same time.

The prediction is made by Sir James Grant that the gold output of Canada, especially of British Columbia, will astonish the world at no distant date. In Nova Scotia, where gold mining has been lucrative during the last ten years, the total production had reached $11,500,000 at the close of 1895. In the Province of Quebec, where gold has been known since 1847, an examination last year brought out enough of the metal to cause a fever of excitement and an eager taking up of all obtainable land.

The elaborate attempt made by a commission of the British Royal Society to bore into a coral reef for a thousand feet or so, to secure a section for studying its structure, has given very unexpected results. The apparatus was tried in two places on Funafuti, but, at a depth of 65 feet in one case and 72 in the other, the tube became so choked with a material like quicksand containing small masses of coral that further progress was impossible. So far as the reef was pierced, it appeared to be not solid coral, but more like a vast coarse sponge of coral with wide interstices, either empty or filled with sand.

Marvellous as it was at birth a few months ago, Roentgen photography is already an infant of remarkable development. Since the first crude pictures of the bones of the hand, improvement has been made step by step until it is now possible to photograph the entire skeleton of the living body, and to show it in a single picture of a trifle more than life size. At a recent scientific convention in Zurich, a picture of this kind created considerable astonishment. It was due to the efforts of Prof. Ludwig Zehnder, the inventor of a new Crookes tube which is capable of working at a greater distance than earlier ones, thus increasing the size of the plates that can be used and improving the pictures in sharpness. For the picture the tube was arranged exactly over the middle of the body about 23 inches from the dry plate on which the subject lay. The different parts were taken separately, the head requiring an exposure of 60 minutes, the breast, 60 minutes, the knee joints, 50 minutes, the pelvis, 60 minutes, the feet, arms and hands, 15 minutes each. By uniting the several proofs, a complete picture, 6 feet 6 inches long, was obtained. All parts are penetrated by the Roentgen rays, giving absolutely clear pictures of the skeleton and the joints, and distinctly revealing any impenetrable object in the cavities of the skull. The heart and other organs are distinguished, and with the fluorescent screen these can be seen in the actual performance of their functions.

For a long time, says M. Henri Parville, we believed that life of any description ceases between 50° and 60° C. (122-140° F.), but in the solfataras, or hot sulphur springs of the Pyrenees, some filamentous algae have been found thriving at 61° C., and this is not yet the extreme limit. M. Miquel, of the Montsouris Observatory, has reported a living organism, the *Bacillus thermophylus*, found at a temperature of 70 71° C. Now comes Van Zieghem and reports another micro-organism which thrives in water at a temperature of 74° (165° F.), and M. Glabig has found several analogous organisms. Finally M. Th. Schoesing, jr., reports that in making some investigations as to the heat developed by decomposing dung-piles, he found a putrefaction ferment in intense activity at 167° F., and that the activity of this ferment does not cease below 177° F. At this temperature egg albumen and serum coagulate, and the palm of the ordinary man's hand would be severely burned by a piece of metal heated to this degree. On the other hand, the experiments of French physicists have demonstrated that trichinous ham, which had been cooled far below zero for several hours, when thrown into warm water developed the trichina in a lively state. The experiments of Cailletet and Pictet show that microbian life continues and life may be resuscitated after exposure as far below freezing-point as the above-cited instances are above it; so we know that life on our planet has a range of at least 270° F.

News and Notes.

Dr. Bergin, M. P., died at his home in Cornwall, Ont., on 22nd, as the result of the shock he sustained by falling down stairs on Sept. 18.

President Cleveland delivered an address at Princeton last Thursday, in which he made a strong appeal in behalf of national honor and good faith.

The bank statement for September shows that some improvement has been made in the business of the country for the past twelve months.

Massacres of prisoners of war are the rule in Cuba now, and the Spanish General, Bernal, is said to have condemned women and children to summary execution.

The law passed by the Florida legislature, making it criminal to teach negroes and whites together has been held to be unconstitutional by Judge Call of the Jacksonville district.

The missionary vessel 'Dayspring' has been wrecked on the island of New Caledonia. There were seventeen persons on board of her, eight of whom were saved. The fate of the others is unknown, but it is feared they have perished.

Sir Jullian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, arrived in New York from England last Thursday. His first work will be to endeavor to effect a settlement with the State Department of the Venezuelan question.

An agreement has been reached between the Russian, French and British Governments for the settlement of the troubles in Turkey. Should the plan of settlement decided upon be unopposed by two members of the Dreibund the third member will be obliged to accept it.

The post office department has decided that hereafter when alleged subscribers refuse to accept newspapers mailed to them, the cost of postage will be charged to publishers at the rate of one cent per copy. This is because the mails are swamped with papers that are refused by the persons to whom they are addressed.

Charles Brown, held for complicity in mutiny and murder on the American barquentine 'Herbert Fuller' which was taken into Halifax last summer, has been exonerated by the bringing in of a 'no bill' by the United States grand jury. He has been held, however, as a witness. Brown was the sailor who had the wheel at the time of the murders of Capt. Nash, his wife and second mate Bamberg, and his testimony, it is expected, will be most important in the trial of the mate Bram, should the latter be indicted.

Northumberland County Teachers' Institute.

The 20th annual session of the Northumberland Co. Teachers' Institute met in the Temperance Hall, Chatham, the morning of Thursday, 15th of October. The following were elected officers for the coming year:—

President—J. M. McKenna, B. A.
Vice-President—Miss Bessie M. Creighton.
Sec. Treas.—Miss Anna G. McIntosh.

Miss Frazer and J. J. Clarke additional members of the Executive Committee. The following teachers were enrolled:—

F. P. Yorston,	Mary Gjertz,
Isabella Falconer,	Anna G. McIntosh,
Alice M. Irving,	Addie McKendy,
May Donovan,	M. R. Benn,
Alice Loggie,	Addie H. Swanson,
Lottie Troy,	Bessie M. Bell,
Bessie McNaughton,	Eliza Tweedie,
Ella Gray,	Helen McLeod,
J. J. Clarke,	Sarah Curran,
Mary A. Coughlan,	M. C. Sutherland,
V. C. Wright,	Maggie Mowatt,
Ida Haviland,	Sophie McDonald,
Kate McDonald,	Maggie Cassidy,
Mary Kearney,	Matilda M. Kendall,
Miss Keating,	Mary Kirby,
M. G. Daughney,	Mary Gordon,
Catherine McLean,	Bessie M. Creighton,
Christina Frazer,	Lottie Malay,
Gussie Harriman,	M. C. Arsenault,
Madeline Richard,	Mary S. Mailet,
Lizzie Cameron,	Mary Watson,
Jessie Dunphy,	Mary Price,
Laura Murphy,	Florence Flood,
Emily Fleiger,	Maria Forbes,
Susie Harrison,	Maggie Dunnet,
Annie Simpson,	Eliza Noble,
Martha Hackett,	Clara Flanagan,
May Harvey,	Sophie Flanagan,
Maggie Robertson	Edw. J. Loisier,
Chas. J. Damaresq,	J. J. McIntosh,
George A. Wathen,	Eugene Connolly,
Lizzie S. McIntosh,	Ellen M. Donovan,
Mabel M. Daly,	Aggrippina Ultican,
Annie Morrison,	Josie Clouston,
Rebecca Cushman,	Flore Boudreau,
Robina Noble,	Blanche Underhill,
Emily Blake,	Lilian Connacher,
Annie Craig,	Gertrude A. Dickson,
Bella Clancy,	J. M. McKenna,
	D. L. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, the retiring President, gave a practical address on the benefit of Teachers' Institutes, and called on all the teachers to unite and make the meeting a success.

DR. INCH'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, next addressed the Institute. He began by emphasizing the necessity of Teachers' Institutes, and the great benefit to be derived therefrom, particularly by teachers, who are to a certain degree cut off from communication with other teachers. A teacher in order to be a success in his profession must be a student all his life. He ought to be a lover of good books, and let no day pass without devoting a certain time to study, so that he may keep up with the intellectual march of progress. He should be methodical in his studies, and have a certain plan to follow, and in this way derive more benefit from his reading. Particular attention should be paid to the study of language, and he should always select the best authors as models. Dr. Inch deprecated the use of spending too much time in reading the daily papers, as they turned the mind from deeper subjects. In conclusion Dr. Inch appealed to the teachers to try to inculcate a spirit of patriotism in their pupils, as teaching a love of country was, in his opinion, a duty second to none.

MISS WRIGHT'S PAPER.

Miss V. C. Wright read a paper on Practical Arithmetic for Grades I to IV. Practical Arithmetic should be introduced in Grade I. in development of number. Questions should be varied to suit different grades. Interest could be kept up by use of objects. Questions involving the four rules may be made too complicated for 4th Grade work. Reason and memory should be exercised in practical arithmetic. Begin with analysis in mental arithmetic. Have pupil write out results partially as well as fully, to prove his knowledge of each step. Get the dullest pupil to black board as often as possible.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. McIntosh, Mersereau, Yorston and McKenna, and Misses Curran, Creighton and Coughlan.

Institute then adjourned.

Second session opened at 2.30, the President, Mr. McKenna, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Yorston read his report, as Sec. Treasurer, showing a balance on hand of $12.20. It was placed in the hands of the Audit Committee, Messrs. Clarke and Mitchell, who reported it correct, and on motion it was adopted.

The discussion on Miss Wright's paper was then resumed.

Dr. Inch said the teacher should keep the end in view—developement of the pupil's intellect. Accuracy and facility can only be secured by repetition. Memory work is considered by some unimportant. Teachers should drop that idea. Memory *must* be cultivated, but cultivate reasoning power with memory. A safe medium is—Never tell a child what he can find out for himself. But however good a rule the teacher must exercise common sense in its application.

Mr. J. L. Stewart compared the educational methods of to-day, with those employed in his school days. He believed in exercising memory. One could commit passages to memory and digest them at leisure. The eye, ear, memory, reason, all should be cultivated. Institutes do away with individual fads, and the minds of the teachers are broadened by contact with their fellow teachers.

MISS MCLEAN'S NATURE LESSON.

Miss McLean gave a lesson to a class of pupils on 'The Transformation of Insects.' The children's attention was called to butterflies in spring, flitting from flower to flower, looking for a suitable place to deposit their eggs. They must have a place where the young can get plenty of food. The under side of the leaf is chosen because it is rough, and protected from heat and wet. Eggs about the size of a pin-head, two or three hundred of them—hatch caterpillars, which eat their bed, the leaf. This is the destructive stage. The caterpillar grows so fast that he casts his skin several times; eats 1000 times his own size or weight. Cold weather coming, the larva makes a cocoon, sometimes out of his own hair. The caterpillar's body is long and ringed; legs—8 pairs, not all the same shape, curving; short fur all over top of body; mouth, tough to eat tough leaves; eyes—two, black; movement, creeps. Miss McLean distributed butterflies for examination. The pupils found the body to be in three parts—head, corslet and abdomen; wings attached to corslet, and covered with dust, the coloring matter; the body, wings, etc., transformed since we saw it as a caterpillar. She compared the different stages—1st egg, 2nd larva, 3rd chrysalis, 4th butterflies. The use of caterpillars are to feed birds, one bird destroys 1,000,000 caterpillars in three months. She finished the lesson by comparing the different stages of the butterfly to different stages of human life.

Mr. Mersereau thought the lesson excellent, as Miss McLean made the children do the work, and only supplemented it. Our educational methods exercise the faculties, and development follows. The teacher must have the knowledge first, and then stimulate the pupil to acquire knowledge for himself. The paper was favorably commented upon and discussed by Dr. Inch, Mr. McKenna, Miss Curran, Mr. Mitchell and others.

QUESTION BOX.

Dr. Inch next answered questions from the Question Box. In answer to the question—'Should left-handed pupils be taught to write with the right hand?' Mr. Mersereau answered. Yes. In answer to, 'To what extent may monitors be employed in schools?' Mr. Mersereau said he believed in it, as the children liked to work and were benefitted by it. He thought there should be a regulation in regard to it. Dr. Inch's attention had been called to it, and he would give it his attention at the proper time.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

Mr. Mitchell introduced several members of the W. C. T. U., and the Institute was addressed by Mrs. Salter, who extended the greeting of the Society to the Institute. She asked the teachers to daily inculcate principles of Temperance in their pupils.

In reply Dr. Inch said that all teachers were in sympathy with the Temperance reform, and were doing all in their power to advance it.

Mr. Mersereau said that any moral reform that had women for advocates was almost sure of success.

THANKS TO DR. INCH.

A vote of thanks was then tendered Dr Inch for the assistance he had rendered the Institute.

In reply, Dr. Inch said it was to him a great pleasure to attend, and he thanked the Institute for their kindly recognition of his presence, although it was rather in the line of his duty. When all things were considered he thought greater progress had been made in this Inspectorate than in any other; and he expected the schools of the town of Chatham, and the teaching done therein, to be models for the northern part of the province.

The third session opened at 9:30 Thursday, President McKenna in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. James McIntosh read a paper on

VERTICAL WRITING.

First he asked what features are essential in writing. If the vertical system did not possess these features it was not good. Writing must be legible and rapid. He thought the angular system most rapid and easy. The vertical system cannot be rapid for two reasons—1st, because the fingers have not ball and socket joints; 2nd, on account of the manner of holding the pen, the hand has to be lifted and moved after writing a few inches. He then showed some absurdities and inaccuracies in the McMillan series of vertical writing.

Miss Anna McIntosh also read a paper on the same subject, which opposed to some extent the views advanced by Mr. McIntosh. The three qualities aimed at are legibility, rapidity and beauty. The third quality was never attained while under the eye of the teacher who obliges the pupil to take the constrained position prescribed by our writing books. Grace of movement is only attained when the writer takes a natural position. The vertical system is not a change of system, but merely the taking of natural position, and the vertical hand follows as a matter of course The vertical system is the best because—1st, natural position; 2nd, both eyes are exercised equally; 3rd, the hand is not cramped; 4th, natural transition from print script; 5th, preserves individual style; 6th, more legible; 7th, more easily learned and taught; 8th, requires 30 to 40 per cent less space; 9th, more rapid; 10th, removes causes of disorder in the school room.

The papers were discussed by Messrs. Mersereau, Yorston and McKenna, and Misses Coughlan, Haviland and others.

Mr. D. Ferguson thought that the reason better writers were made in schools in former times was because more time was given to the subject.

TEACHING SOUNDS.

Miss Creighton read a paper on Teaching Sounds. She began in the second term, not in the first.

The paper was discussed by Messrs. Yorston, McIntosh and Mersereau, and Misses Curran, Gjertz, Sutherland and Haviland.

Mr. Mersereau called for a show of hands and it was found that as many taught sounds the first term as the second.

Mr. Yorston read an article from the Educational Journal bearing on the same question.

Rev. Dr. McKay said that school teaching has now been reduced to a science. The discussions this morning had let in much light on the causes of failure in his time. Mental training begins now at the very commencement. More information, too, is imparted.

Col. McCulley thought the county very fortunate in its teaching staff. While the general advance in education has been very gratifying, that in Northumberland Co. has been particularly so, on account of the great ability and high character of its teachers.

Institute then adjourned.

The Fourth Session convened at 2:30, the Vice President, Miss Creighton, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Mitchell presented a bill of $14,25 for expenses incurred in connection with the Educational Meeting held in Masonic Hall, Thursday evening. On motion it was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Geo. Stothart then addressed the Institute.

DR. PHILIP COX.

The following resolution was adopted by the institute. The Northumberland County Teachers' Institute wish to convey to Dr. Cox their sincere regret that, through a delay in the mails, the Institute was deprived of the pleasure and profit of his presence; and they wish also to thank him sincerely for his prompt acceptance of the invitation, and his efforts to be with them. The Institute feel deeply indebted to Dr. Cox for his continued interest, and express a sincere hope that he will be able to be present with us on some future occasion.

TRUTH TEACHING.

How to train pupils in habits of truth was discussed by Messrs. Clarke, Mersereau, McIntosh, McKenna and Yorston.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

Miss Simpson next read a paper on The Best Arrangement of Classes in Ungraded Schools. She would first classify in Arithmetic, 2nd in Grammar, 3rd in Geography, 4th in History, 5th in Reading, 6th in Drawing, 7th in Writing. In review work she would reduce the number of classes by putting several together. This was a benefit to the pupils, as it kept fresh in their minds what they had previously learned.

Mr. Mersereau then took up the subject of To What Extent can the Principles of Grading be applied to a Miscellaneous School? Subjects must be treated in relation to their importance. The three R's are the basis. In Grades I & II, reading is the basis; deficiencies in other respects can be made up by extra study. In grade III number takes some prominence as well as reading and spelling, also Nature lessons. As the pupil advances to higher grades the basis can be changed. The teacher must take into consideration the intellectual capacity of the child, its home environment; and its health. The teacher should aim to place the pupil in the position where he can do best for himself. He must not push the pupil, neither must he keep him back. A teacher when leaving a school should not promote pupils, but leave that for his successor to do.

Moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Leishman and the members of the W. C. T. U. for their kindness in decorating the Hall.

Moved and carried that we meet in Newcastle sometime in September 1897, the exact date to be fixed by the Executive of the Institute. Then adjourned *sine die*.

ANNA G. MCINTOSH,
Sec'y.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Report of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society.

The Seventy Sixth Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society was held in St. James' Hall, Newcastle, on Sept. 24th, 1896, at 3 o'clock p. m. Miss Chalmers, President, occupied the chair, and called upon Rev. D. McIntosh to open the meeting with prayer. The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting which were approved. She then read an interesting letter from the secretary of the Parent Society acknowledging the receipt of a free donation of £35 sterling, and congratulated the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary on its continued prosperity. The letter then gave a detailed account of the great and rapidly extending work of the Parent Society, and of the large measure of success with which its world-wide labors had been crowned during the past year.

The reports from the Depositary in Chatham were read as follows:—

M. L. A. Bible Society.

1895.	To A. J. Loggie, Dr.	
Sept. 16	To amount due A. J. L.	$20 44
Nov. 28	Cash, Mrs. McCurdy	3 00
1896.		
Jan. 7	Books per order	2 27
May 15	Amt. pd. R. Mellish, 38.50 less 15 per cent.	32 78
"	Cost of importing	58
Sept. 23	Books on hand	74 25
"	5 per cent. commission on sales 30 77	1 53
		$134.85
1895.	Cr.	
Sept. 15	By Books on hand	$68 73
1896.		
May 15	from R. Mellish	38 56
Sept. 23	Amt. paid A. J. L.	20 44
Sept. 23	Cash on hand	7 12
		$134 85

The following collections were received by the treasurer:—

CHATHAM.	
Upper District,	$13 25
Lower District,	38 28
Loggieville,	9 50
NAPAN.	
Lower District,	6 80
Upper District,	4 90
NEWCASTLE.	
Middle District,	10 80
Lower District,	10 40
Upper District,	10 10
Mr. Brander from sale of Bibles,	5 05
	$109 08

The following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:—

1st. That a free donation of £25 Stg. be sent to the Parent Society this year.

2—That the following office-bearers be appointed:—

President—Miss Chalmers.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Snowball, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Habberly, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Steel.
Treasurer—Mrs. McCurdy.
Secretary—Mrs. Aitken.

3—That a general committee be appointed composed of members of the various Churches as follows:—

From St. James' Church, Newcastle—Mrs. Stables, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Mullans.

From Methodist Church, Newcastle—Mrs. S. McLeod, Mrs. J. Clark, and Mrs. G. N. Clark.

From St. Andrew's Church, Chatham—Mrs. Tweedie, Mrs. A. A. Anderson and Mrs. Dr. Benson.

From St. John's Church, Chatham—Miss Firth, Mrs. E. Shirreff, and Mrs. Wm. Anderson.

From St. Luke's Church, Chatham, Miss Tweedie, Mrs. Haviland and Mrs. Fisher.

5—That the above committee select and appoint collectors for the various districts.

7—That the next annual meeting be held in Chatham at the usual hour in the afternoon for business, and that there be a meeting on the evening of the same day.

8—That the office bearers are instructed to prepare an interesting and instructive programme for the evening meeting.

9—That a vote of thanks be given to office bearers, collectors and the press for gratuitous advertising.

It will be noticed that our free donation to the Parent Society is less this year than usual. This may seem to indicate a lack of prosperity. But it actually does not. It arises neither from any want of energy on the part of the members of the Society, nor from any want of liberality on the part of the surrounding community. It arises simply from hard times. Trade and business, all over the Miramichi, have this year been much depressed. Every kind of industry seems to have suffered. Money has been very scarce. In fact we all feel that the people, in the circumstances, have acted towards the Society very liberally. We look forward with large hopes. We feel assured that as God has abundantly blessed our Bible Society in the past He will not forget it in the future. Ours is a noble cause—the universal diffusion of God's word. It claims our utmost zeal. It means the hastening of that time when "All the kingdoms of this earth shall become the Kingdom of our God and of His Christ."

JANE AITKEN,
Secretary.
The Manse, Newcastle, Oct. 12, 1896.

Make a Pie
Shorten it with Cottolene instead of lard and see what a crisp crust it will have; how delicious and wholesome it will be. Pie made with Cottolene will do a dyspeptic *good*. Do everybody good because it is good. There is only one secret in cooking with Cottolene—use but two-thirds as much as you would naturally use of lard. Follow this rule and Cottolene will do the rest. Genuine is sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

DANGERS OF SPRING
Children die in the spring.
Blotches bloom in the spring.
Boils break out in the spring.
Women weaken in the spring.
Men lose energy in the spring.
Pimples protrude in the spring.
Old people suffer in the spring.
Malaria is deadly in the spring.
La Grippe spreads in the spring.
Doctors' bills grow in the spring.
Undertakers thrive in the spring.
All diseases germinate in the spring.
Scott's Sarsaparilla sells in the spring.
"Scott's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful spring medicine we sell. Everybody uses it."—J. D. Todd, druggist, Queen St. W., Toronto. Write Mr. Todd, or any other druggist for particulars.
--USE--
Scott's Sarsaparilla
All dealers, $1.00 per large bottle. *One teaspo