Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way
A lady passed on marketing day.
Who, pausing at a grocery store,
Stepped quickly in at the open door.
With bated breath and anxious mien
She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"One dozen cans COTTOLENE."

Ask Your Grocer for it.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Streets,
MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM

OF
HOREHOUND
AND ANISEED.
—FOR—
GROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS.
ST JOHN N. B

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 Fir e trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 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

Notice To Debtors.

In the matter of the estate of John A. Babin, upper Pokemouche County of Gloucester:—

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Babin, insolvent, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the undersigned within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. WALSH, Assignee
Upper Pokemouche N. B. June 26 1894.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Part of the two story double house on Foundry Lane and part of the large two story house on Muirhead Street. For further information apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM.

Chatham, Sept. 5, 1894

30 DAYS ONLY.

ALL GOODS IN THE

GOGGIN BUILDING,

will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Carpet Sweepers Less Than Cost $2.25.

GUNS, GUNS

Just received a splended lot of guns in

Breech and Muzzle Loading.

All persons indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately, and save expenses.

This sale is positive, and done with a view to make up for shortage during my long spell of illness.

Sept. 3rd 1894. J. R. GOGGIN.

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.

TIME TABLE

OF THE

M. S. N. CO'Y.

STR. 'MIRAMICHI'

CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) on and after Monday 17th Sept 1894.

At 7 A. M. for Newcastle.

Will leave Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a. m. making the usual calls, going to ESCUMINAC on MONDAYS, and WEDNESDAYS and to BAY DU VIN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

STR. NELSON,

CAPTAIN DEGRACE,

Will leave Chatham at	Leave Newcastle
9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
11.00 "	12.15 p. m.
2.00 p. m.	3.15 "
6.00 "	6.45 "

SOLAR TIME.

Making the usual calls at Douglastown, Bushville and Nelson.

W. T. CONNORS, Manager.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 11, 1894.

Board of Trade.

Pressure of other matter obliges us to hold our report of the Board of Trade meeting at St. John, in which the representatives of the Newcastle board took a prominent part, until next week.

His Honor Governor Fraser's Visit.

The Fredericton Herald of 29th ult. says:—

"The Governor and his lady were received in true Miramichi style on their visit to Chatham and Newcastle this week. The good people of those two towns never do a thing in a half-hearted way, and they were especially hospitable to their recent distinguished guests. They are very proud over the the fact that the Governor is a native of Miramichi, and they took all possible means of showing their appreciation of his distinguished professional and public career. In Mrs. Fraser they had a direct representative of another distinguished statesman, whose name will be kindly remembered in this province as long as the people enjoy the privileges of responsible government, and in honoring the Governor and his lady our friends at the north were according distinction to guests worthy their most tender regard."

His Honor, since his return home, has written to several gentlemen who were prominently connected with the official reception and the other courtesies extended to himself and Mrs. Fraser, expressing to them and through them to other members of the various committees in Newcastle and Chatham thanks for the attention and kindness shown by all. He says the arrrangements made by the committees was most admirable, everyone of them evidencing kind thoughtfulness and an earnest desire to afford to Mrs. Fraser and himself all possible pleasure during their stay in the County, and the recollection of the greeting given by the people of Northumberland to him as one of its sons, and also to Mrs. Fraser, will ever be remembered by them as among the most cherished of their recollections.

Proposed Wharf at Burnt Church.

When any public work is to be constructed, the first duty of those controlling the undertaking is to see that the public interests are served by it to the greatest extent possible. If, however, our information respecting the site selected by the Department of Public Works for the proposed Dominion wharf at Burnt Church is correct, this principle has been ignored, and that much needed work is in danger of being misplaced. It is reported that instead of the site being at the end of the public highway, near which the business concerns of the village are located, and where the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company's steamer lands and receives its freight and passengers, it is proposed to build it a quarter of a mile—more or less—away, where there is only a private road, and where the general and travelling public have no business. It is, of course, desirable that the tenders for the wharf should be invited as soon as possible, but it is of paramount importance that a mistake such as that which would be involved in fixing the site anywhere but at the present place of landing and receiving the steamboat freight and passengers should be avoided. In the interest of the public, as well as of the Government, itself, the Department should, therefore make such enquiry, respecting the merits of the question of site as will lead to the most convenient one being chosen. There will be no appreciable difference of cost between a wharf at the place where public interest and well-informed opinion require it should be built, and that reported to have been selected. Personal interests and political prejudice, therefore, if they have been permitted to have influence in the matter, against those of the people, should be set aside and the question to which we refer settled on its merits.

Fishermen's Wrongs

The Dominion government, or, rather, the officials who shape its fishery policy, have managed to suppress a very promising industry at Bay du Vin in this County, which was started a few years ago by Messrs. Hatton of Montreal. This firm leased from the Dominion government a large water-covered area and went to considerable expense in preparing it for the cultivation of oysters, which they imported and planted in large quantities. These imported oysters, as well as others taken in Miramichi waters, which were simply transplanted on the beds made by Messrs. Hatton, were the private property of those gentleman. Messrs. Hatton were the only persons in this part of the country, at least, who did not ship or sell their oysters to consumers, and they had no reason to anticipate that because they cultivated, instead of destroying them, the government would follow them and dictate when and how they should afterwards treat them. The Minister of Fisheries, however, who is, practically, the government in these matters, appears to have failed to recognize the property rights of Messrs. Hatton in the oysters and their product, and he has insisted in treating the beds they have made and the oysters they have saved, or grown by cultivation, as if they were public property under his control. He has applied exactly the same regulations to them that govern the natural beds which are open to the public generally, the result being that the firm's investment is thrown away. The case is a hard one, and of a piece with the action of the Minister in confiscating the rights of salmon fishermen on the Southwest Miramichi, the Restigouche and elsewhere. The injustice of his general policy of excessive restrictions and prohibition is calculated to make the Government very unpopular with the people, whose rights are so arbitrarily taken from them. It seems, however, that neither the advice of friends, nor the remonstrances of those whose property, rights and privileges are disregarded have any effect in protecting the people against his headstrong, ill-advised and reckless exercises of arbitrary power.

If there were wanting proof of the fact that the Dominion Government is determined to antagonise the fishermen of the Miramichi, it is afforded by an order just promulgated, the effect of which is to practically prohibit bass fishing everywhere in Miramichi waters, save on the Northwest. The existing regulations provide that "bass shall not be fished for, caught or "killed by means of any kind of net "having meshes of a less size than five "inches extension measure, nor by "means of seines."

"The owner or owners of nets used "for the taking of bass shall first obtain "license therefor, and pay an annual "license fee for each net legally in use "of one dollar," etc.

The Minister, or some of the ingenious gentlemen, who influence him, in order to carry out the Department's apparent determination to gradually prohibit fishing of all kinds, have hit upon the idea of interpreting the regulations as applying to *scoop-nets only*, and the fishery officers have been so instructed. Our fishermen, therefore, who cannot catch bass in scoop-nets will doubtless not be able to obtain licenses for any other kind of nets, unless the Minister can be induced by one of those humble petitions which they are now pretty well used to carrying around and having sent to Ottawa, to reconsider his ill-advised action. He has succeeded by his unjust prohibition of salmon fishing, in both the Northwest and Southwest, in creating in the minds of ninety-nine out of every hundred residents along those rivers a contempt for and disposition to either break the law or sympathise with those who do so. The effect of this new order relating to bass nets will have a similar effect, from the I. C. railway bridges to Tabusintac and Escuminac.

Dominion Candidates and Prohibition.

A "Prohibition Convention" met under the auspices of the Northumberland County Prohibition Alliance at Chatham on Friday, 28th Sept. This latter body is presided over by Mr. W. C. Anslow of the Newcastle Advocate, and as it will not allow the representative of the ADVANCE to be present at its meetings, we have to depend on the Advocate for information as to the proceedings. Eight of the thirteen parishes of the County were represented by five ladies and twenty eight gentlemen. Those present were

Newcastle—Rev. J. W. Bleakney, Geo. Reed, John B. Robertson, W. R. Robinson, W. C. Anslow, James Henderson, M. Russell, Geo. N. Clark, Hugh Lamont, Isaac Colter, Edward McGrnar, Miss McGruar, Miss M Maltby.

Chatham—Rev. N. McKay, Rev Joseph McCoy, Rev. George Steel, Mrs. Leinsman, Mrs. Jackson, J. E. Payson.

Stiesfield—Wm Swim, Frank D. Swim, R. D. Attridge, N. E Harmon.

Southesk—James Parks, Benj Hubbard, Miss Hubbard, Rev J. D. Murray.

Northesk—John Menzies, Everett Goodfellow, George Drummond.

Blackville—Jas Dale, Geo. D. Stewart.

Glenelg—Phineas Gunn, James Godfrey.

Derby—Geo. Vanderbeck.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Anslow and opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Blakney. Mr. James Parks was elected chairman, Mr. Anslow secretary and Mr. Phineas Gunn guard. The Advocate says:—

Mr. Attridge asked for information, and Rev. J. D. Murray replied, stating what had been done and what it was proposed to do. Mr. Attridge then asked that names be announced for nomination.

Rev. N. McKay thought it was best to first discuss the advisability of carrying out the programme suggested by the County Prohibition Alliance, and thought that the political aspect here at the present time should be closely looked into and considered before we decide.

Mr. W. Swim asked what they were talking about, there was no motion before the meeting, and consequently such a discussion was not in order.

In reply to this the statement was made that this was a general discussion of matters in reference to the business which called us together.

After a further informal discussion, the following resolution was moved by Rev. Joseph McCoy—

Whereas, it is very desirable to select a candidate to represent the prohibition principle in the House of Commons, and it is considered that the surest way to do this is to find a man acceptable to either the great political parties who is a pronounced prohibitionist, and of good moral character—therefore

Resolved that we proceed to find such man and pledge ourselves to his support.

It being one o'clock the meeting then adjourned until two.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order, resolution presented just prior to recess was then taken up and discussed and on a vote being taken it was carried by a vote of 22 yeas and 5 nays. A suggestion was then made that the matter be referred to a committee and a motion was made to that effect, that a central committee of five be appointed, together with associate representatives from each parish, to select a candidate, and if necessary nominate him. The motion was carried and the following appointed:—

Central Committee—W C Anslow, Rev Neil McKay, John Menzies, James Henderson, George N. Clark.

Associates:—Wm Anderson, Alnwick; Phineas Gunn, Glenelg; R D Attridge, Blissfield; Wm Wilson, Hardwick; Benj Hubbard, Southesk; Daniel Baldwin, Nelson; Wm McMillan, Ludlow; Geo Vanderbeck, Derby; James Dale, Blackville.

On motion resolved that central committee be empowered to appoint substitutes for any of those named not wishing to act on the committee.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and secretary, and the convention closed.

It is understood that the names of several gentlemen were put forward as probable standard-bearers of the convention, including those of W. A. Hickson, E. Hutchison and Hon. Peter Mitchell, but whether any or either of them would accept a nomination did not transpire, so far as we have learned. Several who were present were, it is understood, willing to run an election if the convention insisted on their doing so, but they were not required to make the sacrifice.

On the whole, these ladies and gentleman appear to have acted wisely, under the circumstances in which they found themselves. There is not the least doubt of the strength of temperance sentiment in Northumberland. It is strong among the body of toilers who are the life, brain and sinew of the County, the great majority of whom, however, are of too practical a turn of mind not to know that it is unwise to make the single issue of prohibition the platform on which to place a candidate in a Dominion election. If either of the two recognised parties in Dominion politics happened to nominate as its candidate a gentleman of well-established prohibition record, the prohibitionists might materially improve his chances of election by concentrating their votes upon him as much as possible. That, however, is the best they can hope to do. Even under these circumstances a good many earnest temperance workers—consistent and influentual prohibitionists—would not vote for such a candidate, unless he happened to belong to their Dominion party, for when the battle is in array over the general issues which are always fought out in Dominion campaigns, men are not influenced to any appreciable extent by their sentiments for or against prohibition, especially as neither of the parties have, in parliament, yet held out any hope that prohibition is amongst the political possibilities of the near future.

Another consideration which operates against prohibition candidates, is the record in parliament of the most able and influential gentlemen who have, in the past, secured their elections on that platform. Experience has shown that while some of them have freely admitted prohibition to be impracticable, in Federal politics, others have accepted judgeships or other offices, rather than go back and tell those who elected them that they could not hope to succeed, because no responsible statesman had yet been found to propose a plan for the readjustment of the fiscal burdens of the country which the adoption of prohibition would render necessary.

It may be, however, that some candidate will be found who will tell the electors of Northumberland just how this can be done in a way that will be approved by a majority of the people of the whole country, whose support is the only charter by which any ministry can continue to exist. Failing such a man our prohibition friends may, perhaps, count on some candidate appearing who will not be unwilling to bid for their support with the promise of having their principles crystalised into law just as soon as they send him to Ottawa. That use such as this should, however, be made of the cause of temperance cannot, we believe, do the movement any real service, for while a large majority of our people are earnestly desirous of promoting temperance in every reasonable way, they cannot but view with impatience the thrusting of it upon them in such a manner as to claim that it must practically extinguish every other issue in Dominion politics.

Methodism—General Conference.

II.

ORGANIC UNITY.

No very definite steps were taken toward accomplishing this. Yet something practical was done, even in this direction. For some years past the way in which the churches have been wasting ministers and means by crowding together in small places and holding services at the same hour and erecting costly buildings when all the people could be better served by one minister and one church, has pressed itself upon thoughtful minds. To put a stop to this expensive and unseemly over-lapping an influential committee has been appointed to meet with similar committees from other churches to attempt to remove this evil. Already, in some places the Presbyterians and the Methodists have made such arrangements with regard to a few localities; but, now, the matter is to be attempted on a larger scale.

FRATERNAL VISIT.

The Presbyterian church conveyed its greetings by Professor Caven, Dr. Cochrane and other distinguished gentlemen. Fine, manly, christian, utterances were made by each member of the deputation. Not only were these deliverances an expression of true christian fraternity, but the speakers assured the Conference that they would hail the day when organic unity was an accomplished fact. It must be gratifying to all churches to see how warmly such deliverances were received by the Conference. The next few years may see a great advance towards this. It is certain, that ten years before the different Methodist churches in Canada united in one organization they seemed to be further apart than do the Presbyterian and the Methodist churches at the present time. One of the members of the delegation made a good point by saying that he could get along better with the Methodist church than any other, for, said he, one church will permit me to do anything but preach for them. Another church will permit me to do anything but commune with them, while the Methodist will permit me to do everything but take the collection.

METHODIST FRATERNAL VISITS.

Conference did a graceful thing in electing its retired Wesleyan and Guardian editors as representatives to sister Methodist churches. The former—Dr. Lathern—to the Methodist Episcopal church, the latter—Dr. Dewart—to the English Methodist church. It also gave a hearty welcome to Dr. Pope, ex-president of the English Wesleyan Methodist Conference; and to Dr. Potts and Dr. Hoss, respectively, from the Methodist Episcopal churches, north and, south. These proceedings appear to have been of more than ordinary interest. About two years ago the editor of the Review of Reviews paid an eloquent tribute to Methodism, because of the bond of union which it had proved to be between the American and the British nations. It claimed that it was a great advantage that the church that was predominent by reason of its numbers among those nations should be of such a social nature as the Methodist. I was accomplishing a great work in keeping up close and friendly relations between England and America. If Carlyle is correct when he says that the most important thing about a man is his religion, it follows that the strongest bond among nations is a religous one. Methodism, in this respect, has made its influence felt among the leading nations.

CHINESE QUESTION.

The Conference felt no difficulty in acceding to the request from the Presbyterian church, presented through Dr. Grant, in condemning the barbarous and unjust restrictions formulated by the Dominion government with a view of restricting Chinese immigration. Dr. Stewart earnestly voiced the mind of the Conference when he pleaded for a united effort for the repeal of such class distinctions. Methodism and Presbyterianism will thus join hands for the relief of the oppressed Chinese in our midst.

EPWORTH LEAGUE AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETIES.

An excited and able discussion ensued relative to the advisability of changing the name of the young people's societies and of taking the full name of Epworth League of Christian Endeavor. The former part of the title is purely Methodist, while the latter part is undenominational. Strong arguments, both for and against the change were produced. Eventually it was decided to retain the official name of Epworth League while permitting local societies to affiliate with the Christian Endeavor movement and to adopt the name. Probably this is the wiser decision. It scarcely appeared to be honest to adopt a name that had already become the property of another society. It is likely, however, that most Epworth Leagues will become Christian Endeavor societies. The Christian Endeavor movement seems to possess elements of stability and cohesiveness, which the Epworth League has scarcely yet shown itself as possessing.

MISSIONS.

In some respects the quadrennial report of the General Missionary Board was disappointing. While it showed that the annual income of the society was only slightly below a quarter of a million of dollars it also showed that the average givings per member was not equal to a few years ago. It has been customary to speak of the Methodist church of Canada as giving a dollar per year for each member. The report showed that the exact amount was only eighty one cents. Since last Conference a new mission has been begun in China, so that the church is now well represented in Japan and China. Newfoundland conference, because of its aggressiveness and truly missionary character, asked for a superintendent of missions. On account of the expense such an appointment would involve the request was not granted, while the office of superintendent of the missions in the Northwest and British Columbia was continned for another quadrennium. This appointment has been a splendid success.

ECONOMICAL ACTION.

The reduction of the committee of the General Mission Board from forty-two to twenty-six members was a step in the right direction. At the time of the union it was important to have a large committee so that every uniting interest might be represented. But now that all interests are so fully welded together that it is difficult to remember which was which, no such necessity exists. Such reduction will materially reduce the cost of management. The time must come when the pruning knife will have to be used on the annual conference committees. They are unnecessarily large and expensive. Two representatives from each district make too large a committee. It surely ought to have been possible, even at this conference, to reduce the committee by making it to be composed of representatives from such districts only as are asking for grants. In some of the conferences this would effect a considerable reduction and saving. The Western superannuation fund took a similar step to this by reducing the size of its general committee. In a church of such size as the Methodist the cost of management must necessarily be heavy, yet it is imperative that the cost should be reduced to the lowest figures compatible with efficiency.

SUPERNUMERARY FUND

Both ministers and circuits in the western part of the church are taxing themselves very heavily for this fund, and it certainly is creditable to them that the fund is able from year to year to meet all claims in full. At the recent conference they considerably added to their former burdens in order to maintain its efficiency. The capital stock of the supernumerary fund of Maritime Methodism is to be increased to $100,000. At present it amounts to $77,000. An organized effort is to be made to canvas the contributing territory as soon as possible. Last year the fund met only 90% of its claims. Now, when a minister has been 30 years in the ministry and his allowence is reduced from $300 to $270 a great deal of hardship must ensue. No fund is better deserving of the support of the Methodist people. It is not creditable to the wealthy Methodists to have matters remain as they are. They can remedy this and will soon have an opportunity of doing so.

NEW CATECHISM.

The church, for years past, has been hampered with three official catechisms. They were supposed to be necessary to adapt them to different ages, Conference wisely decided to terminate this state of things by preparing one catechism to take the place of the three now in use. Methodism is not distracted by any doctrinal difficulties. Its life seems to keep its creed right. Yet there will be room for some good work to be done in the way of stating great truths in simple language and in emphasizing the character of God and the plan of salvation in such a way as to give matters their just proportion, and in avoiding anything like carricaturing holy things.

TRANSFER OF MINISTERS.

Legislation on this matter was not profound by states manlike. It ought not to be impossible to devise some scheme of transfer from one conference to another. At present it is about as difficult to get transferred as it was reported to be, in olden time, to cross the Chinese wall. Nothing will help to save the rapidly developing sectionalism of Methodism like a free interchange of ministers from one conference to another. And nothing will better preserve its unity of administration. In some respects Methodism has developed a cast iron system of government as difficult of change as in some older churches that are burdened with the traditions of centuries. Churches, like individuals, are soon apt to be troubled with a stiffness of movement. They become ossified. Methodism in Canada still awaits the advent of some Moses to pilot it out of the wilderness of difficulties relative to ministerial transfer.

GENERAL SURVEY.

A conference room where matters of finance and discipline are under discussion does not reveal the church at its best. This is not because it lacks able financiers, clever parliamentarians and good debaters; but, rather, because its successes in the past have been gained in another direction. It is no disrespect to it to say that other churches have excelled it in elaborate and beautiful ritual and in the broad scholarship of its ministers: Yet, as a spiritual force it has held a position peculiarly its own. Its strength has been there. And it seems a pity that both in its annual and quadrennial gatherings the time should be almost exclusively occupied with questions of finance and government. The conference ought to have had one day in session when, resting entirely from such matters, it could have held a consultation on the best means of reaching the unchurched and of organizing for an attack upon sin all along the line, and of thus extending the kingdom of Christ throughout the Dominion. [Contributed.

News and Notes.

FUR.

Five carloads of sealskins in barrels, the property of the Hudson Bay Co., and valued at $125,000 passed through Montreal from Vancouver last week for the London market.

W. A. MOWAT & CO.

On liabilities of $10,000, W. A. Mowat & Co., general dealers, Campbellton, are offering to settle at 50c. in the dollar, one third cash and the balance in 6 and 9 months.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

A well-known hunters' guide, Oran Forbes, who belonged to Kempt, N. S., was accidentally shot through the head and killed last week while out with a party of hunters. They were all firing at a moose and he rose to get a second shot. At the instant a rifle behind was discharged.

D. FOLEY'S MURDER.

Our readers will remember that D. Foley, a Gloucester county man, who who was prominent in business and politics at Reno, Nevada, was killed at that place on July 29 by Mrs. Alice M. Hartley, an artist. The trial of the woman recently took place, and she was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

P. E. I. CROPS.

The Prince Edward Island crops have have been all gathered. The weather for harvesting was glorious, and a good average crop is the result. Wheat is excellent; oats rather under the average, with a very short crop of straw. Hay is the best for years, and all root crops are promising well.

IT DON'T PAY.

The U. S. Government will shortly withdraw its Behring Sea fleet, and it is doubtful if more than one vessel will be sent there next season. The ocean patrol has been an utter failure. It cost the United States over $400,000 this season, while not a single legal seizure has been made. The only vessels captured were the Victoria sealers, Wanderer and Favorite, both of which have been discharged. It has not even annoyed Canadian sealers.

[Canadian Journal of Commerce, Sept. 28]

The Oyster Season.

The question of oyster culture will bring itself before the government before long—that is, if present conditions continue. The Caraquet beds from which only a few years ago our principal supply of oysters was drawn, have not sent a barrel to Montreal for the past three years. The beds have sanded up through lack of cleaning, and over-fishing has done the rest. Canadian oyster-beds are now represented by those at Bay du Vin, Buctouche and Malpecque Bay, and from these three sources of supply comes the news that this is the second year the oysters have not "spatted," and consequently that only old oysters have been fished. Should this continue they will in turn become as poor as the Shediac beds, which are now closed by the government pending their being cleansed of mud, relaid, gravelled, and sown with fresh "spat," by English experts.

The expenditure upon this bed represents all that is being done under public auspices in the way of oyster culture. And yet the government, by the imposition of arbitrary regulations, discourages the private culture of oysters. They insist that private beds shall be subject to the same regulations exactly as the public beds to which every fisherman has access, and they forbid the fishing of oysters through the ice in winter. This has caused the Montreal firms who had leased portions of the Eel River and Bay du Vin for oyster planting purposes to abandon the enterprise. These firms imported foreign spat, made and gravelled the beds, and sowed them at an expense of several thousand dollars. Steam launches were purchased and factories erected for the handling of oysters in bulk, when the government inspector stepped in and insisted upon the regulations in force on the public beds being observed in private water. In vain the proprietors pointed out that the conditions were widely different; that whereas on a public bed every fisherman took all he could without regard to the morrow, on private ground it was to their own interest to see that the beds were not fished out. It was no use saying that as there were no oysters on the beds until they placed them there at their own cost, they were not public property, or that a rigorous close season from 15th June to 1st September was observed in order to protect the oysters during the spatting season. The inspectors demanded an exact compliance with the rules of the public beds. Fishing through the ice was prohibited, and consequently the firm abandoned oyster culture altogether and used their vessels and plant for cod-fishing and packing. They were simply legislated out of the business, and one of Canada's sources of oyster production was strangled by red tape.

It must be remembered that the Canadian oyster suffers under climatic drawbacks from its very start in life. The oyster never flourishes in cold waters, like our own, as it does in more southerly climes. Beautifully flavored as it undoubtedly is, the Malpecque is only skin and water compared with the fat meaty oyster of Chesapeake Bay. Even the depth of water makes a difference in its growth, and the oyster in deep water grows far more slowly and is far weaker than its brother of the warm shallows. This weakness causes them to shed their spat uselessly and prematurely, and thus we have periods like the present when no young oysters are born for a year or more. In warmer and more congenial climes the oyster grows more rapidly and much stronger. Its enormous fecundity becomes manifest and culture is not so necessary. Yet the moment we cross the line we find the private culture of oysters rapidly encouraged. The oyster beds are rented out like plots of real estate and, since it is to the interest of the lessees to keep them as prolific as possible, they are carefully cleansed, gravelled, and sown at regular intervals, and the fishing is regulated in proportion to the yield. In Canada the opposite policy is followed. Private culture is hampered as far as possible by vexatious restrictions, and the main reliance placed on public beds which no one has any interest in maintaining, and which are consequently fished recklessly during the open season. The difference in the results between the two policies will shortly be manifest

Northumberland County Teachers' Institute.

The Northumberland County Teachers' Institute opened its 18th annual session in one of the large convent building school rooms of No. 8 district, Chatham, last Thursday. The attendance at ten o'clock—the hour named for the meeting—was meagre, the usual want of punctuality being noticeable here, as at most other Miramichi assemblages.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the president, Mr. Fred Yorston, called the Institute to order and referring to the minutes of 1892 read the following:

After a discussion on the next place of meeting, a motion was made by Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. McLachlan, that the next meeting of the Institute be held in Newcastle, and that a committee be appointed to investigate the feasibility of holding the meeting two years hence in the Convent building. In accordance with this motion, and by the direction of the Institute of '92, the place of meeting for this year was decided upon.

Mr. Yorston, in speaking of the objects of the meeting, said it was in order that the teachers might exchange ideas based on their experiences, and that experience was the great teacher from which all must learn.

Inspector Mersereau who was asked to address the Institute, said that the meeting would elicit from the different teachers' ideas and experiences which would supplement the practice in teaching given in the Normal School. This was very necessary, owing to the excessive number of pupil teachers in proportion to the teaching staff, and want of room in the Normal School building—only thirty minutes being afforded to each student, in the practice department during a nine months course. The result was that while the teachers were well grounded in the theory of teaching they lacked practice. Here, this defect could be, in a large measure, compensated for, by the older teachers giving the younger ones the benefit of their experiences.

The election of officers being the first regular business called up, Mr. D. L. Mitchell of Chatham Grammar and High School nominated Mr. Jas McIntosh to the office of president and Mr. McIntosh, having referred in complimentary terms to the work done by Mr. Mitchell as secretary of the Institute during the past year, nominated him for the office of president. Mr. Mitchell said he didn't want the office, but would write a paper. Mr. M. R. Benn and Miss Annie Morrison were appointed tellers and the ballots being counted Mr. McIntosh was found to have a majority of 11.

Miss Alice Loggie was, on nomination of Mr. McIntosh, unanimously chosen vice president.

Mr. Benn was nominated for the office of secretary by Inspector Mersereau, and on that gentleman endeavoring to withdraw and nominating another teacher, the Inspector spoke quite warmly against the apparent disposition of the teachers to shirk the work of the Institute and said as they were organized for mutual help in their profession, each of them should be prepared to accept any work or position to which he might be assigned without seeking to be excused.

Mr. J. M. McKinna, in a speech marked by much gallantry, nominated Miss Maggie Mowatt as secretary, but that lady positively declined to be a candidate.

Mr. Benn was then unanimously elected secretary. Mr. D. L. Mitchell and Miss Victoria Wright were elected members of the executive committee.

On taking the chair, as president, Mr. McIntosh expressed his thanks for the honor done him and said the new officers had doubtless come prepared to make speeches, which he had not done, and now would be the time for them to say their little piece.

Each of the newly elected officers, however, disavowed any intention of making a speech.

The Inspector, being called upon by the chairman, referred to and repeated what he had already said respecting the need of supplementing the knowledge of practical teaching gained at the Normal School, and he emphasized the duty of the older teachers to give leaves out of the book of their experiences to the younger ones. He said that the average of lady teachers in the work was only five years, for they left it for other duties or employments, and he instanced the fact that the profession of the hospital nurse seemed to attract a large number of teachers. At this meeting much advantage could be gained and much learned by the less experienced teachers asking questions which could be answered by the president or others among the older teachers. The younger teachers naturally needed this kind of help and it would, no doubt, be cheerfully given.

The first subject on the programme—The teaching of Canadian History—was then taken up.

Mr. J. J. Clark, who had promised to open the discussion with a prepared paper had not put in an appearance, nor was his paper submitted.

Miss Maggie Dunnett, being called upon, intimated that she had failed in teaching Canadian History.

Mr. Yorston, however, said Miss Dunnet had not done herself justice, for having had occasion to examine her classes, he found them well advanced, and his impression was that she had been successful.

Miss Margaret Perley said her plan was to proceed slowly in teaching this subject, to discuss with the children the prominent characters in Canadian History and interest them in these and, thus, in the events of their respective periods. She did not think it wise to begin at the end and then go backwards but to take the history in its natural order.

Mr. Yorston said his practice was to give considerable attention to the events of the present time, while not neglecting the civil history of the country, its early history, the rebellion etc. He found that reference to men the children knew or read about awakened a special interest on their part and that questions relating to the taxation of the country, its purposes—where the taxes go—etc., were beneficial. Sometimes it was difficult to determine where the taxes go and he tried to make the pupils find out. This gave them an idea of responsible government and enabled them to understand much about the resources and requirements of the country.

Miss Annie McIntosh referred to the difficulty of teaching Canadian History as prescribed for the different grades. The work prescribed for grade 7 was too much for that year and too much was also required of grade 8.

Mr. McIntosh said he found that the pupils could be interested in the early history of the country and make satisfactory progress, but they were not so successful in the work of grade 7. Oral teaching on the subject of responsible government was best.

Sister Barden favored teaching Canadian History in its natural order—beginning with its earliest period and working up to the present.

Sister Sullivan found it difficult to teach Canadian History satisfactorily under present conditions. The regulations prescribed too much for grade 8 to accomplish.

Mr. Yorston referred to incongruities of the method prescribed by the Board of Education for teaching History and instanced the way in which English History was mixed up and much of it that was of great importance entirely ignored. Pupils could not under such a method have other than an incomplete knowledge of English History.

Miss Mersereau said the most difficult part of Canadian History to teach was that relating to responsible government, on account of the unmethodical and incomplete way in which information on the subject was prescribed. Her way of teaching was to make the pupils go into a study of the subject generally and then write it out in their own way.

Mr. McIntosh said that was an excellent plan as it led to order and method in treating the subject, which had been neglected in the prescribed course. He had hoped that the Chief Superintendent would be present at this meeting, so that they might have his views of the matter, and, perhaps, learn whether an improvement in the prescribed course might be hoped for.

Sister Walsh said she had never experienced any extra difficulty in teaching Canadian History. This she attributed largely to the preparation she made for the teaching of the subject. She had taught history from grade 4 to 8. In grade 5 where the chief events of the history of the province were required she began by endeavoring to have the pupils form some idea of the physical and social condition of the province at the time of the first settlement by white men, as compared with its present condition. For this purpose she made use of pictures, illustrations etc., such as referred to by a preceding speaker. To arouse the children's interest still more she introduced into her oral instructions such items of history or tradition as she could glean, which had a bearing on our own neighborhood—for example, that Cartier had sailed up the Miramichi as far as Burnt Church; items connected with Beaubair's Island etc. Such items might or might not be true, but she gave them to the children as she, herself had heard them, and found it facilitated the study of the subject in question. With the younger pupils she found it easier to awaken an interest in the lives and character of such men as Cartier, Champlain, etc., than

(*Continued on 3rd page.*)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I beg to notify all saloon keepers and others in the County of Northumberland, who have been selling a beverage labelled and known as "Superior Sarsaparilla," that I have had the same analyzed by a chemist who found it to contain such a quantity of alcohol as would class it amongst intoxicating liquors, and therefore any persons hereafter selling it will be prosecuted for violation of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act

JOHN MENZIES,
Inspector

Newcastle, Oct 3rd, 1894

M. S. N. COY.

The Str. Miramichi will run three trips a week on and after

MONDAY 8TH OCTOBER,

for points down river, going to Escuminac on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, to other points on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, calling at Bay du Vin on her way down. The steamer will be ready for excursions or towing on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS

W. T. CONNORS,
Manager.

Chatham, October 1st, 1894.

The Best Is the Cheapest.

To be the Cheapest has never been our ambition, to be the BEST has always been.

That ambition has given us our present standing. That ambition will continue us in that standing.

Send for Circular.

KERR & PRINGLE.
St John Business College.
St John, N. B.

HOUSE TO LET.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Troy. Apply to

JAS. NICOL.

Property For Sale.

The Church wardens and vestry of S. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, offer for sale the building and premises now occupied by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Sweet, also glebe lands owned by said corporation situated in Parish of Northesk, also glebe lands situated at Barnaby River.

For further particulars apply to the Rector, or to the vestry clerk.

E. LEE STREET,
Vestry Clerk.

Newcastle, N. B., July 24, 1894.

Notice of Loss of Debenture.

Public notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, and also to all whom the same may be presented for sale or negotiation, or for payment of the interest due thereon, that a certain school debenture signed by John E. O'Brien, Alexander E Doucett and Peter Elliotson as Trustees of school district number two (2) of the Parish of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Brunswick, payable to John McKenna of Bathurst aforesaid, builder, and endorsed by the said John McKenna, was lost or was otherwise taken out of the possession of Nicholas Good, the holder of the same in or about the month of June, A. D. 1893

The said debenture was conditional for the payment of the sum of six hundred and sixty dollars; of which one hundred and ten dollars have been paid and interest upon same has been paid up to 1st day of June A. D. 1893.

All persons are, therefore, hereby cautioned against purchasing the said debenture or negotiating the same in any way, and the trustees of school district number two, Bathurst, are also hereby notified not to pay to any person whatsoever, except the subscriber, any moneys either principal or interest, without written authority from me being first had and obtained.

Dated Clifton Glo. Co. this sixth day of August A. D. 1894.

NICHOLAS GOOD

PROBATE SALE.

There will be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday, the third day of November, next, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, purs