

The Review.

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RICHIBUCTO, N. B., NOV. 14, 1895.

PROPOSED WINTER PORT SUBSIDY.

It is not quite satisfactory to patriotic Canadians generally that steamship lines subsidized by Canada for trans Atlantic mail, freight and passenger service should make their terminal station on this side of the ocean at Portland, Maine. This is especially unsatisfactory to the people of St. John, who find the steamship traffic between the Dominion and mother country passing to the north of them in summer and south of them in winter. No objection is made to the St. Lawrence route while it is open. Quebec and Montreal are Canadian ports, but Portland is a foreign port, as well as a rival one. In a word the subsidy, paid by Canada, "out of the pockets of Canadian tax-payers," goes to build up a rival and a foreign port, while Canadian winter ports suffer for want of the business, though well equipped to do it.

A few zealous political partisans go farther and blame the government of the day for the state of things existing, but it appears to have existed under both Liberal and Conservative governments in the past, and moreover the present administration appear to be about applying a remedy, if only a partial one.

Some of our junior readers may inquire how it comes that Canadian trade with the old world in winter flows so largely through a part of the United States. The answer is easy. From the beginning of things the St. Lawrence has been frozen up during successive winters. Before there were railways old Canada was thus frozen in for nearly half the year. The Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Portland afforded the first winter outlet to old Canada. This was about 1860.

We must bear in mind how great a boon this was to the isolated Canadians. Portland is but 300 miles by rail from Montreal—a short and easy run. An immense and growing traffic to and from Western Canada was at once poured down the Grand Trunk. It was a Canadian road though through foreign territory, and the great Allan line of Canadian steamships, which carried so much of Canadian products out of the St. Lawrence in summer, met the winter traffic at Portland and carried it also across the Atlantic. All Canadians were proud of both the Allan line and the Grand Trunk, and justly so. They were most important factors in the growth of British North America. Both were subsidized by the old Canadian government.

So things remained till confederation and after it was not till 1874 that the Intercolonial afforded an alternate route, and it was soon apparent that the long way by St. John and Halifax could not compete successfully with the short route to Portland. Later we got the so-called short line from Montreal to St. John—the C. P. R. But the distance between these points is 486 miles, as against but 300 miles between Montreal and St. John, and trade has continued to flow in the well-worn, old and shorter channel. The powerful interests of the Grand Trunk Railway, and of the Allan line tend to keep it there.

By reason of her location, blocked in by the peninsula of Nova Scotia, the route by water from St. John to Liverpool is little if any shorter than from Portland to Liverpool. Montreal is 186 miles further from St. John than from Portland by rail. Such are the geographical difficulties. It may be that even a subsidy of \$25,000 to the Beaver line or any other line between Liverpool and St. John, will not divert the trade from the older route. The government may be trusted to do all that is practicable to keep our legitimate trade for our own ports, but the difficulties are great, and even with the subsidy asked for by St. John the result must be doubtful.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

It has been the custom to praise our educational system in New Brunswick, but it is, in our opinion far from perfect. Beginning at the top, it may be asked, is the provincial University effectually fill-

ing its place as head of the system? Beyond question the abolition of residency a few years ago, was a mistake, lessening its influence, weakening its popularity and rendering it less able to compete with the denominational colleges which are its rivals. A decrease in the number of students at the University and the retirement of Dr. Bridges—the strongest man of the professional staff, are among the signs of the times which thoughtful men will take note of.

Coming down to our common schools the aggregate results are that we pay, as a province, about twice as much for our schools as we paid in the sixties. Is there a proportionate gain in the solid education of our youth? They are taught a grammar unintelligible to the disciples of Lemnie, which yet does not enable them to speak and write our language with propriety. Spelling is not taught as it should be, and our civil service and law examinations demonstrate from year to year that hundreds who have passed our grammar schools have not yet mastered the rudiments of a solid English education.

Why should it be necessary for a youth who has graduated from the grammar school or the University to take a course in some commercial college before he is fitted to enter upon a business career? Or why, if a youth desires to study scientific farming, or attend a school of technology, is it necessary for him to leave his native province? Such is the case. Briefly summed up our educational system does not impart to boys or girls the knowledge that will be most necessary to them when they become men and women. It is painful to read of a class of 15 law students attempting to pass the entrance examination at Fredericton for the study of law the other day, and every one of them was "plucked." Only when the standard was lowered were eleven of the fifteen enabled to squeeze through, and this after twenty odd years of our boasted system of free schools!

After all a chief defect in our present educational system is that it operates to turn the minds of our youth toward professional rather than industrial life. We are creating an army of lawyers, doctors, dentists, civil servants, etc., who produce nothing and aim to live upon the decreasing band of honest workers. And as a result our workers are becoming more and more the mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." If there is a good position in industry to be filled—that of manager of a sugar refinery, paper or cotton mill—we send abroad for one trained in the technical schools of the United States, Britain or Germany. Our boasted educational system leaves our own sons entirely outside of the competition for these places.

We venture that in the defects above only hinted at and in other defects of our educational system almost equally apparent lies the pregnant cause why so many of our brightest young men leave this country and spend their lives building up the great republic beside us. We write in no mere fault-finding vein. We honestly believe that the time has come for a new departure in school matters, and that nothing short of immediate and radical changes will save the rising generation and the province at large from untold evils, the seeds of which are already fast germinating in our midst.

The Liberal Association of the Maritime Provinces met the other day at Halifax and the delegates were quite unanimous in their resolve to capture a majority of the seats in Nova Scotia, P. E. Island and New Brunswick. Similar good resolutions were adopted in 1878, 1882, 1887 and 1891, but owing to a want of sympathy and co-operation on the part of the electors were not carried out. We are not told what are the new inducements which the spectated veterans of the opposition have this time to offer. We are glad to note that our friends are not altogether without hope.

The B. N. A. Act says that the house of commons shall continue five years from the date of the return of the writs and no longer. It is said the writ for Algoma in 1891 was not returnable till May of that year, and if so the general elections need not be brought on sooner than May, 1896—or say six months hence.

Dr. J. T. Steeves, medical superintendent of the provincial lunatic asylum, is reported permanently disabled by illness from retaining that position, and a new appointment will be necessary. The appointment rests with the provincial government.

How to Roast the Succulent Oyster.

Select large oysters and have them scrubbed thoroughly, then place them in the oven in a large tin with the round side of the shells down so that when they open the liquor will not be lost. As soon as they do open remove the upper shell sprinkle them with salt, pepper and chopped parsley, add a little butter and serve hot as possible on a bed of watercress. Oysters served in this way make an excellent first course at dinner if accompanied by thin slices of brown bread and butter.—November Ladies' Home Journal.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the liver.

Notice. In pursuance of the fact that St. Marys church parish of Richibucto has been without a resident Rector for the last six months and continues so to be, and that the many applicants and nonapplicants to fill the said position of the said parish, having failed to provide a Rector as was so desired, therefore, and in consequence there will be a meeting of the parishioners qualified and unqualified, as the case may so require, on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, for the purpose of selecting, electing and appointing a committee from among the said parishioners with power and instructions to lay hold on, to investigate, analyze, regulate, control, guide, proportion and bring together, the great laws of natural science in harmony with the very best religion and morals possible to be procured to the end that there may be manufactured, evolved, produced and cultivated, such Rector as will comply with the limited and unlimited requirements of the parishioners of said church in said parish aforesaid.

That is to say he must be a man of the masculine gender, not a widow nor widower, married nor single, manifesting wisdom in the ruling of his household, keeping his children under proper subjection, he must not preach extempore or written sermons, he must often, regularly and constantly visit among his people, but must not at any time embarrass or bother any person or persons by calling at their house, he must not believe, practice, incline to or sympathize in the least degree, with high churchism, low churchism, or any other churchism whatsoever, he will be allowed to be evangelical to a limited and mild degree, but all high churchism, such as forms of worship, good works and keeping and observing the commandments and such restrictions contrary to the peace of mind and every day comfort of his parishioners, Sundays included, cannot be tolerated, he must not censure, reprove, correct or advise any of his people in matters of faith forms or worship, he must be so constituted that he can consent to and allow his people during the regular or any other service to remain seated, stand on their feet, stand on their heads, or on their hands or any other position they may choose, must even tolerate some of them kneeling down on their knees, but he himself, should he at any time knowingly or unknowingly, intentionally or unintentionally, accidentally or with malice aforesaid, turn his back to the people, his face to the altar, he shall forthwith immediately turn himself back again and then and there resign his rectorship and flee to the mountains. He must be self-esteeming, self producing and if possible, self-sustaining and self-supporting, but if not self-supporting he will be expected to help his parishioners follow along the established lines of church money-getting in selling dinners, teas, with lotteries, gambling and dancing, thereby providing a fine time at the lowest possible rates.

Without a Rector of any sort, We're surely safe from high church forms, A ship that never leaves the port, Is surely safer from the storms. If we should choose a Rector low, Who could with lowly faith comply, Just fancy, then our pain to know That he should long to be on high.

WARDEN.

Questions of Health.

The popular notion that an athlete, because of his athleticism, is a healthy man is a delusive one. Muscular development is not an affair of the constitution; it is an accident. Strong limbs and a weak heart are not infrequently associates. Many a "strong man" dies prematurely of consumption. If health may be defined as a capacity for holding on to life, then in many cases the weaklings are the healthiest. If such a definition is accurate women are healthier than men; their average length of days is greater than ours. But it is doubtful if centenarians, merely because they are centenarians are the healthiest. I knew a case of a woman, who recently died at the age of one hundred and five, who was slightly paralyzed, even as a child, and who was practically completely so for more than seventy years. Could such a one have ever been correctly described as healthy? It is as hard to say what life is as to say what health is, and the way in which unhealthy folks are tenacious of life is not the least of the marvels.—All the Year Round.

THE ONLY HELP.

A Victim of Bright's Disease for Many Years—Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

NEEPAWA (Special) Nov. 11—Mrs T. H. McKee (formerly of Listowel, came here as a last resort. Has suffered ten years with Bright's disease. Reported to be past help and dying her reappearance on the street in apparent good health, was a pleasant sight. The explanation given was that her little boy had insisted that she should use Dodd's Kidney Pills and prophesied that they would cure her. She says—"From the first few doses I began to feel better, and after taking four and a half boxes, I say it with heartfelt gratitude, I am perfectly cured." Dodd's Kidney Pills is the only medicine in the world that has ever cured a case of Bright's Disease at such a stage.

Fruit as Medicine.

Why for ages have people eaten apple sauce with their roast goose and sucking pig? Simply because the acids and pectones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. For the same reason at the end of a heavy dinner we eat our cooked fruits, and when we want their digestive action even more developed we take them after dinner in their natural uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this; to-day science tells them why they did it, and this same science tells us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain on analysis very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about one per cent of malic and other acids, and one per cent of flesh-forming albuminoids, with over eighty per cent of water.

Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach upon the food, which is greatly aided by the acids of the stomach. Fats are digested by these acids and the bile from the liver. Now, the acids and pectones in fruit peculiarly assist the acids of the stomach. Only lately even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion, simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.—From the Popular Science Monthly.

Hands and Ankles Raw.

For years I have been a great sufferer from Itchy skin trouble and salt rheum. My hands and ankles were literally raw. The first application of Dr. Chase's Ointment allayed the burning, itching, sensation. One box and a half entirely cured me. It is almost instant relief for chilblains, Henry A. Parmenter, St. Catharines, Ont.

Wanted to Know.

- If the eye of a needle ever winks at a pretty seamstress? If the apple of the eye is sweet or sour? If the fork of a river ever rusts? If the man who smoked to kill time was guilty of murder? How many teeth has the mouth of a river? If an iron is used to curl the nose in scorn? If the foot of a bed is ever troubled with corns? If the turnkey who "shot the bolt" was hung? If the bone of contention was ever fractured? How many were injured when the lady burst into tears? How many pounds will fishes' scales weigh? If the man who saw the horse fly was scared? If the elephant carries his clothing in his trunk? If the roof of the mouth ever leaks?

One Bottle Cures.

DEAR SIR,—This winter I was troubled with a severe cold, I tried several remedies but without avail. On the advice of a friend I bought a bottle of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam, which completely cured me.

ROY B. STAPLES, Holland, Man.

Heatless Light in the Near Future.

Heatless light for illumination is probable in the near future. Experiments have recently been conducted with the well-known Geissler tubes by which rarefied air or other gas is rendered luminous by an electric current. Recent investigations show that light sufficient to read by can be obtained in a practical way, although at an expenditure of considerably more power than is necessary for the incandescent or arc lights. There are indications, however, that some form of the Geissler tube will be developed for practical use. In surgery, there can be no question as to its value, as by its use it will be possible to pursue investigations in the cavities of the human body which, at present, can only be imperfectly carried on, owing to the heat developed by the incandescent light.

Illustration of a man carrying a large box on his head. Text: DON'T FOOL. With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes. PNY-PECTORAL. Is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure. LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

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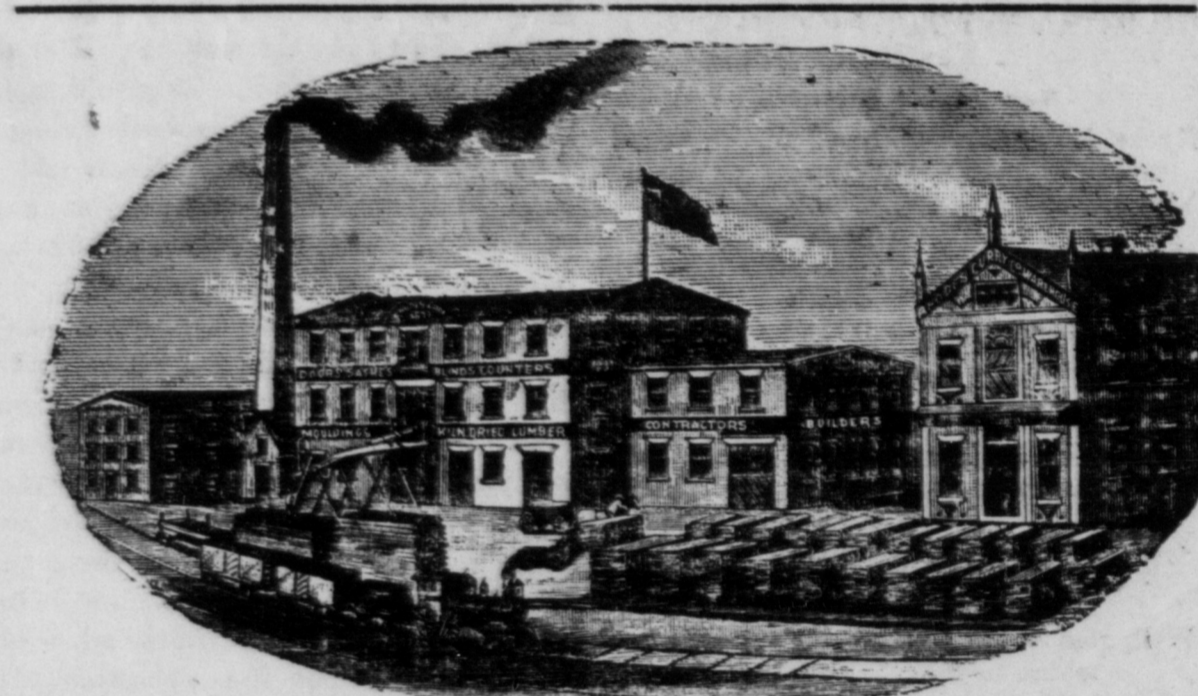
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