

Board Works Office

THE REVIEW

1896

VOL. 7. RICHIBUCTO NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY JANUARY 2, 1896. NO. 19

SUNLIGHT SOAP

Whitens the Clothes beautifully, without eating any holes in them.

Clothes washed with poor soap don't last long.

Clothes washed with

SUNLIGHT SOAP

will last—a great point gained, and you don't have to rub when you use SUNLIGHT SOAP: It does most all the work itself.

Less Labor! Greater Comfort!

N. D. HOOPER,

Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

P. O. Box 151. St. John, N. B.

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your Advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

Take a Hint From Mary.

The Grocer.

Mary had a little lamb: You do not look surprised: Of course you don't, for Mary has been widely advertised.

And something you may learn from this, If you are not a clam: You can be just as widely known As Mary and her lamb.

Your name can be a household word, And you be known so well, That folks will confidently buy The things you have to sell.

And when you once have got yourself, Into the cheering rays Of the sunlight of publicity, You bet your life it pays.

It pays and pays and pays and pays, According to your scheme, Greater or less, as you may guess, If liberally or mean.

THE REVIEW advertisers all Have learned, because they're wise Through schemes are many, it is best Therein to advertise.

The True Aim of a College Y. M. C. A. Discussed by Mr. J. A. Allen of the U. N. B. Class of '95.

At the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Sackville, recently, Mr. J. A. Allen read the following paper:—

The Y. M. C. A. occupies a very prominent position in the Christian world at the present day, in that it gives its attention to the cultivation of the spiritual, moral, intellectual and physical.

The spiritual first, because its primary object is to bring young men to Christ; the moral, for this must necessarily follow, where the spiritual may lead the intellectual, because without knowledge no organization can stand, so long as knowledge continues to be identified with power; and the physical because this helps to make the association acceptable to young men without compromising its position, and because the exercise of the physical powers is a necessary adjunct to health and a sound constitution. Athletic exercises are necessary to the development of man's faculties. All admit the theory, and the leading educational institutions put the theory into practice. It is getting more evident as the years roll on that the student, with a sound mind in a sound body, will do the superior work. This subject has been prominently in view of late years and the minds of the leading educators are more or less occupied with it not only in Colleges but in the ordinary

The interest taken in this subject is shown in the fact that in most towns of importance Y. M. C. A.'s are organized, and gymnasiums are fitted out, while every town has its amateur athletic association. The chief fault of the athletic associations is that they give their sole attention to athletics. The Christian religion in so far as the club has anything to do with it, is entirely neglected. But to criticize the clubs is neither our object or wish.

A great deal of credit belongs to them for encouraging true sport, and for affording the means for physical culture.

When Geo. Williams and his fellow clerks met together in London for the purpose of advancing their spiritual condition, they little thought what a vast organization this gathering was to develop into. The true spirit of Christianity characterized the Y. M. C. A. at its start. It certainly has not gone back on its first principle. By identifying itself with athletics the association showed its determination to enlist physical culture in the service of advancing the great cause.

In Greece, from the earliest times, the gymnasia (which were numerous, every town having one or more) were dedicated to Apollo the god of medicine. Their public games were consecrated to the gods. The Greeks showed a spirit worthy of imitation in doing so. What they most valued they wished the gods to smile on.

From what we know of Greek athletics it is evident they could teach modern athletes considerable. Never in modern times has the knowledge of the Greeks in athletics been equalled. The interest they took in sport is evident. Some of their greatest men strove in the friendly contests of the national games to carry off the olive garland. This was the dearest distinction in life. Since the coming in of the christian era, very little or no attention has been paid to athletics by religious or any other organizations until the Y. M. C. A. relieved modern times from this stigma. It was thought that a religious and intellectual training were all that were necessary.

It apparently did not enter the minds of christians that athletics might be used to advance the cause of Christ as well as to improve the physical condition of man.

To one belonging to an organization like the Y. M. C. A. are presented opportunities for physical development which must be experienced to be appreciated. This applies to town associations. In gymnasiums as well as in the field an honest rivalry is engendered in the young athletes, and with a competent instructor who should be a man of morals a great deal of benefit is to be derived.

The position of the Association to College athletics is rather hard to be defined. As an association it has no direct connection with the gymnasium or with sports. This, however, is no reason why the college association should not in some manner connect itself with athletics. The law of development is exercise. This is illustrated every day of our lives. It is true, not only of our physical, but also of our spiritual life. Now the aim of the college Y. M. C. A. is to win college men for Christ, and after they are won to develop them. Young men come to college with hazy ideas of systematic, physical and also of spiritual development. It is the duty of the college to give them mental training. The association should help in the physical and spiritual training. Men should be men physically as well as mentally.

We consider that the moral and spiritual sides of a man's life ought to be developed in the highest degree that he may become a man in Christ Jesus and not always be a babe. How many organizations exist at the present time with this object alone in view? The question of physical culture has at times occupied the attention of men but it has never taken hold of the people at large as it should. During the last half century, however, rapid strides have been made in this line.

The colleges have taken the lead in this great movement. We are not sorry that the colleges have done so much for pure manly sport; we are proud that they stand at the head in athletics; but we are sorry that the association has not helped much in this laudable object. By taking an interest in athletics the association assists largely in purifying the atmosphere of sport in so far as it is connected with it. In most colleges, at least those which have annual field sports, there are or have been abuses incident to them. It is the privilege as well as the duty of the college association to help in the doing away with any such unnecessary adjuncts. Aggressive work is the first requisite, for only by aggression can the association hope to be of any use in the cause of the master. An inexplicable sluggishness, a lack of eagerness to go ahead characterize too many associations. It is an anomaly that

any association composed of young men should not advance. If we took as much interest in advancing Christ's kingdom as we do in playing football how very quickly would the mountains become molehills. Our first duty is to our Maker. Let us endeavor to realize this and realizing it put it into practice. When we look at the work that remains to be done in the other departments of student life as well as athletics let us not be afraid that we shall not be able to overcome the difficulties. Youth is a synonym for strength and courage. If we see that work is to be done in the line of athletics or anything else connected with student life let us not blind our eyes to the facts. May our first object ever be to serve the Almighty One that inhabiteth eternity. The work in the colleges can only be done by the association. Then let the association not shirk the responsibility, but enter into the work with zeal and courage, knowing that He who gave the command "go work in My vineyard" will give us strength to overcome.

If the Y. M. C. A. does its duty as well as the other parts of the Christian church it will not be long before Christ shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth. The development of the body has reached its limit shortly after man has reached his majority; the full development and vigor of the intellect is not reached until past middle age, often later, but the cultivation and development of the soul is carried on during man's natural life. It is of very great importance that the body and mind should be cultivated and developed to attain their greatest vigor, but these things are no more to be compared to the development of the spiritual side of man than this life is to be compared to life eternal. Inasmuch then as physical culture and mind culture are of things that pass away we ought to subordinate them to the culture of the soul. Let not the chief aim of the Y. M. C. A. be lost sight of in these minor things; but may we as associations push onward and upward with the one single object in view that the colleges be brought to acknowledge the mild sceptre and gentle sway of the Man of Galilee.

CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN UNITE In Their Praises of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Talking the Bishop of Toronto, Right Rev. A. Sweatman, D. D., and D. C. L., three of the leading members of the Faculty of McMaster Hall, and men like the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D. and others, as representing the Methodist Church, all of whom have spoken in high terms of the merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and unite with these the warm endorsement of this medicine by the well known Toronto journalist, Mr. W. M. Smith, as representing the laymen, and it must be granted that clergymen and laymen are of the one mind touching this truly meritorious medicine. The truth is that every one who uses the medicine has a good word to say for it.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 60c. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver. S. G. Detchow, 44 Church st., Toronto. Sold by W. W. Short.

Leaks on the Farm.

There are many leaks upon some farms and some upon nearly every farm. A few of them are, a lack of knowledge of the principles of feeding, so that foods are not rightly proportioned for the results desired. An attempt to do more than can be properly done, and a consequent neglect to do work in the proper season. This leads to extra cost for labor to destroy large weeds which would have been easily killed while small, and in future seasons to killing those that spring up from their seeds. It also results in crops not harvested when they are at their most favorable conditions, as the late cut hay, the frozen vegetables or fruit and other damaged products will testify.

The keeping of land which does not, either as pasture, mowing land or woodland, or in hoed crops, pay a fair profit over the cost of manure, labor and seed, with fair wages to the farmer, is another, bad leak of common occurrence. Again, cows that do not pay their keeping for more than nine months in the year, and horses whose days work during the year does not amount to as much as their feed costs are leaks that let the profit run away very rapidly. When these are all stopped others can be easily named, but these are enough for once.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, but Hood's Sarsaparilla drives it from the system and makes pure blood.

About Diphtheria.

Since the introduction of the antitoxine remedy the death from diphtheria in New York city have decreased from 140 per month to 27, so it is stated, and the director of the city bacteriologic laboratory is quoted as saying that of 250 cases treated 100 per cent. recovered when treated on the first day, 97 per cent. on the second day 87 per cent. on the third, 76 per cent. on the fourth and 57 per cent. when treated on the fifth day.

A physician, in a paper on diphtheria, urges upon parents the importance of teaching children to gargle at an early age and mentions the fact that during an epidemic of the disease in his city, he taught his baby girl only a little more than two years old, to gargle as well as her nine year old brother, and kept up the practice regularly three times a day, throughout the prevalence of the disease.

This is one of the small points in keeping with the tendency of the age, which is towards preparation and prevention rather than relief. None, perhaps, except physicians and nurses realize the obstacle which obstinate and spoiled children make of themselves in cases of illness, and the helpless mother who stands by with her despairing "he won't take it and I can't make him" adds to the hopelessness of the situation. A child who is old enough to understand what is said to him is not too young to learn that he must do his share in the fight for recovery when sickness assails him.

The same paper states that it is a noticeable fact that a much larger number of girls have diphtheria than boys, ascribing as a probable cause that girls as a rule spend more time indoors than boys. Which should be another note of warning to mothers, and cause them oftener to turn the girls out of doors after school hours than is done.

Counterfeits.

A few years ago a great discovery was made. Unprincipled persons are trying to prey upon and dupe people who are led to ask for kidney treatment.

Some of the methods adopted by imitators are as follows:—

- First:—To imitate the size, color and shape of Dodd's Kidney Pills and sell them by count.
- Second:—To put them up to appear very nearly the same and to be offered at the same price.
- Third:—To hook on the word "kidney" in naming cathartic pills so as to increase sales of mere physic.
- Fourth:—To give a name so near to Dodd's that unwary people may be deceived and think they are getting Dodd's. Look out for such dodges. When you want kidney medicine you want the best. And ought not to be the subject of any trick.

Who Was the First King of England.

Historians absolutely differ as to who was the first King of England. According to Hume, the first to assume the title was Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, 901. Sharon Turner makes Athelstan the first King of England, and 934 the year when the title was first assumed. Haydn states that Egbert was styled King of England in 828, whilst it has been asserted by others that there was a King of England in 688. Great difference exist regarding the episode of Perkin Warbeck's personification of the Duke of York. Strong and conflicting evidence has been adduced on both sides of the question whether he was an impostor. After weighing it, Hallam says—A very strong conviction either way is not readily attainable.

Have You Thought of It?

For four thousand years or more the world groaned, suffered, and fumed about its corns, for there was no positive relief—no certain and painless cure until Dr. Scott Putnam gave to the world his great Corn Extractor. If there is suffering now it is a result of carelessness, for the remedy is at hand. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is sure, painless, and prompt. Beware of substitutes. N. C. Pelson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

The successful farmer in the man who has a good business education. He uses business-like methods in his daily practice only by force of discipline administered at some early period in his life. The man who take a course in the modern agricultural college goes out into the world with his eyes opened and wits quickened.

Lack of ability to collect debts is responsible for more commercial failures than lack of capital.

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

Justice and Love.

The idea that justice is superfluous where love reigns is a worm that has dwelt at the core of many a fair household and many a warm friendship, and has gradually wrought in them decay and bitterness. The unfair use of power, the sharp criticism, the light banter which disparages our intellect, our capacities, or our motives, the tone of distrust and suspicion, the readiness to see and to magnify faults and errors—these and similar unjust thoughts, words and acts are the shadows that too often hide real affection in a gloom so thick and impenetrable that it emerges no more forever.

"A Thousand Thanks."

Rev. M. E. Siple, of Whitevale, Ont., writes, July 24th, 1894:—"I had suffered indescribable torture for two years or more, that is at times from dyspepsia. Fearful pain and load in stomach, pain between shoulders, and sensation as of being pulled right in two, in small of back. I dieted, used patent medicines, and different doctors' medicines, all to no use. Your K. D. C., third dose, completely relieved me, and four bottles, I believe, have cured me. A thousand thanks. I can study, preach, and do my work now with energy and satisfaction, as of yore."

Field Experiments with Potatoes

made by the New Jersey Agricultural College are, briefly, as follows: The results of recent field experiments with Irish and sweet potatoes are at least suggestive. Manure increases the scab and soil rot. Lime increases the scab, but diminishes the soil rot and tends to make sweet potatoes round. Kainit diminishes the scab, but increases the soil rot. Sulphate of copper diminishes both scab and soil rot. Corrosive sublimate diminishes greatly the scab and soil rot. Sulphur is, all things considered, the best remedy for the scab and soil rot that the experiments suggest.

For the Irish potatoes, it is suggested that the flowers of sulphur, costing two or three cents a pound, be used with the freshly cut seed in the hopper of the planting machine.

Speaks For Itself.

MESSRS T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

GENTS—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of our children.

GROGAN & Co.,
Kouchibouguac, N. B.

Points for Rejection of Horses.

The English government has the following set of rules for those who select horses for cavalry services; they are called "Points for Rejection," but will answer equally well as points for selection:

Reject a horse whose forelegs are not straight; it will not stand wear. Stand behind the horse as it walks away from you, and you will be able to notice these defects, if they exist.

Reject a horse that is light below the knee, especially if immediately below the knee; the conformation is essentially weak; or a horse with long or short, or upright pasterns; long pasterns are subject to sprains; short or upright pasterns make a horse unpleasant to ride, and, on account of extra concussions, are apt to cause ossific deposits; or a horse with toes turned in or out. The twist generally occurs at the fetlock. Toes turned out are more objectionable than toes turned in. When toes turn out the fetlocks are generally turned in, and animals so formed are very apt to cut or brush. Both, however, are weak formations.

Reject a horse whose hind legs are too far behind; good propelling power will be wanting, and disease as a result may be expected in the hocks. And a horse which goes either very wide or very close behind and one with very straight or very bent hocks, the former cause undue concussion; the latter are apt to give way.

Reject a horse that is "split up"—that is, shows much daylight between the thighs; propelling power comes from the behind, and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

Reject a horse with flat or overly large feet, or with very small feet; medium sized are best; also, a horse with one foot smaller than another.

Everybody in King's Co.

Everybody in King's Co., N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell & Dryden, Sussex, N. B. He says: "Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough remedy I have ever used. My wife had a very bad cough that was most distressing for ten days. I tried the Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured her. I never found its equal."

Geo. S. Dryden.

A Man-Eating Tree.

Far in the interior of Madagascar says the New York World, dwells the remnant of the tribe of the Mkodes, a diminutive race of primitive people. These aboriginals never exceed 4 feet 8 inches in height, always go perfectly naked, and have no other religion than the worship of the serpent-tree. Near where the Mkodos live in caverns the surpurt tree hidden in what appears to be impenetrable forest, awaits its victim. When these superstitious littlefolk wish, to banish some evil or court some favor they assemble here dancing and singing around their verdant object of worship.

The trunk of this tree resembles a pineapple in shape, is about eight feet high, black and as hard as iron. From the top of the cone eight leaves hang to the ground. These are about twelve feet long, three feet wide, very thick and end in sharp points. Stout thorns cover the inner side. The top of the cone is white, round and from afar looks like a small dinner-plate turned down on a larger one.

This larger "plate" contains a clear viscous liquid, known to possess exceedingly intoxicating and soporific properties. Just below it extend six green and hairy shoots, about eight feet long and sharp-pointed. Above these, from between the two "plates" six white plume-like tendrils rise vertically about six feet. They are in constant motion, shooting and twisting around with bewildering rapidity. The faint hissing noise thereby produced strengthens the illusion that these tendrils are snakes performing a hideous dance.

Wilder and wilder grows the dance of natives around the tree; wilder and wilder sounds the chant. Finally they with a rush surround one of the females and at the point of these wicked javelins, force her to mount to the top of the tree. There she sits terror-stricken. The mob yells "Drink! Drink!" In desperation the unfortunate victim at last scoops up some of the fatal liquid with the hollow of her hand, drinks it and jumps to her feet, shouting and gesticulating wildly among the vicious snaky tendrils.

One of the tendrils coils around her neck—others wind around her arms and legs. The woman gives vent to horrible shrieks and more demoniacal laughter. While her struggles already grow fainter and fainter, the horizontal hairy shoots suddenly rise one by one, like great green snakes, and twine themselves with relentless force around her. It is a vivid interpretation of Laocoon's fate, without the beauty of that hero's death.

The woman struggles no longer. Now, almost incredible, the eight monster leaves raise their tips from the ground; they rise higher and higher until they inclose the victim as in a case of iron; they press closer and closer, until—oh, horror! the serpent tree's store of life mingled with the blood of the human sacrifice, oozes through the interstices.

With a yell of mad delight the savages rush to the tree and lap up every drop of the korrid fluid. The god is appeased. After hideous orgies the participants sink down one by one in convulsions and delirium to long insensibility, while the grim black tree continues to hold its victim in tight embrace.

Worth \$5.00 A Bottle.

Sirs,—For five years I have been troubled with neuralgia and tried everything I could see or hear of. At last I was advised to try a bottle of Yellow Oil and refused because I thought it was like all the rest—a failure. A half bottle was given me, however, and I found it helped me, and bought a bottle which cured me. If it cost five dollars a bottle I would not be without it.

THOS. QUIN,
Gravenhurst, Ont.

An Universal Need Supplied.

The need for a safe and pleasant cure for coughs and colds, and one that children would take without coaxing or coercion was met when Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry was produced more than thirty years ago.

Long before it was placed before the public at large, it had become a household treasure in the houses of the citizens of St. John.

This remedy soothes and heals the irritated organs of the throat and chest and effects a complete cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza and like afflictions. It removes hoarseness at once, and is therefore a great boon to public speakers and singers. Children love it and many an anxious mother hails it as a priceless gift when the little ones are racked with a distressing cough. Hawker's balsam of tolu and wild cherry is sold by all druggists and dealers in 25 and 50 ct. bottles, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co., (Ltd) St. John, N. B., and New York City.