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SYMPATHY.

If you have a friend worth loving Love him. Yes, and let him know That you love him, ere life's evening Tingle his brow with sunset glow, Why should good words ne'er be said Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you, Sung by any child of song, Praise it. Do not let the singer Wait deserved praises long. Why should one who thrills your heart Lack a joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you, By its humble pleading tone, Join it! Do not let the seeker Bow before his God alone. Why should not your brother share The strength of "two or three" in prayer.

If you see the hot tears falling From a brother's weeping eyes, Share them. And by kindly sharing, Own your kinship to the skies. Why should anyone be glad When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling Through the sunshine of his face, Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying— For both grief and joy a place. There's health and goodness in the mirth In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy By a friendly, helping hand, Say so. Speak out brave and truly, Ere the darkness veil the land, Should a brother workman dear Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness, All enriching as you go— Leave them. Trust the harvest giver; He will make each seed to grow. So until its happy end, Your life shall never lack a friend.

PRIMARY WORK, ITS NEED AND IMPORTANCE.

The following paper was written by Miss Maggie G. Vans and read at the Kent County Sunday School Convention held in Buctouche on Sept. 19th.

In writing this paper on Primary Work I feel that it is a subject on which volumes might be written and it seems almost impossible to do it justice. The Primary work is such a great work and a work that should lie especially near to the hearts of all the mothers in our land, for it has to do with our little ones, of whom our Saviour hath said: "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Let us look at

1. The importance of Primary work.
2. The need of Primary work.
3. The work itself.

If we consider for a few moments the fact that childhood is the most critical and important period of life from every point of view, we will begin to have a little idea of the importance of the work. From babyhood to seven years the child is slowly developing. It is the work of parents and teachers to train the child that it may develop, both in body and mind into the perfect image that God has designed for it. All the instincts with which God has endowed the child, such as fear, anger, love, curiosity, etc., should be trained that all may contribute to the well being of the child. The instincts of fear and anger might be trained that they would minister to good health and conduct, gradually making them subject to intelligence and moral feeling. The instinct of affection or love should be trained to lead the child to form worthy attachments. The instinct of curiosity, so early shown in the child, should be used to impart information to it that will help it and give the child an interest in matters that will enrich all its life. Another thing that must be developed in the child is its instinctive love of nature. All children love the beautiful things they see around them, the birds and flowers and trees, etc., and if, while they love these things that they can see and begin to ask questions about them, the idea is then lodged in their minds of a loving Being

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We have just received a large stock of new goods including Underwear, Top Shirts, Flannel, Homespun, Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Legging Hose, etc., etc., etc.

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who made all these beautiful things for them to enjoy, will they not learn to love Him? Yes, their whole hearts will go out to Him and thus their religious nature is developing.

Another instinct in the child is that of faith. Is there anything more beautiful in life than the perfect faith of a little child. Watch how a child will sleep in the midst of danger if he knows that mother is near or that father is watching, and has not this child faith too in its God? It may not have the sense of the presence of God, as it has of its earthly father, but they have a love and trust for the one who has given them so many things to enjoy. Let us earnestly pray that God will give to each one of us the faith and love and perfect trust in Him, that we find in the little ones.

It has often been said that man is a religious animal, as with the man so it is with the child. It is not to make our children religious that we have our Sunday schools, it is to develop their religious nature and it is just at this period of the child's life when all the instincts are being developed that the child first comes to Sunday school. Oh then is it not of the very greatest importance that everything that will in any way help this work be procured for the Primary work?

In an orchard it is not the trees that are growing well and bearing fruit that get the most attention, it is the young tree, the ones that are just beginning to grow, that need to be protected and carefully looked after and given every chance that they may grow large and strong and bring forth fruit abundantly. The time is surely passing away when anyone would do for a primary teacher or anything would do for the primary class. We are waking up to the fact that it is a work of such importance that only the best material can be used and the best workmen that can be procured are needed for this work, for in our Sunday schools are we not building temples for the living God to dwell in, and is not the Primary work the foundation if we would have perfect work. Oh if we could only realize the great importance of this work, would we not put forth our greatest effort to make this branch of our Sunday school work more thorough. Let us look for a moment at the second part:

The need of Primary work. There are some who might say "that is all very well, but after all there isn't much need of Primary work, mothers can teach the children at home until they are big enough to go into other classes." That is very true to a certain extent, no one understands the nature of the child as well as the mother, and therefore no one is so capable of teaching, and mothers have a great responsibility in training their little ones for God. But the great majority of mothers have so many duties to attend to that this duty is alas too often slighted or neglected altogether, the child's bodily comfort is well looked after while that which is immortal in the child is too often forgotten altogether. And then again, a child coming from a home meets with children from other homes, their little world is in a sense broadened,

they get new ideas, they begin to find out that there are others to think of besides themselves. They also learn beautiful songs and Bible truths, which they will remember all their lives. But the great need of Primary work is seen chiefly when we look at it as the foundation of all Sunday school work; and it is in our Sunday schools that our boys and girls, the coming men and women, are being trained for active service. And our Primary class is the workshop in which the little hearts are prepared to receive the greater truths, which they must learn in order to work for God.

The last point is the work itself. Primary work in a Sunday school connected with a country church, has very many disadvantages, one of the chief difficulties being to teach successfully in the open room, where the teacher cannot be entirely alone with the little ones, it is almost impossible to secure the attention of the children. One of the ways in which this difficulty might be overcome would be to get the children in one corner of the room and have it screened off from the others. This could easily be done, a few yards of cloth and some wire is all that would be required, and for all the trouble it is the teacher would be more than repaid in the interest which the children would give in the work, for little ones do like to know that they have a place as they say, all for their very own. Another thing a primary teacher needs is a blackboard, that is something that must be secured for effective work and they can be purchased now at such a low price that there is no reason why every teacher should not have one. Some of the advantages of the board are that the teachers meaning can be made clearer. Many things are so hard to describe in words alone and children often get the wrong idea, whereas if they saw the word on the board or helped to draw the picture, the meaning would be quite clear to their minds. Again it excites the curiosity and interest of the children and when the attention is thus gained the memory has greater power. It is also an easy way of enlisting the co-operation of the children, when they hear the lesson and see it on the board they will answer questions far more readily, when their sense of sight is appealed to and the outline grows before their eyes. Another thing that interests children is a picture, but it has a disadvantage in that it presents the whole story to the children and thus the story is really told before the lesson begins; the interest is excited at first but soon flags. One way in which this might be overcome would be to pin pieces of paper over each figure in the picture and as the lesson proceeds uncover each character or figure as you come to it. In this way the interest will be sustained, for the children will be curious to know what is coming next. In teaching the lesson if there is any object that can be shown to the children to make any part of the lesson plain, bring it before the class, for the children are always interested in anything they can see and handle. The little lesson card with the picture and lesson are very good as they interest the children in the lesson for the coming Sabbath. Anything that will make the truths of the

lesson more real to the little one should be used. In teaching great care should be exercised to use only words that the little ones understand. An instance occurs to me that I heard of a teacher teaching the lesson on the angel bringing 'good tidings'. She asked one of the little fellows if he knew what 'tidings' meant, he replied, "oh yes, its something you put on the back of a chair," he had the word confused with a tidy, so you see how very needful it is for a teacher to choose her words. And one other thing, in teaching never give the children too much, take out the leading thought in the lesson, or the thought best suited to your class and present it to the little ones in a way that they can receive it, be practical, give the children something that will keep them in their everyday life. And the parents too might help in this great work, if they will earnestly pray for the teachers of their little ones that their work might be richly blessed of God. To all the Primary workers I would say work on, for as much as you know that your labor is not in vain, you are engaged in a noble work and tho' at times we may get discouraged we have our Father's promise that He will be with us and be our strength. "And it may be that the children, You have led with trembling hand, Will be found among the jewels, When you reach the better land."

PINEAPPLE ESSENCE

In the Shape of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets in Curing Stomach Ailments of Every Kind.

The pineapple has a valuable constituent known as vegetable pepsin, a wonderful digester of food. Test this by mixing equal part of pineapple and beef and agitating at a temperature 130 Fahrenheit, when, in due time, the meat will be entirely digested. This rare juice is the principal ingredient in Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, anyone, at any time, can enjoy the healing virtues of the ripe fruit by their use. You eat them like candy. They are very palatable; harmless as pure milk. They afford instant relief in all cases of indigestion and dyspepsia. Their right use will cure all stomach troubles and establish sound health. Box of 60 Tablets, 35 cents.

THE STORY OF APRONS.

The word "apron" should really be called "napperon," the French word for napkin, from the French "nappe," a tablecloth. It is said that in many villages in England the word "appron" is still used. Aprons are of extreme antiquity and appear to have been worn from the days of Eve. In the thirteenth century aprons were worn by the upper classes as an ornamental addition to the dress. Leathern aprons have been worn previously by blacksmiths, the type being similar to that of the present day.

Chaucer speaks in his "Canterbury Tales" of an apron worn by the carpenter's wife in "The Miller's Tale" as being full of many a "gore;" these "gores" being either plaits or honeycomb smocking. From this time to the sixteenth century the use of the apron was chiefly confined to the middle class housewife, but after then the dames of high degree again took them into use. Of fine texture fringed, or edged with lace ornamented with more or less stichery of quaint device, it may be inferred that aprons of this nature were usually very costly articles of apparel.

In the time of William III and Mary, aprons were richly decorated with needlework, gold lace and spangles. When small they were usually edged with fine costly lace. They were worn under the pointed bodice, and sometimes the stomacher matched them in color. Later on they were worn very long and quite plain sometimes fringed at the end, but without lace or ornament. White muslin or lawn was the material used, and even ladies of quality appeared at assemblies of fashion in such aprons, which were worn somewhat shortened on full dress occasions until the end of the eighteenth century.

During the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria most ladies wore aprons made of black silk or black satin, variously decorated, often embroidered and trimmed round the edge with lace. Many old ladies still adhere to this custom but ornamental aprons are not now greatly worn though they were in vogue in 1870 to 1885, when art needlework designs were applied to them. Cooking aprons are usually of holland, bound with scarlet or white braid. They should be of ample size as regards both bib and apron proper. A pocket is also very desirable. —Lady.

PRACTICAL RECIPES.

Fruit Cookies.—Two cups of sugar, two thirds cup of butter, one cup of chopped raisins, one half cup of water, one egg, three tablespoonfuls baking powder. Flavor with cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. Cream the butter, and sugar, add the other ingredients and flour enough to render it stiff enough to roll out. Bake in a quick oven.

Boiled Fing.—Boil one cup granulated sugar with four tablespoonfuls of water until it drops from the spoon in threads. Have ready the beaten white of one egg and pour the syrup slowly into it, beating all the time. Flavor. Spread on cake while warm.

Sponge Cookies.—Two eggs, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, rounding, one half saltspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or one tablespoonful of vanilla. Flour to roll.

Roman Cream.—Into one quart of milk put one half box gelatine: beat for 15 minutes; then add yolks of four eggs beaten with one cup of sugar; scald; cool four minutes, then add the whites of the eggs beater stiff; a pinch of salt, rose or vanilla flavoring.

Sandwiches.—It is said that some time during the last century the Earl of Sandwich, an enthusiastic sportsman, invented the preparations that were afterwards known by his name. These are composed of different articles introduced between two thin slices of buttered bread. Those most commonly used are game, beef, veal and ham, tongue, mutton, potted meats, fish pastes, hard-boiled eggs, sardines, anchovies, pounded cheese, cucumber, tomato and cress. A suitable seasoning should always be added. Be sure that the meat is well cooked, freed from skin or gristle, and cut up in small pieces. As a rule the pieces of meat are much too large. A sandwich loaf should be ordered from the bakers two days before the sandwiches are wanted. Pare the crust from the loaf and cut it into neat slices an eighth of an inch in thickness and butter evenly with fresh butter. Season the cut-up meat with pepper, salt and mustard, or whatever is required, and lay it between the slices of buttered bread, press it with the hand, and cut the sandwiches into squares with a sharp knife. When not wanted immediately, as for picnics, lay a napkin, wrung out of cold water, upon the sandwiches to keep them moist.

Scripture Cake.—Two teacups Jeremiah 6.30, sugar, 1 1-2 teacups Judges 5.25, butter, 6 teacups Jeremiah 17.11, eggs, 1-2 teacup Judges 4.19, milk, 2 tablepoons 1 Samuel 14.25, honey, season to taste with II Chronicles 14.25, spices, a pinch of Leviticus 1.13, salt, 4 1-2 teacups I Kings 4.22, flour, 2 teacups Amos 4.5, baking powder, 2 teacups I Samuel 30.12, raisins 2 teacups Nahum 3.12, figs, 1 teacup Numbers 17.8, almonds. Follow Proverb 23.12, for 10 minutes. No. 2. One teacup Judges 5.25, butter, 3 1-2 teacups Jeremiah 6.20, sugar, 2 teacups I Samuel 30.12, raisins 2 teacups I Samuel 30.12, figs, 1 teacup Genesis 24.17, water, 1 teacup Isaiah 10.40, almonds, 1-2 dozen Exodus, 16.31, eggs, 1 tablespoon Genesis 43.11, honey, 4 1-2 teacups I Kings 4.22, flour, Season to taste with Leviticus 2.13, salt, and I Kings 10.10, spices.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous little signet of Dr. J. C. Holtz is on every wrapper.

SANDY'S EXPLANATION.

A braw son of Scotia accepted an invitation to spend a fortnight with a friend in London, whose quarters were in the dense purlieus of Clerkenwell. On joining his host at breakfast, the morning after his arrival the following colloquy took place, much to the annoyance of the mistress of the house:

Host—"Well, Sandy, old man, how did you sleep?"
Sandy—"Aweel, mon, to say truth, na so vava weel."
Host—"I am sorry to—"
Sandy (interrupting)—"Ah, dianna fash vessel, mon! I was better aff than the fleas, for they never closed a blessed e'e the whole night."

COOK'S SURE COUGH CURE

HIS LOYAL WIFE.

"See that little w man there looking at the gloves!" said the head of the department to the chief salesman. "No, not that one, the lady with dark hair and snapping black eyes."

"O, yes, I don't see that she's so pretty."

"Nobody's talking about 'pretty', but she's one of the pluckiest and most loyal little women in the world."

"What do you mean?"

"You know Slims! Lives up on Medway or through there some place. He's the homeliest man in seven states. He's a good fellow all right enough, but so mortal ugly that I don't see how he got so fine a wife."

"But what about her."

"That's what I'm telling you. We met them at a little party one evening and one of these fussy old maids that think they must chatter all the time or they're not in it, asked Mrs. Slims right out loud how she came to marry Slims."

"The little lady never turned a hair and beamed till everyone smiled in sympathy. 'Come to marry him?' she laughed. 'How could I resist him. Don't you think he's handsome?'"

"The spinster blushed and muttered.

"Why, of course he is," she continued lightly. 'Why, we never go anywhere that every gaze is not centered on him. Many a night I get up while he is asleep, light the gas and sit and admire his beauty. Why don't you find some such handsome fellow and—'"

"But the old maid had fled. That's what I call wifely loyalty."

A Pleasant Surprise

For those who have thought that Catarrh is incurable, and to whom the constant use of snuffs and ointments has been almost unbearable, is to learn of Catarrh-ozone, the new medicated air treatment for Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. Catarrh-ozone is a guaranteed cure for these diseases and never fails to cure them. It cures by inhalation of medicated air and always reaches the right spot. There is no theory, but the result of actual experience, and thousands of testimonials back up all we say for our medicine. Price \$1.00 at all druggists, or direct by mail on receipt of price. Send 10c. in stamps for sample outfit to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

HERE'S A NEW USE FOR YOUR LITTLE BROTHER.

No youth who has not been through the trials and tribulations of courtship has any adequate conception of what they are. Out in the suburbs there is a handsome group of residences, and the people occupying them are largely a community unto themselves. They have their own "set," exchange visits instead of calls, and gossip about each other with all the freedom that obtains in a small town.

A young man from down in the city regarded one of the girls out there as his "steady" and was correspondingly attentive. At every visit he ran a gauntlet. In winter there were faces smiling from the window panes, and when weather permitted he had to pass groups that studied every phase of his looks and movements as though he were an important curiosity.

The climax came during one of the earlier summer evenings. It was light long after the evening meal and those who were not in their gardens were on the front verandas, so that nothing passed unnoticed. One youngster had broken his bicycle by trying to ride through an old apple tree, and the largest of the groups was at the scene of the accident. As he approached, his girl's brother spied him.

"Say," shouted the irrepressible, "are you going to be engaged to my sister?"

The young man hurried on as though he did not hear the question or the laugh that greeted it.

"Don't get uppish now," called the lad in a still higher key; mother said she'd give \$10 to know how the land laid, and I'll go snooks with you.

There was an engagement within a week and the whole neighborhood received immediate notice.—Detroit Free Press.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Mrs. Emily Smith, an aged lady from Port Elgin, Ont., on her way to visit a daughter in Duluth, but up at the Belchamber House, Saruia, was assigned to a room and retired, but before doing so evidently blue out the gas. In the morning her body was found in bed, cold in death, with the gas turned three-quarters on and the room full of the deadly fumes.