

The Review.

Best Advertising Medium in North-ern New Brunswick.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum; if not paid within three months, \$1.50. Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per inch insertion. 50 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application. Professional Card is \$5.00 per year. Yearly advertising payable quarterly. Transient advertising payable in advance. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verge accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates. Correspondence of any subject of general interest is invited. Items of news from any place will be thankfully received. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name in confidence to ensure insertion.

LEGAL NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his address or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the paper. 2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

RICHIBUCTO, N. B. NOV. 7, 1901. A PRACTICAL REFORM.

The reclamation of the inebriate, if a difficult, is not quite a hopeless matter. Experience has proved that in cases where a rudiment of will remains a power of refusal in the presence of temptation can frequently be developed from it. This, in brief, constitutes the psychological justification of what are known as inebriate reformatories. In so far as these institutions can be made to promote successfully this process of will-cultivation in so far will they have secured for themselves a locus standi in respect of the work they do. There are, it is true, various economic points to be considered in defining their proper position. At the outset it should be noted that we do not regard the drunkard as one who is merely the subject of mental disease. Occasionally he may, indeed, become such, but the habit of drunkenness in itself is not insanity. It is the custom with many advocates of temperance to speak as if the captives of self-indulgence were well-nigh hopeless of deliverance and practically rid of personal responsibility. If they were so reform were equally hopeless. It is because we do not agree with this view of the case that we are disposed to look with approval on any rational project for their moral reconstruction.

Since the passing of the British Inebriates Act of 1898 a considerable amount of attention has been attracted to the system which provides for this class of people the educational restraint of a reformatory. From the report of the establishment for female inebriates at Farmfield, Surrey, it is possible to form some idea of the plan on which a work of this kind may be carried out and of its future possibilities. The estate of Farmfield was purchased by the London County Council and adapted to its present use at a cost of £19,965. It comprises 374 acres of farm land of moderate quality and provides accommodation for 30 female inmates. A further sum of £20,000, it is stated, has been allotted with a view to the housing on the estate of 80 more women. A plain but not a sparing diet, of course without any intoxicant, and an eight hours' working-day form the daily rule of life. The usual occupations consist of laundry, dairy, and farm work. The cost of maintenance is not light. Up to the present time it has amounted to £1 9s. 4d. per head per week. The Farmfield colony has been less than a year in existence, and none of the inmates have as yet been allowed to leave on license. Consequently, it is impossible to gauge the measure of success achieved in it. The opinion appears to prevail, however, that detention for at least a year, and preferably for a longer period, is necessary before anything approaching a reformation of character can be looked for.

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST BUDGET.

The first budget of the newly-formed Commonwealth of Australia is interesting to Canada because it is an endorsement of our own policy of a moderate protection to home industries, but without the preferential reduction which the Dominion has granted to the separate colonial policies, from the free trade of Victoria to the high protective tariff of Queensland, are now merged into one fiscal policy under the new Parliament and the agreement is that whatever revenue is raised in excess of federal requirements, shall be refunded to the several colonies in proportion to their needs. The new budget provides for a revenue from customs and excise of \$40,000,000 for the current fiscal year. The surplus revenue from the postal and defence surface will amount to ten millions more and the total revenue of the Commonwealth will thus be in the vicinity of \$51,000,000. As the expenses of the federal government, including the salary and expenses of the Governor-General, the ministry and members of parliament and new federal departments, are not expected to exceed \$15,000,000, it is expected that there will be a surplus of some thirty-five or thirty-six millions to divide among the colonies, which is said to be in excess of what they received when independent.

The heaviest weight of the tariff naturally falls on wines, spirits and tobacco. Sparkling wines pay \$3 per gallon; spirits, \$3.85 per gallon; beer in bulk, 24c per gallon; and other wines, \$2 per gallon. Tobacco will pay 87½ cents per pound, and cigars, \$1.37½ per pound, as well as 16 per cent. ad valorem. Sugar is to pay \$30 per ton. The colonial-made sugar must pay an excise duty of the same amount. But there is a rebate of \$10 per ton on home-made sugar, when it is made by white labour alone—a provision which is naturally unpopular in Queensland, where Polynesian labour is principally employed. The other articles taxed are: Tea and cocoa, 4 cents a pound and 20 per cent.; woollen and silk goods, 20 to 25 per cent.; cotton and linen, 10 to 15 per cent.; galvanized iron, \$7.33 per ton; agricultural machinery, 15 per cent.; medicines, 25 per cent.; and furniture, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Like Canada, the Commonwealth proposes to aid several new industries with bonuses—more especially the manufactures of iron and steel and agricultural machinery. A bonus of \$3 per ton will be paid for pig iron made from Australian ores, and \$2 per ton for all made from foreign ores. For steel ingots, if made of 50 per cent. of Australian iron, there will be a bonus of \$3 per ton. These are the same bonuses as are paid in Canada and possibly our experience and example have guided Australia in this matter. On reapers and binders a bonus of 25 per cent. ad valorem will be given. These are the principal bonuses already promised. But the Budget has not yet been ratified by the Parliament, and a fierce struggle is expected between the free trade and protectionist factions before it goes to the Governor-General for approval.

November came in like a lamb, it will go out like a lion or we lose our guess.

The St. John Sun seems to be a political hoodoo. Its appeals even in parish politics always elect its opponents. The latest example was in the election for Councilors for Rothesay parish, Kings Co. That's why the Sun's mad.

PEACEFUL AND PROSPEROUS DENMARK.

Denmark does not appear to be sharing the apprehension and uneasiness of most European countries over the growing occupation of their markets by the United States, for, large as the increase of this country has been, Denmark is increasing her exports just as rapidly in proportion. Peace is a good thing for any country, sometimes even when it is an enforced peace, and since the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question that of the little Danish kingdom has been profound. It has ceased to excite the jealousy of its neighbors and is not involved in intrigues or schemes of imperial ambition. It has supplied wives and mothers for the occupants of European thrones, but it has also been distinguishing itself by the development of industries that more nearly concern the happiness and prosperity of the people than does its function as a matrimonial clearing house for royalty.

During the last few days there have been frequent references to the great advance that has been made by Denmark as a hog producing and exporting country. In this respect she has risen to the dignity of a competitor with Canada and the United States, and it must be remembered that hog products form one of the largest single items of exportation from these countries. Of course we must take into account the difference in area and population of the two countries. The State of New York is about three and a half times as large as Denmark, and the population of the United States is thirty times as large as hers. American exports of pork products for the last year amount ed to nearly \$120,000,000, while the value of swine killed in Denmark in 1899 was about \$8,000,000, and it is constantly increasing.

The work of slaughtering swine is performed by twenty-five co-operative slaughter-houses. In fact, Denmark abounds in object lessons in profitable co-operation. It has been carried further there than in any country of Europe or on this continent. Necessity has been the mother of invention. When Schleswig-Holstein was annexed to Germany room had to be found or made for the displaced population of that province. Mutual and patriotic efforts have tidied over the crisis by the revolution of rural industries, and have so extended the cultivated area as to provide for the accommodation of all. Having lost the duchies, the people, backed by the Government, went to work to make the loss good by the reclamation of waste land, and an expanse of over 3500 square miles in Jutland, a desert of heath morass and sand dunes, has been brought by co-operative agencies into highly productive condition and covered by innumerable small and prosperous farms. Drainage, fertilization and forestry by scientific processes have accomplished this result.

If Denmark now compels Canada and the United States to take notice of her through her pork competition we hope the observations will not be limited to the industry that distinguishes the two countries in common, but will be extended to include the secret of her marvellous productiveness, within narrow natural limitations. She has worked out problems which have hardly more than been suggested here, such as rendering fertile arid and worthless land by irrigation, reclaiming salt marshes and sand dunes and making forestry profitable by scientific methods. In fact, we are not sure but the mission of this peaceful kingdom is worth more to the world than that of the more aggressive nations that are continually complaining that their toes have been trodden on.

BY THE WAY.

Smallpox is prevalent just now in almost all the seaboard towns of Canada and the United States, but can scarcely be said to be epidemic in any part of the Maritime Provinces. The prompt action of the St. John people is having the effect of ending the smallpox scare in that city.

We would refer some of our tory contemporaries, who profess to be eager for a local election, to the Halifax Herald's experience on this question. The Herald was yearning for a local election in Nova Scotia. The Murray Government yielded to its yearning and brought on a general election. Result: The Halifax Herald is wearing deep mourning for the loss of its editor who was among the slain and he was only one of many, as but 2 conservatives were elected in Nova Scotia.

The Conservatives have abandoned the Moncton Convention and its plan of party lines in local politics, that is until after the next local election. But you can't teach an old dog new tricks.

The development of its coal, oil and other mineral wealth is one of the promising features of these northern counties which are destined ere long to be the most thriving part of New Brunswick.

Nov. 9th is the King's Birthday.

CANADA IS FREE.

Rightly or wrongly, Wilfrid Laurier is the chosen of the Canadian people, and should not take orders on any question from a Governor-General.

No good can come from this growing fondness of Conservative editors for playing off the name of Lord Minto against the authority of the Premier, who represents the people of Canada.

A great country like Canada could not for one moment accord political power to a public man of Lord Minto's quality. Lord Minto would not be thought of in connection with any position of power over Englishmen, and is a nation of over five million free men to yield political ascendancy to a nobleman who holds no place in the Government of his own country?

Canada elects her rulers and imports a figurehead. When a Governor-General ceases to be a figurehead, he becomes a danger to the great principle of national freedom, which is more sacred than any point which can be scored by the misuse of Lord Minto's name.—Toronto Telegram (Conservative.)

HELPLESS.

Ascum—So you're engaged to be married to Miss Strong, eh? How did it happen. You told me you always got so bashful when you were alone with a girl that you couldn't speak. Timmid—That's just it. When I didn't answer her question, she said, "Silence gives consent," and that settled it.

Dr. Chase's Ointment—A Food for the Skin.

An Antiseptic Healer Which Promptly Allays Itching and Burning and Thoroughly Cures Every Form of Itching Skin Disease. If the extraordinary value of Dr. Chase's Ointment were thoroughly understood there would not be a family in Canada that would be without it in the house for a single day. In the first place it is a food and beautifier for the skin, and is so pure and pleasant to use that no lady will delay in applying it. It removes pimples, blackheads, and all sorts of disagreeable and disfiguring skin diseases. In the severest cases of eczema, salt rheum, fetid, scald head and other itching skin eruptions, Dr. Chase's Ointment affords instant relief by allaying the burning, stinging sensations, and will permanently cure if applied regularly. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the standard ointment the world over, and is so marvellously successful as to far surpass all rivals. Ask your neighbors about it. There is not a single community in Canada that has some cases where this remedy has worked remarkable cures. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

How to Keep the Baby Healthy and Happy—Avoid the so-called soothing Medicines.

Every mother is naturally solicitous as to the health of her children, but not everyone treats their little troubles in the right way. The so-called soothing remedies are still used altogether too much, although physicians have preached against them for many years. The fact that they put children to sleep is no sign that they are helpful. On the contrary, soothing drugs are dangerous and distinctly harmful. At the slightest sign of ill health or disorders, give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine is purely vegetable, and is guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. For indigestion, sour stomach, colic, constipation, simple fevers, diarrhoea, the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, there can be no better, no safer remedy than this. Baby's Own Tablets are a sweet, pleasant little tablet which any child will take readily, and dissolved in water, may be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Mothers who have used these tablets cheerfully testify to the benefit their little ones derive from them. Mrs. R. L. McFarlane, Bristol, Que., says: "In my estimation Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for little ones. In cases of children teething I would not be without them on any account, as they keep my baby healthy and happy." Druggists sell them, but if you cannot find them conveniently, send 25 cents direct to us and we will forward a box by mail prepaid. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Every mother should have our valuable little book on the care of infants and young children. Sent free for the asking.

FIXING THE LIMIT.

He (rather diffident)—Er—now that we are engaged, I suppose you—er—won't object to my kissing you? She (much less so)—Certainly not. Help yourself. And when mamma comes in I want you to kiss her also. He—S—say, let's b—break the engagement.—Cincinnati enquirer.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT. Equal to 100 candle lights and comparable only to the light of noon day sun, yet soft and restful to sew or read by, such is the light of the AUER GAS LAMP. It makes and burns its own gas—is cheaper than oil and as easy to manage—though eight times as bright. Gives out very little heat. Our free catalogue gives full particulars. Write for it. AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

The Review - \$1.00. The Montreal Daily Herald 3.00. And a Splendid Picture of King Edward VII. .50. Total \$4.50. ALL FOR \$1.75.

THE REVIEW PUB. CO., RICHIBUCTO, N. B. Kerr's Bookkeeping. Fourth (enlarged) Edition just published. Joint Stock Accounts a prominent feature. Mailed for retail price, \$1. Send for our Catalogue, containing terms, etc., for our Business and Shorthand courses of study. Now is the time to enter.

S. KERR & SON. Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW KENT HOTEL, QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, N.B.

Livery Stable in Connection. S. O'DONNELL, PROPRIETOR.

Advertise in The Review

Waverly Hotel!

NEWCASTLE, N. B. The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well-known McKean house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required. R. H. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house. JOHN MCKEAN.

ADAMS HOUSE, CHATHAM, N. B.

Sample Rooms and Livery Stable connection. THOS. FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

D. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

TERRACE HOTEL, AMHERST, N. S.

Large and well lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel. FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS W. and W. CALHOUN, Proprietors.

O. K. Black, Richibucto, Knt Co.

Manufacturer of & Dealer in CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, OPEN WAGONS, TRUCK WAGONS, CARTS, ETC.

Repairing, Painting and Trimming a specialty. Furniture always on hand. Undertaking attended to night or day. Pictures framed at reasonable rates.

THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1855. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. TOTAL ASSETS \$12,000,000. The above Company is the largest Loan Company in Canada and lends money on Mortgage on Agricultural land and on productive City, Town and Village property at current rates of interest. The principal sum may be repaid in one sum or by instalments. For full particulars apply to undersigned. HARVEY ATKINSON, Solicitor, Appraiser for Company at Moncton N. B.

YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

The Review, \$1.00. The Maritime Homestead, 50. and a very fine picture of King Edward VII, 50. TOTAL, \$2.00. ALL FOR \$1.00.

The Maritime Homestead is the new Farm and Home paper published at Halifax and St. John. It has among its contributors over 50 of the leading farmers of the three provinces. Prof. F. C. Sears the Director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture, is Editor of the Horticultural Department. The Managing Editor is W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, a prominent Farmers' Institute worker and a practical farmer with 19 years experience on a New Brunswick farm. It will be complete in all its departments and illustrated with cuts descriptive of farm work, live stock, the farmers themselves, and all matters of interest. The King's Portrait is the best ever presented in Canada and will be sent until the large supply is exhausted. Early subscribers will be sure to get it. Address all orders to The Review Pub. Co., RICHIBUCTO, N. B.