

The Review.

Best Advertising Medium in Northern New Brunswick.

Subscription \$1.00 per annum; if not paid within three months, \$1.50.
 Advertising Rates: \$1.00 per inch insertion. 10 cents per inch each continuation. Yearly rates made known on application.
 Professional Cards \$5.00 per year.
 Yearly advertising payable quarterly.
 Transient advertising payable in advance.
 Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Verses accompanying death notices will be charged for at regular rates.
 Correspondence or 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 pay.
 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. OCT. 24, 1901

THE DUAL ALLIANCE

It is a little curious to observe that in the midst of all the embattled display at Compiègne and Reims, the words of the central personages in these impressive tableaux were ostentatiously peaceful. In their speeches at the final banquet, after the Review, the Czar and M. Loubet took special pains to emphasize the thoroughly pacific character of the Franco-Russian relations towards other States. Fresh from witnessing the array of an Army larger than most of the great Commanders of history ever led, the Emperor explained that the intimate union of the two Great Powers "who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure the rights of others," was a precious guarantee for the general Peace. The President spoke in a similar strain. The Alliance, he said, has been able to reconcile its own interests with those of the world, and is won over in advance to solutions of all vexed questions which are inspired by justice and moderation. What precisely M. Loubet meant to convey by this enigmatical phrase, is not clear. Most persons and nations would profess a preference for justice and moderation in settling public as well as private disputes. The difficulty is that one country does not always take quite the same view as another with regard to the application of these principles to a particular case. And it may be added that where a difference of opinion on such a point arises, a self-respecting Power can hardly allow its neighbours to decide the point, however deeply they may be penetrated by sentiments of International equity. To judge by the language sometimes used by those who represent the Dual, as well as the Triple Alliance, neither League has other than a purely defensive aim. Each of the parties is only concerned to secure a guarantee against aggression. At any rate, the recent developments of European politics seem to show that the combinations are not mutually exclusive. The Czar, if the Ally of France, is on the friendliest terms with Germany, and has gone straight from the festivities of Rheims to be the guest of the Kaiser at Kiel. On all these approximations of Continental Governments we can look with equanimity; and we can heartily congratulate our neighbours on some relaxation of the uneasy suspicions and nervous jealousies which have tormented them too long.

The Toronto World, edited by Wm. F. McLean, M. P., (Conservative) says that Hon. N. Clark Wallace died of broken heart caused by the treatment which he received from his political friends. Who were the guilty men?

Commodore Stewart, of the World, was in St. John during the Royal visit. We may expect him to criticize the Duke's naval costume and the hang of his sword.

THE "HEURISTIC METHOD"

It would be disrespectful to compare the British Association, in any of its dealings, to a child with a new toy. Yet in the proceedings of its newly founded Section of Education there has been, it must be admitted, a good deal of the zeal of beginners, with the proverbial energy of the new broom, and a touch of refreshing innocence. Some of the most venerable problems, for example, of educational method, which have exercised "humanists" from Socrates to Dr. Arnold, are approached by the exponents of science almost as if they were new ground, recently turned up by the scientific plough. The question whether young minds should, in the early stages of their education, be receptive only or partially constructive; whether the best teaching should exercise the memory or stimulate the imitative and inventive faculties; whether, in fact, education should be primarily a storing of the mind with knowledge from outside, or, as its name implies, a drawing out of the powers and tastes of the learner, is as old as learning itself. It has not always, perhaps not often, been answered in the right way; for in this country, at any rate, the conception of scientific method in education has been a plant of very slow growth. But, when Dr. Arnold told his boys that they came to Rugby not so much to read as to learn how to read, and declined to answer any question of which a boy could find the answer for himself, he was practising that "heuristic" method which now poses as a novelty, though it is at least as old as Socrates, and has been adopted by most really original teachers before science teaching was thought of. That scientific men should be discussing the application of this method to their own subjects does not show it to be a new scientific discovery. The thing is old, though the name is new; and the scientists are paying a compliment to the best features of the older humanistic training when they ask that the methods which have been most successful, because most scientific, in that older training should now be applied to the newer training, by which, as all admit, the older training must more and more be supplemented and corrected—though not, we may hope, superseded. Meanwhile the admissions made by scientific men themselves, that the teaching of science has not hitherto been altogether satisfactory, and that, as one professor told the British Association, boys trained on the old humanistic lines have shown a better capacity for taking up the heuristic methods, may be held to justify those who at the Universities or the public schools have hesitated to fall in too quickly with a hasty demand that the "humanities" should give way to science.

The term "heuristic method" of teaching, or the art of making children discover things for themselves, is thus a convenient label for an educational process, which, as we have said, has been long familiar, though too little practised. It aims at placing the student in the attitude of a discoverer, making him find out, instead of merely being told about things; and it is, or should be, applicable to all teaching. "I am convinced," said Edmund Burke, "that the method of teaching which approaches most nearly to the methods of investigation is incomparably the best, since, not content with serving up a few barren and lifeless truths, it leads to the stock on which they grew; it tends to set the learner himself on the track of invention, and to direct him into those paths in which the author has made his own discoveries." At the lowest rung of the

educational ladder this principle is understood and acted on; and every well-managed "kindergarten" or infant school employs the "heuristic" method. But higher up it has been too much neglected, and to this neglect are due some of the least satisfactory results of public school training.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

The Agreement, or Understanding, between the Albanians and Macedonians of Bulgarian extraction is one of long standing, though its existence has only recently been divulged. And, indeed, it is obvious to both parties in Macedonia that the time will come when they will be of the greatest use to one another, if they act in concert.

Where the Albanians live they are settled in large colonies, and in such districts the Bulgarians are not in force. In Struga, Gortiza, Dibra, Gostivan, and some other places between Uskub and the Bulgarian frontier, both races live together—a thing which it is impossible for Albanians to do with Greeks or Serbs, for these latter races have no common interests.

Both Bulgarians and Albanians are convinced that in the end the Great Powers, in their task of settling the Macedonian question—a question which will have to be taken in hand sooner or later—will find it hard to disregard the ethnographical boundaries which separate the various races. The boundary between Albanians and the Macedonian Bulgarians is scarcely perceptible; it is a formidable barrier between the other nations who live in the country. Further, there is no doubt that the Albanian and Bulgarian-Macedonian element is the most active of the non-Turkish races in the Turkish provinces; and if there is a firm understanding between these two parties any new scheme of government, whether wrung from the Turkish Government by force or freely conceded, would be hard to set aside by the Great Powers or any one else. The object of the Powers ought, at any rate, to be to produce a scheme that will endure—not one that would be opposed to the wishes of the most powerful races of non-Turkish stock.

It is true that the Agreement, though largely signed, does not affect all the Albanians, for the assembly of Albanian chiefs, under pressure from Constantinople, have not given their formal adhesion. But many friends to the movement have been made among the Mohammedan Albanians, as well as among the Christians, and both sides are conscious of having made a mutual advance in strength. The Albanian Christians are more cautious and more untrustworthy, for the influence of Greek propaganda is still felt among them. It is believed that the Understanding bodes no good to the Porte, in spite of the fact that it depends entirely on the Porte itself. It has been forced on to the consciousness of the Albanians that they must work and take trouble in order to benefit their nation and place it in its proper position; but no Mohammedan Albanian dreams, in spite of repeated difficulties with the Porte, of complete separation from Turkey. The Macedonian Bulgarians, it is true, have no special interest in a re-establishment of the Ottoman Power; they wish for an independent Macedonia. But as much for fiscal reasons—for taxes are high in Bulgaria, and the Macedonians have but little money—as on account of the perpetual and bitter political differences of the Bulgarian parties their attitude to Bulgaria is merely one of friendly interest, and they

have no wish to be absorbed. Besides there are the Albanians to consider. Again, the Macedonian Bulgarians are, in origin, the same as the North Bulgarians, but are not actually to-day the same race; and the conflict of waning nationalities is more likely to be settled without unpleasantness in an autonomous Macedonia than in a Macedonia incorporated with Bulgaria.

As for the prospects of peace, the Bulgarians in Macedonia are perhaps slow to move; but, at the same time, their warlike disposition must be considered as an important factor in the situation. The present is not a time for strangers to go nosing into the facts on the spot, for strangers are still looked on with suspicion. But, no doubt, calmer times will come, and it will be possible to go into the various circumstances and form a quiet judgment on the state of affairs in the country itself. Of one thing Europe may be assured, viz., that the Macedonians will not allow themselves to be treated by the Bulgarians as a pawn in the game of Bulgarian politics; they will not repeat this error at least, for they have hitherto got nothing but disaster from so doing. They want nothing from Bulgaria but active help in the eventuality of such help being needed; and if occasion arises such help will be given by whichever party is in power there.

They believe that their present tactics are the right ones, and that this will be allowed by an enlightened Government in Constantinople, because no damage to Turkey would result from their successful issue. The time will be long, perhaps, but a thing that is essentially right will come through in the end.

From the point of view of the Porte, the experience of Eastern Roumelia will have brought home to it that the founding of a new autonomous Bulgarian province may have its dangers, and possibly the programme cannot be peaceably carried out. But, on the other hand, the mooted of such a proposal may stir up the Porte to effect a reorganization and an improvement in the state of these provinces about the condition of which so great a stir has been made.

SNAPSHOTS.

The St. John Sun is terribly worried about the treatment accorded the civic representatives at the St. John station on the day of the arrival of the Royal party. It appears that the representatives were notified in advance, that the government would not permit them to be present on the occasion and yet they went.

We saw the official robe of the Mayor of St. John during our visit to the city by the sea, and must confess that we would be ashamed to possess such an official robe even in Kent County. Cheapness was written all over the surface of it.

The Mayor and Common Council of St. John imagined the Royal visit was their exclusive property and that the Duke and Duchess came to that city only to see them. We thought it was a provincial affair.

The D.L. Emulsion
 (Trade Mark.)
Will GIVE YOU AN APPETITE!
 TONE YOUR NERVES!
 MAKE YOU STRONG!
 MAKE YOU WELL!
 Dr. Burgess, Med. Supt. of the Prot. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, prescribes it constantly and gives its permission to use his name.
 Miss Clark, Supt. Grace Hospital, Toronto, writes they have also used it with the best results.
 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.
 DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

BILLS OF LADING,
 MAGISTRATE'S FORMS,
 MORTGAGES,
 DEEDS,
 and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

THE PROVINCIAL DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT

MOVES TO MONCTON BECAUSE IT IS A CENTRAL POINT.

Mr. L. C. Daigle, dairy superintendent for the provincial government, who formerly resided at St. Louis, Kent Co., has purchased the McNairn house on Weldon street.

He moved his family into the house last week and Moncton will be his headquarters in future. This step was forced upon him by the growth of the dairying industry. A more central and easily accessible point of residence was needed than his former home.

Mr. Daigle's duties as superintendent of the dairying industries are to inspect the creameries and cheese factories in receipt of government bonuses, which virtually means all such factories in the province. Roughly speaking there are 100 such factories, of which 35 are in his jurisdiction which embraces Madawaska, Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland Kent and Westmorland Counties and part of Victoria county. The inspection includes cleanliness in the factories, inspection of the machinery, testing the standard of the milk and also of the products; and giving instructions to the patrons or farmers as to the most approved methods of keeping the milk clean, and instructing the factory manager as to the requirements of the market, as to taste, and quality of product. This covers the open season; in the Fall, the dairy instructor has to attend one of the groups of institute meetings as a lecturer on topics pertaining to the dairy industries. In the winter months he attends the provincial dairy school at Sussex as an instructor. Mr. Daigle has shown himself to be well qualified for his position; being an expert of long standing in the province and a winner of the only medal and diploma for butter which came to the maritime provinces from the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. He is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and Dairy School at Guelph, where he led the class in butter making; and also a graduate of one of Quebec's best agricultural schools. Mr. Daigle left Friday night for Edmundston to begin the Farmers' Institute Meetings.—Transcript.

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

This is the greatest combination offer ever made by any Canadian journal, and we are fortunate in securing the exclusive privilege in this district. The Daily Herald is one of Canada's great papers. Established in 1868, it has long been the leading Liberal paper of Eastern Canada. It is now a great family newspaper, giving full news of the world, and also devoting much space to matters of peculiar interest to the family. Its commercial intelligence is complete and reliable.
 THE KING'S PORTRAIT is the best ever published in Canada, and will make a handsome addition to the walls of any library. It is produced by a new process, and is not one of the flimsy colored portraits so common.
 As the regular price of The Herald is \$3.00 a year, the liberality of our offer is self-evident.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
THE REVIEW PUB. CO.,
 RICHIBUCTO, N. B.

YOUR CHANCE TO SAVE MONEY.

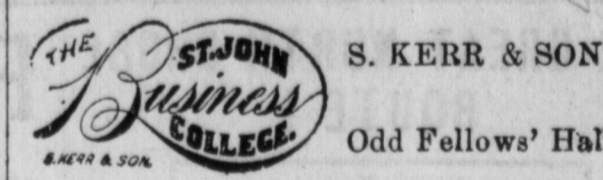
The Review, \$1.00
 The Maritime Homestead, 50
 and a very fine picture of King Edward VII, 50
 TOTAL, \$2.00
ALL FOR \$1.00.

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.

Send for Catalogue

outlining courses of study which have qualified our students to take and to hold almost every clerical position in St. John worth having, not to mention their successes throughout the length and breadth of Canada and the United States.



THE CAADA 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.



NOTICE TO MARINERS.
 No. 56 of 1901.

DOMINION OF CANADA-NEW BRUNSWICK.

I. Gannet Rock Light--Temporary Change in Character.

To permit of repairs to the revolving mechanism, the light on Gannet rock, in the Bay of Fundy, will show as a fixed white light, from and after 1st September, 1901, until repairs can be completed. It is expected that the flashing of the light will not be interrupted for more than three weeks. Notice will be given of the resumption of the fixed and flashing characteristic of the light.

Lat. N. 44 deg., 30m. 38s.
 Long. W. 66 deg., 46m. 57s.

This notice temporarily affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2539, 352, 1661 and 2070; Bay of Fundy Pilot, 1894, page 274; and Canadian list of lights and fog signals, 1901, No. 3.

II. Richibucto Harbor Lights Changed.

Two pole lights established by the government of Canada on the south beach at the entrance to Richibucto harbor, Strait of Northumberland, coast of New Brunswick, were put in operation on the 1st instant.

The lights are fixed white, shown from pressed lens lanterns hoisted on poles, and should be visible three miles from all points of approach.

The front line is elevated 34 feet above high water mark. The mast is 26 feet high, and stands 112 feet back from the water, at a point 2858 feet southeastwardly from the front light of the old Richibucto harbor range.

Approximate position, from Admiralty chart No. 2430

Lat. N. 46 deg. 42m. 42s.
 Long. W. 64 deg. 45m. 5s.

The back light is elevated 37 feet above high water mark. The mast is 37 feet high and stands 263 feet S. 1/2 W. from the front one.

The two lights in one, bearing S. 1/2 W., lead to the black can buoy in 4 1/2 fathoms that marks the southern limit of the anchorage outside the bar. They also lead between the buoys marking the channel over the bar which carries 12 feet of water, to the red can buoy which marks the sharp turn of the channel to the westward inside the bar. After passing the turning buoy the course up the shore between the north and south beaches is N. W. by W. 1/2 W. From this point up to the town the somewhat tortuous channel is marked by buoys.

At the same time that these range lights were established the red back light of the old Richibucto harbor range, on the same south beach, was discontinued, as the alignment now gives only 2 feet water over the bar, but the front white light is yet maintained to guide up from the turn above described.

Variation approximately 24 deg. W.
 This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2199, 2024 and 1651; St. Lawrence Pilot, Vol. II, 1895, page 82; and Canadian list of lights, 1901, the two new lights being entered under the numbers 529 and 530; the present No. 529 becoming No. 531, and the present No. 530 and the remarks opposite the two being struck out.

F. GOURDEAU,
 Deputy Minister of Marine,
 Department of Marine and Fisheries,
 Ottawa, Canada, 6th August, 1901.

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notices of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada.

Advertise in The Review