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N. B. WOMAN WRITES OF OLD UNIVERSITIES IN THE MARITIMES, UNIVERSITY OF N. B. IN THE LIST

(By Kate Miles, in Toronto Mail.)

I have been asked to look up for you something about the universities of the Maritime Provinces. I am especially glad to do this because I am afraid that those who live in Ontario and Western Canada do not know as much as they should in general about New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which make up the Maritime Provinces.

There were, until last September, in the Maritime Provinces, seven universities and eight colleges. If you do not know the distinction between a college and a university it will perhaps make it clear to you to say that a college is part of a university. It is only the seven universities of which I am going to tell you, and those are in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so Prince Edward Island does not enter into this story.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were once one province, and together they covered but 50,000 square miles or approximately one-eighth the size of Ontario, or one-fifth the size of Manitoba or Saskatchewan or Alberta, with a population of less than one million of the one million of the nine millions in Canada. Yet of the 22 universities in Canada seven are in this small area which makes up two provinces.

The oldest University in Canada and also the oldest in any of the British overseas Dominions was the University of King's College in the little town of Windsor, N. S. It was founded in 1789 under a Royal charter and has always been under the guidance of the Church of England, granting a degree of divinity in that faith. It continued under its charter of 1802 until last September when it accepted the proposal of a Maritime Federated University and was moved to Halifax to become King's College of the University of Dalhousie. It is to be hoped that King's will always stamp its graduates, as it has done throughout the past, with a certain refinement of mind which is the greatest gift of education.

Next to be founded was the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton, the capital of the Province. It was established in 1800, but it was 15 years earlier and four years before the founding of King's in Windsor, that a petition was presented to the Governor of New Brunswick, Thomas Carleton, a brother of the famous Sir Guy Carleton, afterward Lord Dorchester, asking for "the establishment in this infant Province of an academy or school of liberal arts and sciences." You will remember that when the United Empire Loyalists came to Canada they formed a large portion of the early population of New Brunswick. They had helped to establish schools and colleges in British America, which had now become the United States, and they wanted to begin without delay to have a college in the New Province. Harvard College, in Cambridge, near Boston, was almost 150 years old when the Loyalists left Massachusetts. The University of New Brunswick was first called the College of New Brunswick, but in a few years it was also called King's College, under a Royal charter. A

third King's College was established in Toronto.

Now the settlers in the young British colony of New Brunswick did not like to pay for the support of a university that was not in their own hands, and there was considerable trouble in the Legislative Assembly, where the money had to be voted. Once indeed some angry legislators went so far as to cut off the support which would have meant the extinction of the college, but finally it was decided to have a fresh start with a new name and charter, and on a non-sectarian basis.

This was done in 1859 and the University of New Brunswick has gone on in that way ever since, and has had but three president or chancellors, as they are called, since 1860. Some famous men have been graduated from the little old university and have taken honorable places in different parts of the world. Sir George Parkin and Sir George Foster both came to the U. N. B. as country lads. Charles G. D. Roberts and his poet cousin Bliss Carman, were Fredericton-bred boys who went from the collegiate institute up the hill to the University.

Until after the war of 1912 there were no more universities founded anywhere in the Maritimes or Upper or Lower Canada. But during the war a British force from Halifax sailed down the New England coast and captured Castine, a fortified naval base in Massachusetts. It was held for several months, and custom duties amounting to more than \$11,500 were collected. These were brought back to Halifax and known as the Castine Fund. When a new Lieutenant-Governor came to Nova Scotia in 1916, Lord Dalhousie, he it was who proposed that the money be used to found a seminary for higher education, patterned after Edinburgh University, open to all classes and creeds. This was done in 1918, the original building standing at one end of the Grand Parade, Halifax's oldest centre. The present University of Dalhousie colleges stand back of the city with a forty-acre campus on which it is hoped to see some day a vast and splendid university. Among the buildings already erected is the finest women's residence in Canada, built by the late Mrs. Eddy, of Ottawa in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff of New Brunswick and called Sheriff Hall.

More than a year ago there was a movement to amalgamate all the universities of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on that beautiful campus of Dalhousie. The Carnegie Foundation offered three million dollars,

which would have covered the cost of removal, but only King's came into the federation.

McGill and Toronto came into existence not many years after Dalhousie. The four universities later formed in the Maritimes were under the control of religious denominations. Acadia University at Wolfville, N. S. was started in 1938 by the Baptists denomination; the University of St. Francis Xavier, in Antigonish, N. S. (Please do not accent the second syllable or pronounce Antigonish. It is Antigonish with just a slight accent on the last syllable.) and the University of St. Joseph's College, in St. Joseph's N. B. by the Roman Catholics in 1855 and 1864. In 1858 the Methodists founded Mount Allison University in Sackville, N. B. Naturally the three oldest institutions have the greatest general interest, and, considering everything, it cannot but be regretted that the young Provinces did not see the wisdom of more concentrated effort, rather than their seven fold attempt. Now that they are old it is hard to depart from the well-established order of things.

(Miss Miles is a New Brunswick woman who is well known as a writer of special articles for Toronto and Western Canada papers. The above article was written for the benefit of "young" Canada but is of very great interest to all Maritime readers.)

BASS TOOK IN A QUART OF WHISKEY

Cape May, N. J., June 28—Harry Brown, a local butcher, caught a 50-pound channel bass while fishing in Delaware Bay Thursday night, and when he cut the fish open, he found a quart bottle of Scotch whisky inside it. So far as he could determine however, the fish was perfectly sober.

The liquor is believed to have been part of the fifty cases thrown overboard by a rum-runner last winter. Brown is going fishing again soon, and hopes to catch a whale. He said he destroyed the bottle found in the bass, because he is a prohibitionist.

Instead of requiring the bride to say she will obey why not have her promise to take all orders under advisement?

Stiff, Creaky Joints Become Supple Muscular Pains, Rheumatic Twinges Depart

After much study and experimenting, a chemist happily discovered that certain oils, herbs and essences had unusual power over pain. These pain-subduing substances were finally combined in a scientific manner under the name of NERVILINE. Those who have used it can tell you how quickly it brings relief.

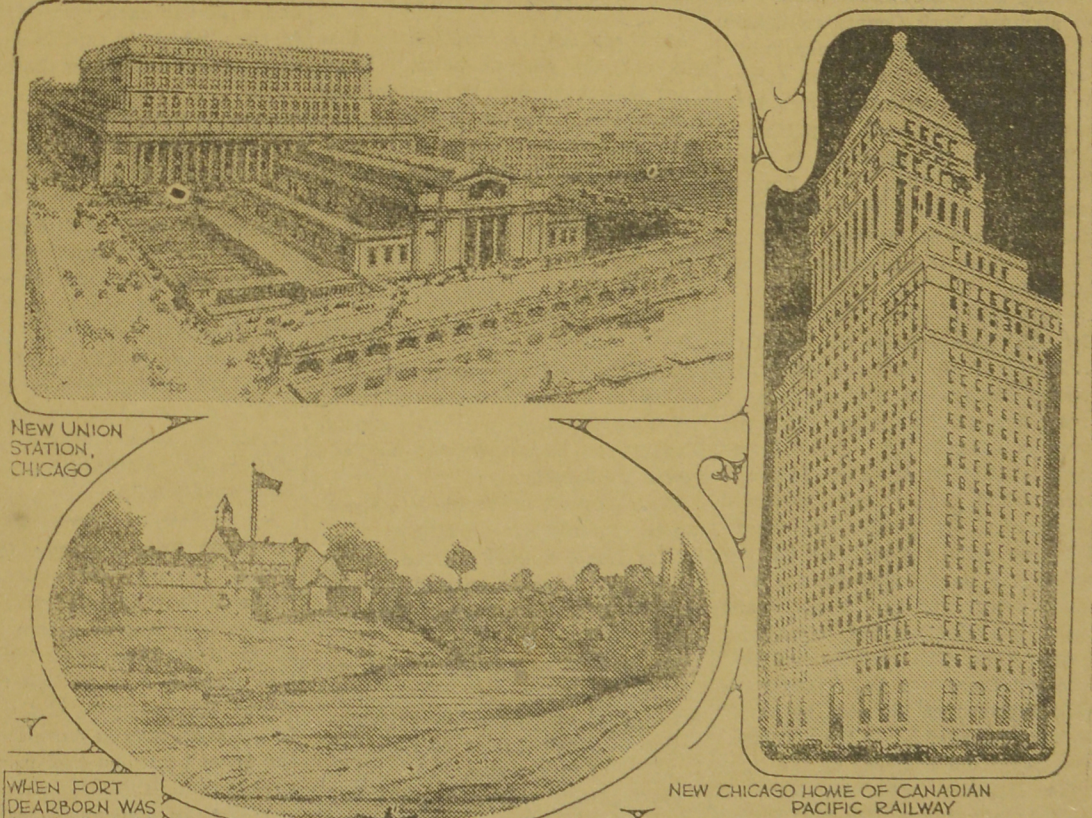
NERVILINE is just the thing for sore, stiff joints, whether in the knee, shoulder, elbow, ankle or hip. You'll be astonished at the warming, invigorating effect NERVILINE has on all sorts of rheumatic conditions.

As an all-round family liniment for sore throat, chest colds, strains and sprains, NERVILINE is about five times stronger than thick, oily preparations. Get a 35-cent bottle today.

Man no longer feels obliged to turn his back for modesty's sake when he catches a vagrant glimpse of a leg.

There is more petitioning than thanksgiving in the hearts of the people. Guess it would startle some of them if the Lord were to turn about and ask in a voice of thunder: What did you do with that last blessing?

Indians Massacred the Garrison



NEW UNION STATION, CHICAGO

NEW CHICAGO HOME OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

If one were to address a letter to-day to "Chicago," even a clever post-office official would be puzzled, but that was how the great French explorer, La Salle, spelled Chicago 211 years ago. Chicago was only a name when Joliet, Pere Marquette and the Sieur de la Salle camped there on their way to the Mississippi. Chicago was then a part of Canada—New France, it was called. Joliet and Marquette visited it 251 years ago, or ten years earlier than La Salle. Even then Chicago was a great transportation centre for Indians and French explorers for it was on the line of march westward from Quebec, via the Great Lakes, to the Mississippi and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle actually went from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico and back again, and was murdered somewhere in Mississippi by his own followers. When the canoe and the prairie schooner of the pioneers were succeeded by the railway train, Chicago became one of the world's greatest transportation centres, being on the same old line of march from the east to the west, and vice versa. Fort Dearborn was built in 1803 and for three decades was Chicago. In 1812 Indians massacred the garrison, but the old fort was rebuilt and in 1852 the first rail-

way train entered Chicago from the east. To-day Chicago is a great railway hub, the spokes of which run north, south, east and west. Her new Union Station, now nearing completion, will be one of the finest terminals in the world and will be used by the Pennsylvania, Burlington, St. Paul and Alton railways.

Another new and important rail development in Chicago is the move of the Canadian Pacific's rail and steamship passenger offices and those of the Soo Line to the new Straus Building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Jackson Boulevard, a very attractive and imposing 32 story building not far from the site of historic Fort Dearborn. Following the route of the early explorers of 250 years ago, the Canadian Pacific enters Chicago via its own lines and the Michigan Central westward from Montreal and places the eastbound Chicago traveller aboard ship for Europe in Montreal in less than 24 hours. Westward over the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, the traveller reaches Vancouver in 81 and a half hours from Chicago and in only 90 hours from Montreal. What would La Salle, Joliet and the good Pere Marquette think of such transportation feats now?