

## THE "NEW" ENGLISH GIRL.

Elaborate Educational Novelties for Her Benefit.

### TO BE TAUGHT DYNAMICS.

How to Get Off From Street Conveyances, Open Railway Car Doors, And So On.

The following sketch dealing with the supposed tendencies of English womanhood is from the columns of The London Mail:

At this moment, when so many persons are interested in the problems of education, and when for the first time in our history the importance of education as a factor in the future of the Nation is really beginning to be realized, it might be opportune to record a recent conversation with a prospective schoolmistress who thinks for herself on these questions. For the sake of convenience she shall be called Miss Docwra, although that is not her name.

Her peculiarity is the conviction that education is what she calls "the dynamics of daily life" is more needed by girls than the usual accomplishments. Her aim is to fit girls for an independent career, and in the school she proposes to establish she will accept no pupils unless their parents and guardians desire that such should be the trend of their tutelage.

Miss Docwra hit upon her scheme of tuition in a curious way. She was riding on the back seat of an omnibus some few years ago, when a girl on the next seat stopped the vehicle to get off. She descended the steps with her skirt and purse and parasol in one hand, and with the other holding the rail furthest from the horses. Miss Docwra called to her to change hands, but no notice was taken; and when she was half way down the omnibus moved on, and she was thrown off and hurt.

"For the rest of the day," said Miss Docwra, "I watched how women climbed on omnibuses; and I noticed that out of the seventy-eight whom I counted, only three had enough instinct for physics to hold with the left hand when ascending, and with the right when coming down. This set me thinking, and I decided that what the ordinary girl needs far more than instruction on the piano, in German, and in the pronunciation of 'prunes and prisms,' is a thorough grounding in what might be called the dynamics of daily life.

"I will devote my energies, I said, to teaching them such things as will, without in any way unsexing them, fit them to take their place in daily life more on an equality with men."

"Of course," said Miss Docwra, "I have severe critics, especially among men. I am told frequently that although I may be adding to the daily efficiency and comfort of my girls, I shall be lessening their chance of marriage. The contempt for the dynamics of daily life, they say, which most women display, is one of their great charms. And it is the men's opportunity; they can dash in with their assistance and win. Now that the tournament is no more, and one can no longer fight for one's lady, one must open the door for her or help her to fill her bicycle tires.

"But I doubt this. I believe that a new kind of man is developing with the new kind of woman, and that an efficient girl is going to be more attractive than a limp and dependent one.

"You will very likely think some of the lessons trifling and frivolous," said Miss Docwra, as she began to unfold the practical part of her plan; "but you must bear in mind that a mastery of the little ordinary things is necessary as the ground-work for mastery of the larger things. The one leads naturally to the other.

"Take, for example, an operation so continuously necessary as the opening of a railway carriage door from the inside or the management of the window. The average woman can never negotiate or understand the safety spring. She fumbles with the handle for a while, turning it as far as the spring, and then exhaustedly leans back while one of the male passengers completes the action. In my school," said Miss Docwra, "we shall have a railway carriage door, set up on hinges, in order that this accomplishment, at any rate, shall not be lacking to our scholars.

"Again," she said, "take the matter of boots. Nothing, I understand, so amuses and amazes the ordinary man as the kind of boots which women put on to walk in. It has been said that the sexes are differentiated more strongly by their boots than in any other respect. Well, one of the things that we shall teach our girls is the theory of the boot—what it is for, why it is made thick for certain purposes, what the effect on the foot is likely to be if the wrong kind of boot is worn, and so forth.

"Knots again. Women do up more parcels than men do, but how many of them can tie anything but a 'granny,' or, even if they can, understand why a 'granny' is bad and a true knot good? We shall teach knots.

"We shall teach folding clothes, too, both women's and men's. (How many women can fold a dress coat?) We shall teach doing up umbrellas and trimming lamps, opening packing cases and opening tins, driving screws, pulling corks and lighting fires. This last, by the way, is an accomplishment that should be taught in every board school in the country, but of course is not. The comfort of millions of persons depends on it every day. We shall also instruct in the care and feeding of dogs and other animals, which some manage so badly as a rule, and show, for instance, why it is wrong to give dogs chicken bones. The theory of sanitation also we shall teach, of which most women know nothing at all, and we shall give practical demonstrations of the effect of grease on the linings of pipes and the reasons for keeping it, as far as possible, out of sinks. There will be regular courses of lectures on health, too.

"You see I have mingled in this list some things that look trivial, and some that look important; but there is really no sharp distinction to be drawn. In order to start a girl on the path of understanding why things are done, and how one should control them, the least example will serve. Instinct will in many cases follow. Of course, not in all. Women have been dependent in the matter of the dynamics of life too long for results to be immediate now.

"As it is, every girl does not need these lessons, but an hour a day in our practical room cannot be time wasted in the issue.

"Another point may surprise you, that many of the things that I shall teach belong properly to the education of domestic servants, and not what we call ladies, whereas it is to be a ladies' school. But that is most important. Most of the faults of servants are, due to the ignorance of their mistresses.

"One thing more and I must stop. We shall teach economy, false and true. We shall have lectures on the prices of all household things; why they cost so much; what quantity is required for so many or so few persons; and so forth. We shall show that the cheapest is rarely the best. And every girl in my school shall have a pocket.

It might not be thought that Miss Docwra's pupils are to be taught nothing but these things, or that they will lack the ordinary accomplishments. But those will be the department of assistant teachers. Miss Docwra herself is all for practical things, as her remarks must have indicated.

"Life," she says, "is, after all, the first thing. One can live without Schubert; but existence would become very hard if one were unable to make a fire burn."

#### The Cause of Deafness.

Deafness and impaired hearing are due almost entirely to catarrhal inflammation of the eustachian tubes. Permanent cure is guaranteed to cure all who inhale catarrhazone as directed. This vegetable antiseptic is inhaled at the mouth, and after traversing all the air passages of the organs is exhaled through the nostrils; it completely eradicates catarrh from any part of the system, clears the nose, ears and throat, and allays inflammation, congestion and soreness. For Deafness, Earache, Ringing in the Ears, Head Noises, Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis, medical science can devise nothing so beneficial as Catarrhazone. Complete outfit for two months' use price \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Hamilton's Pills are effective.

In Japan every workingman wears on his cap an inscription stating his business and his employer's name.

Irish maid—"Do you want a good beating, Master Jimmy or do you not? Because if you don't behave yourself this minute you'll get both.

Lifebuy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

### Considerable Business Transacted at the Regular Monthly Meeting.

#### THE CORONATION GRANT PUT THROUGH ON THE MAYOR'S CASTING VOTE.

#### Some Pointed Observations From Aid Farrell.

#### DOES NOT WANT TO RIDE IN A BAROUCHE AT THE CITY'S EXPENSE.

#### Mr. Dibblee Aims a Grievance Against the Electric Light Company.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held last evening with Mayor Crockett in the chair. The members present were Aids. Farrell, Stockford, Ross, Vanward, Ryan, Moore, Clark and Maxwell.

After routine the auditor's report No. 8 was read and adopted and the accounts were ordered to be paid. Following is a list of the expenditures in the several departments during the month:

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Roads and streets.....  | \$654.69 |
| Public Works.....       | 303.43   |
| Wharves.....            | 5.00     |
| Fire department.....    | 92.96    |
| City hall.....          | 88.66    |
| Contingencies.....      | 149.56   |
| Market.....             | 6.60     |
| Old burying ground..... | 4.70     |
| Ad. of justice.....     | 13.11    |
| Alms House.....         | 32.58    |
| Street lamps.....       | 966.23   |
| Sewerage and water..... | 331.45   |

#### MR. DIBBLEE'S GRIEVANCE.

On motion of Aid. Farrell, George Y. Dibblee was given permission to address the council. He complained that the electric light company had deliberately erected a pole in front of his residence. It was done by Mr. McGinn, who was here today and away tomorrow and had no interest in the city. He would not object to the pole being placed on the opposite side of the street, and had suggested that this be done, but no attention was paid to him. He wanted to know if there was no redress for a citizen in a matter of this kind. He had felt so annoyed over the matter that he had a strong notion of taking the law in his own hands and cutting the pole down. He hoped that the council would give the matter some attention and see if the pole could not be removed.

Aid. Farrell thought that the matter was one for the consideration of the electric light committee. Mr. Dibblee had reason to be annoyed and was justified in coming before the council. The electric light people had power to erect poles, but it would be as well for them, when a protest came from a citizen, to not act as hastily as had been done in this case. He would move that the matter be referred to the electric light committee, with instructions to give it their immediate attention.

Aid. Moore objected to the matter being referred to the electric light committee. In his opinion the matter was one for the road committee to deal with, as that committee had been empowered to look after the poles.

Aid. Farrell denied that the matter of superintending the erection of light poles had been referred to the road committee. The roadmaster had been appointed to superintend the erection of telephone poles, but that had nothing to do with the electric light company, which was a separate concern.

Aid. Clark thought the case was one which called for prompt action on the part of the council. He declared that the telephone company had practically ruined a tree in front of his residence and had gone ahead in face of a protest from him. He thought that if the council had any rights in matters of this kind it was about time they were being asserted. He would second Aid. Farrell's motion.

Aid. Moore moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the whole council.

On the vote being taken the amend-

ment was declared lost on a vote of 5 to 3, and the original motion was carried on the same vote reversed.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

Aid Vanward submitted the monthly report of the alms house committee and asked that a check for \$100 be issued in favor of the commissioner. Adopted.

Aid Clark submitted the following report on tax collections for the month which was adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes:

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Col. in July 1901 for 1899..... | \$282.60 |
| " " " 1900.....                 | 1109.84  |
| " " " 1901.....                 | 4917.17  |

Total.....\$6210.00

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Col. in July 1902 for 1899..... | \$ 32.52 |
|---------------------------------|----------|

" " " 1900..... 202.05

" " " 1901..... 1981.72

" " " 1902..... 4935.58

Total.....\$7151.00

Aid Clark also presented a statement showing the amounts expended in the several departments for the seven months ending July 31st.

#### DEFAULTING RATEPAYERS.

A letter was read from the city treasurer stating that several heavy taxpayers had not yet paid their assessment for 1901, and that one of them had given him to understand that he intended to resist payment. The treasurer further stated that he had no alternative but to refer the matter to the council and he would like to have their advice as to what course he would take in the premises.

Aid. Moore said the treasurer had power to take legal proceedings to collect from defaulters without consulting the council.

Aid Stockford said the treasurer had power to issue an execution for a poll tax, and why couldn't he issue one in all cases.

Aid Vanward said he thought the treasurer was quite within his right in asking the advice of the council before going ahead.

[CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.]

#### A True Nerve Tonic.

Will act, not so much directly upon the nerves as upon the digestive functions and the abundant formation of red, vitalizing blood. Nerves can't be fed on medicine. They can, however be restored and strengthened by assimilated food. The marvelous action of Ferrozone arises from its action over the digestive and assimilative processes. When you take Ferrozone the blood is purified, and grows rich and red. Then you grow vigorous healthy and beautiful, ready to work, because you have the strength to do it. No tonic for the brain, blood or nerves compares with Ferrozone. Price 50c. Sold by C. A. Burchill. Hamilton's Pills Are Effective.

#### Canadian Trade With Nova Scotia.

Our neighbors, the Blue-noses, appear anxious to give every advantage to Canada in trading with them. A motion was recently made in the committee of supply of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to admit Canadian flour and provisions imported through New Brunswick duty free. These articles are at present admitted through the United States with that privilege—and it was urged that New Brunswick ought to have the same advantage, in order that the eastern ports of Nova Scotia which could be supplied more conveniently from that Province than from the American ports might be placed on an equality with their western neighbors. It was also urged that the railroad would soon make the measure absolutely necessary. After some discussion the resolution was adopted so far as regards flour. A point came up in the course of the discussion worthy of the attention of our Government. Mr. Fraser said that: "Our preferential trade with Canada might be very beneficial, but if he understood the matter correctly, Canada legislated against our trade; for instance, if a cargo of sugar went direct from Cuba to Canada the duty was rated on the price in Cuba; if it changed hands in Nova Scotia, the duty was rated on the larger price in Halifax, so their legislation was against us." --From The Globe of May 18, 1852.

#### Sure Cure for Sick Stomach.

Such maladies as Nausea, Sick Stomach, Cramps and Colic, yield instantly to Polson's Nerviline, and if you suffer periodically from any of these complaints just keep Nerviline handy and take a few drops in water for quick relief. A large 25c. bottle of Nerviline is a comfort and safeguard in every household, and will save great suffering and big doctor's bills every year. Do you use Nerviline? Try it. Hamilton's Pills Don't Gripe.

#### HARVEY.

(Special Correspondence to the Herald.)

Aur. 4.—The most pleasant event of the season was a pretty house party, given by the Misses McCann of Acton, on Friday last. Guests were present from Northampton, Boston, Fredericton, Harvey, Muzerall Settlement, Cork and Acton. About thirty couples tripped the light fantastic to the strains of McGrath's orchestra. A colation was served at midnight. The wee sma' hours saw the party break up, everyone declaring that they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

Miss Murphy, who has been the guest of the Misses McCann for the past four weeks, will return to her home in Lynn, Mass., this week, much to the regret of everyone who was fortunate enough to make her acquaintance.

Miss Mary Gallagher, of Boston, and Miss Rosell Donahoe, of Harvey, are spending a week with their aunt in Houlton, Maine.

Wallace Campbell, of Boston, is the guest of Thomas Robinson.

#### The Druggists are Agreed.

that the surest and only Painless Corn and Wart Cure is "Putnam's". It is the first corn cure on the market, and still leads all competitors. Always refuse a substitute.

#### English Women Much Improved.

In former times it used to be said there was no mistaking an English woman abroad, for she was always badly dressed, ugly and ill-mannered. In short, she was a sort of traveling porcupine, a byword and a laughing stock to all who saw her.

It is a relief now to find how completely all this has changed. When one goes abroad, one has no cause to feel ashamed of English men or women.

Very many more travel now than formerly, but the change which has come over them is indescribable. When a tidily dressed, well turned out woman appears, one knows she's English.

She's better dressed, in the first instance, than the American woman, being more quietly and suitably attired. She is quieter in her manners and talk, allowing for any insular prejudice, one may say she is prettier and more ladylike. She doesn't give the impression that all creation was made for her, instead of her being but an atom in the general scheme.

She bears favorable comparison with French, American, Italian or Austrian women, and the 'style Anglaise' is an unmistakable sign.—Lady Jeune in Ladies' Field.

#### The Parrot.

There seems no limit to the capacity for acquiring the human language possessed by this intelligent bird. It often picks up not only words but long sentences, which have been pronounced in its presence on a single occasion only. While as for domestic sounds of all kinds, from the whimpering of an infant to the crowing of the cocks, and even the song of a canary bird, all these are readily acquired, says The London Spectator. There is an idea that the brilliantly colored parrots do not talk. There is no reason why they should not, and many possess the imitative instinct. One of the most richly colored of all is the purple-capped lory from the Moluccas. Its whole body is crimson and rose, its wings green, and its crest purple. It is a thick-set bird, like a big bullfinch, and can be highly educated. It is tame and gentle, an excellent "linguist" and mimic, never shrieks, and is very amiable. It is also a ventriloquist. It is worth noting that some of the lories, which are very fond of flowers, have been poisoned by being given laburnum blossom.

#### DANDELION BLOSSOMS.

Little buttons of burnished gold,  
Clasping a mantle of green,  
Over the russet gown of earth,  
With jewels sewn between.  
Dandelion blossoms, kissed by the sun,  
Stealing his rays of light  
And hiding them in your yellow folds  
While the daisy pales in affright;  
Nothing daunted by wind or storm,  
Bravely you face the gale  
Till December chills your trembling hearts  
And your little forms grow pale.  
So your gold is lost in the fluffy down  
And you glisten awhile on the spray;  
But, alas, the frost king's icy breath  
Scatters your soft down away—  
Away o'er the waves of the laughing brook  
That sweetly to me doth sing,  
And I know that again in your yellow  
gowns  
You will dance with the flowers of spring.  
—Agnes Helen Lockhart.

She (at the reception) — Have you noticed any new faces here tonight? He—No, but I have noticed a number of old ones that their owners have attempted to make over.

The smallest woman in the world, as far as known, is Chiquita, who was born at Mantanzas, Cuba, in 1869. She is 26 in. in height, and weighs 18 lb.

Try the HERALD for visiting cards.