

choice, what the scholar lost in their lack of fitness for their work was in a measure made up to him in getting his early impressions from persons whose superiority impressed him, and whose manners it was desirable to imitate. Our teachers are much better prepared than those were to convey knowledge to the young, being well instructed in every latest device for making the path of knowledge smooth to juvenile feet. What is, of course, comparatively scarce in a new country,—what cannot be easily conferred in our training schools, and cannot be made subject of examination, but may be very largely acquired by contact, when once the teacher sees the need of acquiring it, is a refined manner, including a refined use of his own language. When in former days the village dame used to issue her card of tuition, ending "manners a penny extra," what was meant to be given for that penny a week was a knowledge of the proper bow and curtesy and pull at the forelock which was due on the part of the peasant when he met the clergyman or the squire or any of their families. The manners the lack of which we deplore, cannot be taught in a special course for a penny extra. They must be imbibed from intercourse with people who know what good manners are; and it is the duty of all, whether teachers or parents or occupying any other relation to the boys and girls of our country, to cultivate good manners in ourselves as well as in them.—*Montreal Witness*.

#### SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

The effects of the alcoholic habit vary enormously with the amount consumed and the form in which it is taken, but they are always bad. Alcohol should not be regarded as either a poison or a food. It is strictly a drug. It belongs to that class of substances which, like opium, Indian hemp, and tobacco, produces effects which habit renders agreeable, but which are followed by constant increase in the craving for larger doses of the drug. This increasing dependence upon alcohol is one of the worst effects of its habitual use, and with most persons it is inseparable from its use in small amounts. It is true that nearly all can digest without apparent damage a small quantity of alcohol, in sufficiently diluted form, it taken only occasionally. It is certain that the highest possible health may be enjoyed without the use of alcohol. This being so, its use, even occasionally and under the restrictions above stated, is attended with risk both physically and moral. But when alcohol is taken in large amounts, or in stronger forms, or is used habitually even in moderation, it does positive harm; and this harm increases rapidly as the habit strengthens. In its highest degree there is some irritation of the stomach and impairment of digestion, with slight disorders of circulation and secretion and intellection. Often enough these cause a false feeling of weakness and lead to larger excess, and of course to great harm. Perfect health can scarcely ever be enjoyed continuously by one who uses alcohol even in strict moderation. I make an exception in favor of some elderly persons with slow and feeble digestions and with weak circulation; for in them small quantities of diluted alcohol taken daily with their principal meal improve their health. When once we pass the lesser degree of the use of alcohol the effects of its habitual employment are striking and disastrous. The mucous membrane of the stomach becomes the seat of chronic catarrh. The functions of the liver is disordered and the most important processes of nutrition are disturbed. The nervous system suffers, and mind and character alike deteriorate. It is not only the injury which comes directly from alcohol which we note in such cases; there are associated with it neglect of proper diet and of proper hours of rest, and avoidance of exposure, which contribute to the sum of damage wrought upon the system. The alcohol habit if at all excessive causes organic disease directly and ruins body and mind. Its habitual use, even in very moderate amounts, renders health unstable and increases the liability to disease, and the danger of disease when it occurs. The true use of alcohol is in the treatment of disease. There, when prescribed judiciously, it does great good and is at times indispensable. But even there it should never be proscribed unnecessarily, nor without a clear recognition of the fact that the tendency to the alcohol habit is great and this habit when formed is destructive.—*Chatauquan*.

#### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Messrs. S. G. Kerr & Sons have an "Evaporating" establishment at Canning, which employs a number of hands in converting potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c., into a savory compound for soups, as well as other branches of the business. A 40 H. P. boiler and a 30 H. P. engine now drive the machinery, which is effective in its work. There is one machine that will pare a bushel of potatoes in a minute, and others that will make mince-meat of them as quickly. The potato parer was invented by the late Joseph Kerr, who gave his business much study and attention. The firm has shipped within the past few months 30,000 packages of the Evaporated Vegetables, and has orders on hand for 20,000 packages more. The enterprise of this firm is attested by an order for the Royal Navy, amounting to five tons, which is to be delivered at Bermuda.

It is eminently satisfactory to find that in whatever direction we direct our attention to the manufactures and businesses of the Province we find their proprietors in so large a proportion of cases contemplating enlargement of premises to enable them to fulfil expanding requirements. Among these we find Messrs. Pineo & Clark, iron foundry and machine shop proprietors of Berwick, N. S., who employ from 12 to 15 hands, and have just put in one of Burrell Johnson's new engines to supply additional power required. These gentlemen, whose business embraces the manufacture of stoves, ploughs, cultivators, feed cutters, &c., and all kinds of repairing, and mill and machine work, are making preparations for, and indeed have commenced, work on a quite extensive plow factory.

Among the industries of Oxford may be mentioned the Oxford Woollen Manufacturing Co., Oxford Furniture Co., Eureka Co., a foundry, stores, mills, etc. The Oxford Woollen Manufacturing Co., was established in 1868, and it is largely owing to this industry that Oxford may now be classed among the rising towns of the province. The present owners of these mills are John Robb, William Oxley, Mrs. M. M. Thompson, widow of the late Thomas R. Thompson who was the chief promoter of the industry, George D. Howson, H. L. Howson, and John G. Wells. Mr. Robb has been the able and efficient manager of these mills since they first started. There are between fifty and sixty employees. Upwards of 100,000 yards of cloth are manufactured annually. These cloths are second to none in the Dominion, and have been awarded prizes and medals in Europe, America and Australia, where they have been exhibited at various times. There are two wood manufacturing companies. The oldest of these, the Oxford Furniture Co., was established in 1877. With the increase of business they have found it necessary to enlarge and add to their buildings from time to time. They have forty-three employees with Mr. Harvey Treen as manager, and turn off annually about \$35,000 worth of furniture, comprising bedroom, parlor, hall and dining room suites, etc. The Eureka Co. commenced business three years ago. The erection of a large warehouse this year, and a handsome residence by Mr. Edward King, manager, go to prove that their business is a thriving one. A foundry was established in 1882 by Messrs. Hingley and McPherson. They employ twenty-five mechanics and manufacture steam engines, boilers, mill machinery, for which they receive large orders.—*Truro Blade*.

Seven new schooners, averaging about 80 tons each, have been launched from the yards here within a fortnight, five of the number going off the stocks since our last issue. They are now being fitted for the deep sea fisheries and will sail for the Banks in a few days as a part of the town fleet. Messrs. Elias Zinck, Amos Walters, Gabriel Winters, Lewis Knickle, Benj. Smith, Obed Silver and Simon Hobb will command these new crafts, and, with the exception of Messrs. Winters and Hobb, all the rest will be skippers for the first time. Should our enterprising ship-builders, Messrs. Joseph Young, David Smith and Peter Young, be as active in the future as in the past, it will be necessary to move the Head nearer South and Blockhouse hill closer to the Peninsula in order to make good and sufficient harborage for the results of their energy.—*Lunenburg Progress*.

The Exhibition Association, St. John, N. B., has been incorporated to establish a permanent exhibition similar to that in Toronto.

Mr. N. H. Phinney's Patent Rubber Bucket Pump Manufactory, at Lawrencetown, has largely increased, and the Patent Bucket Pump is known and used largely all over the Maritime Provinces, having been found to give the most complete satisfaction.

A 60 horse power saw-mill was purchased from Messrs. Leonards, London, Ont., by Messrs. Roop and Bent, Springfield, and has arrived at Lawrencetown by the Intercolonial and Windsor and Annapolis Railways. The freight on the car load cost \$96 from London to Windsor Junction, and \$30 from Windsor Junction to Lawrencetown. The proportion plainly goes to show the necessity of the consolidation of the western roads as part of the Intercolonial.

Work is being pushed on vigorously on the N.S. Central R'y, which, it is said, is certain to be completed within a year. With its completion Middleton will take a fresh start. At present there are signs of lively business for the ensuing summer with plenty of work.

DUTIES ON TRANSPORT CHARGES.—Mr. Wainright, acting for the Montreal Board of Trade and the Grand Trunk, had an interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, recently, relative to the duties levied on inland transportation. The duties are now collected on the first cost of the goods with added inland charges included. Mr. Wainright contended that the duties should be levied on the first cost of the goods without including the inland charges. For instance on goods purchased in London and shipped from Liverpool duty is at present paid on the first cost of the goods in London as well as on the charges levied on said goods between London and Liverpool. He considers that the Government should abolish all charges of this kind and fall back as regards this class of duty to the policy of 1879. The Minister of Customs said that the matter would be duly considered. There can be no doubt, we imagine, that Mr. Wainright's contention is just.

The Pictou Boot & Shoe Co. have secured the Dominion Government contract for supplying boots to Canadian letter carriers.

It is understood that Messrs. P. J. Gray & Son, of Salisbury, who were prominently connected with the construction of the Buctouche and Moncton, the Oxford and New Glasgow and other railways, have secured a large sub-contract on the Cape Breton railway, and will commence work shortly.

A 200 ton and a 90 ton vessel are under construction at Mount Stewart, P. E. I.

Mr. Edward Morris, of Margretnville, has erected a wind-mill at Advocate Harbor, by means of which he is sawing wood for the Rockland trade.

Pine straw, the great rival of jute for cotton bagging, is manufactured from the leaves of the pine of the southern forests. The oil expressed from these leaves is sufficient to pay the cost of the fabric.