

IN THE CHILD-GARDEN.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A KINDER-GARTEN TRAINING.

Learning by Doing—The Fallacy of the "Book," "What is Good Enough for Us is Good Enough for Our Children"—An Appeal to St. John Parents.

It seems a strange thing that in enlightened St. John so little interest should be taken in the kindergarten movement, and so little done to further it.

Most of the neighboring cities and towns rejoice in flourishing kindergartens, where their children are trained to use all their faculties, and with minds bright and active, pass into the schools, where the habits of observation, reasoning, and thinking, which have been inculcated, aid them materially. But St. John is content with the old way of things. "What was good enough for us, is good enough for our children," is the cry and there is not one mother out of twenty, who has given the method a thought, to say nothing of study. Can we really believe that it is right for our little ones, of four and five years of age, to learn by memory, strings of words to which, as often as not, they attach no definite meaning? Is it any wonder they do not "get on" when one part of their mind is trained at the expense of the rest?

Take a child of five years old, just through the Primer, ready to enter the second grade: what can she tell you of the wind, the way the flowers grow, and the baby seeds are cared for! A kindergarten child of three, one who is in her first year, will tell you that the north wind brings Jack Frost, and the snow, and the west wind fine weather; that the flowers sleep through the winter, kept warm by their white snow blanket, that the spring suns rain, and sunshine, to warm and soften the ground, and wake them up. She will tell you that the good wholesome food she eats, turns to rich warm blood and makes her strong, while candies and sweet stuff make poor blood. She knows that her ball rolls because it is round, and her cube will not roll because it is square, and has corners. And all this and more she knows, not by memory, but observation.

Is it a help or hindrance to a child's education to understand things? Will the constant repetition of the fact that "the point where two lines meet is called a corner," be of as much benefit to a child, as the finding for himself, that where the edges of his cube meet, there is a sharp point, and that everywhere else, where one line, or edge, runs along, and one up, or down, till they meet, there is the same? The one he may retain in his memory, but the other he knows.

I have heard a great many objections to kindergarten from people who have never studied it. One will say it is too much like school, too hard work for such little tots. I appeal to that mother. Has she ever visited a kindergarten? Has she ever seen the happy hearty way the children enter into their work? Is it more likely to give a child brain fever, to find out the shapes, colors, and use of things, by handling and observing, than by carrying all the letters of alphabet in his head, and being through the primer before he is six years old? Another will say that her children can play at home, without being taught: but in all their play will they be as contentedly happy and busy, as in that which they feel to be, not a useless building up of blocks to be knocked down, but, a real doing of something, with a purpose?

Once more, let me say to the mothers of St. John, study this system for your children's sake, visit kindergartens, and decide for yourself whether the "Learning by Doing" be harmful or helpful. I.M.A.

IN UNION IS STRENGTH.

What Would Follow the Organization of Provincial Boards.

"Associations of business men and the methods by which they can promote the welfare of New England," was the topic discussed at a notable gathering of New England business men, held at the hotel Vendome in Boston last week under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade. Papers upon the subject were read by several presidents of state and local boards of trade, and others, and the meeting, which was followed by a reception and banquet, was attended by no less than 250 men prominent in the commercial and industrial interests of New England, including the governors of the six states.

This matter is referred to here as showing one of the ways by which our neighbors in the states arouse and keep alive the spirit of push and enterprise needed to maintain and advance sectional interests; to sustain and promote growth and business prosperity in matters which every community of a given section—New England in this instance—have in common, in order to keep pace with other sections in the general development of the country's wealth and resources. It is such policy and such measures as this, through associations and organizations of business men, that have been chiefly instrumental in establishing enterprise and industries in sections where the natural conditions were far less favorable than in these provinces, and that have drawn upon us to so great a degree for the capital and labor required to operate them.

It is time that some concerted move were taken by the business men of the maritime provinces to offset this influence

and counteract this outside competition.

There are many local boards of trade throughout this section, and new ones are continually being organized. Some of them are active and useful, others inert and practically dead, and still others possessing latent energies, but sleeping. New Brunswick should organize a provincial board of trade, that would solidify and stimulate these local interests, promote the formation of new boards in communities where none exist, and infuse new life and fresh ideas and courage into the business circles of the whole province. Nova Scotia should do likewise, and so should Prince Edward Island. The state boards of trade of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut have accomplished great things in advancing their respective material interests by this means, and there is no reason why the results of similar organization should not be equally beneficial in the provinces.

A grand result that would naturally follow the organization of provincial boards would be a union of interests by the formation of a maritime board of trade, whose opportunities for usefulness in promoting the welfare of this whole maritime section would be practically unbounded. This subject was discussed and favorably considered at a board of trade meeting held in St. John not long since, at which a number of prominent members of the Halifax board were present. At the recent annual meeting of the latter organization, President Troop referred to the subject as follows:

This is a subject worthy of our best attention. The western interests of this Dominion are increasing. We find in the matter of representation that we decrease. They increase their interests in deepening their waters; spending immense sums in the construction of canals that they may successfully compete with the carrying trade of the adjacent country is advocated on national grounds. Yet as soon as navigation is closed in the St. Lawrence the maritime ports interests are ignored and foreign ports are made highways to the ocean. To combat this it is evident the maritime representation in parliament should insist upon a change, and to strengthen their hands, if our Boards of Trade come together we shall find much in common upon which we agree, and those matters in which we differ will be more likely disposed by frank and proper discussion than by keeping apart, husbanding sectional animosities.

The business men of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island should awaken to the importance of this question, as only by presenting a united front to the common enemy in a commercial way—viz., their neighbors of the States and their friends of the upper provinces—can they hope to regain and hold the supremacy which is theirs by right of priority, position and natural advantages.

A Live Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Truro, N. S., board of trade, was attended by one hundred members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, C. E. Bentley; vice president, E. E. McNutt, W. E. Bligh; secretary treasurer, G. A. Hall; executive committee, R. L. Turner, D. J. Thomas, S. M. Bentley, Wm. Craig, R. T. Craig, J. E. Bigelow, F. McClure, T. G. McMullen.

The secretary's report showed the board to be in a healthy financial condition, and the membership increasing. A number of questions affecting the interests of Truro were submitted and assigned for discussion at the next meeting, among others the necessity for taking steps to add new industries to the town. It was voted to ask the support of the Colchester representatives in the Legislature in getting the Exhibition Act amended, so that the Exhibition can be held elsewhere than Halifax, as proposed by the board, and to correspond with other interested bodies in the province, requesting them to urge their representatives to support this proposed amendment.

Elephantine Nurses in Siam.

The women of Siam entrust their children to the care of elephant nurses, and it is said the trust is never betrayed. The elephant, not being susceptible to the charms of the sauntering policeman nor the social claims of its friends and relations, is consequently able to devote its entire attention to its charge. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephant, who are very careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens the sagacious animal curls the child gently up in its trunk and swings it up out of harm's way upon its own back.

Cycling to a Christening.

The promenaders along the Avenue de la Gare, Nice, witnessed a somewhat curious spectacle the other day. A bicyclist, carrying a baby clothed in white, was followed by nearly fifty persons, men, women, and children, all on cycles, and made his way to the church of Notre Dame, where the ceremony of baptizing the baby was gone through. After this the whole party re-mounted their machines and rode to the house of the father of the infant, where a reception was held.

Breaking It Gently.

"Did you ever pay attention to theosophy, Mr. Sligo?" she asked, with deadly sweetness in her tones. The young man admitted that he had not.

"Oh, it is just lovely," she continued. "I have often thought how perfectly charming it would be to send one's astral self down into the drawing room to entertain while one's real tired self was sound asleep." The ticking of the clock became painfully loud.

Too Good for Earth.

Blinky—"Sad affair, Goodman's death. I don't believe he had an enemy in the world." Jinks—"I don't believe he had, either. Why, even his relatives spoke well of him."

A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

It Gives Good Advice as to the Care of Children.

The very large number of Canadian mothers who so eagerly welcomed the helpful little volume called "A Baby's Requirements," published two or three years ago by Miss Elisabeth Robinson Scovill, superintendent of the Newport Hospital, will be sure to accord a no less warm reception to the larger and more comprehensive volume on the same subject which is the latest product of her pen. Miss Scovill's name has long been familiar to the reading public, as she has been one of the associate editors of the Ladies' Home Journal for some years, and her own especial column, "The Mother's Corner" is one of the best known and most popular departments of that popular journal.

Miss Scovill's latest work is called "The Care of Children," and is really the outcome, as the author tells us in her preface, of the warm reception accorded her first volume, which showed her the need existing for some book of the kind. In her capacity of editor of the "Mother's Corner" Miss Scovill received hundreds of letters, asking advice as to the care of infants, and in response to these appeals wrote the little pamphlet which proved such a help to numbers of mothers both in Canada and the United States.

As might well be imagined "A Baby's Requirements" brought down upon the author a fresh shower of eager inquiries as to the care of larger children, and it is recognition of this need of more information so important a subject that Miss Scovill has given her more extended work to the world.

"The Care of Children," besides embracing nearly all the matter contained in the original volume, gives a most comprehensive and clearly written description of all the requirements of a child from the hour of its birth until it reaches maturity. The author's long experience as a hospital nurse has made her especially qualified to advise and help mothers in the anxieties and perplexities which beset all those who have the care of young children, and her advice is as valuable to the proper care of sick children as to the healthy.

No solitary requirement of a child's life has been left unnoticed by Miss Scovill, from the proper diet for the tiny baby of a few hours old, to the physical exercise required to develop the frame of the healthy well grown boy or girl, and the very fullest and most explicit directions are given on such vital subjects as the resuscitation of the partially drowned, the treatment for poison, for bleeding at the nose, for hemorrhage of the lungs, convulsions, dislocation, burns, and even fractures; while special attention is devoted to the care of all diseases, and the proper management of the sick room.

It would be impossible in the limited space of a short review to do justice to this really invaluable work; suffice it is to say that Miss Scovill is entitled to the gratitude of all mothers for the manner in which, at the cost of much labor to herself, she has simplified their cares, and smoothed for them the difficult path every conscientious mother must tread. The book is published by Henry Altemus, Philadelphia. ASTRA.

Working Under Difficulties.

While building part of the new Siberian railway, which has recently been extended from St. Petersburg to Omsk, a distance of 2,800 miles, the men had often to carry their food with them, and sometimes had to be lowered in baskets in order to prepare the track. In draining a bog eight miles wide, both engineers and men had for some time to live in huts built on piles, which could be approached only in boats. Mosquitoes were so plentiful that the workmen had to wear masks, of which four thousand were bought for the purpose.

As an Encouragement.

A North Carolina judge tells this story of his early days at the bar. When he made his first appearance, the solicitor, as is customary in that state, asked him to take charge of a case for him. The young lawyer did his best, and the jury found the defendant, who was charged with some petty misdemeanor, guilty.

Soon after one of the jurors, coming round the bar, tapped him on the shoulder. "R—," said he, "the jury did not think that man was guilty, but we did not like to discourage a young lawyer."

TYPHOID FEVER.

The After Effects of the Disease Often More Serious and Fatal Than Typhoid Itself.

HUMBERTSTONE, Ont., Feb. 4.—Typhoid fever is a disease to be dreaded because of its dangerous nature as well as for the fact that some disagreeable results usually supervene when the patient has escaped from the clutches of the disease. Harvey H. Neff, of this place, was convalescing after an attack of typhoid when he was prostrated by a severe form of kidney disease. He was bedridden for weeks, and no medicine that he took was of any avail. But like a light in the darkness, came the news of what Dodd's Kidney Pills had done for other victims of kidney disease. Five boxes of the pills put Mr. Neff on his feet again thoroughly cured.

His Opening.

Ada (penitently)—"I hope you'll invite me to the wedding when you get married." Jack (boldly)—"I'll invite you the first one, and if you don't accept there won't be any wedding."

No Faith in Insurance.

Canvasser—"You don't seem to have much faith in life insurance, Mr. Dooley." Mr. Dooley (excitedly)—"Why should I? Look at me poor brother Moike."

"Strongest and Best."—Dr. Andrew Wilson, F. R. S. E., Editor of "Herald."

Fry's PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

90 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO THE FIRM.

Purchasers should ask specially for Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa, to distinguish it from other varieties manufactured by the Firm.

R.I.P.A.N.S ONE GIVES RELIEF.

riest his soul! Ather puttin' in hundreds of dollars he lays down and doies toike any one else; and phut does the company do but give his widdy two t'ousan' dollars to gallivant t'roo' wid anither husband!"

A TALE FROM WINNIPEG. HOW TWO PROMINENT CITIZENS OF THE PRAIRIE CAPITAL REGAINED HEALTH.

One Suffered From the Effects of Malaria and Indigestion, the Other From Nervous Prostration—Their Story as Told a Tribune Reporter.

(From the Winnipeg Tribune.)

The modern world is decidedly skeptical, and in the case of cures by advertised medicines, it is sometimes remarked that they occur at long distances. Recently, however, the Tribune was told that a Winnipeg gentleman had passed through an experience as remarkable as any of those published, and inquiry into the matter revealed the fact that several prominent citizens of Winnipeg had been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One of these citizens is Mr. W. A. Charlesworth, the well known contractor, who during his residence in Winnipeg has added to the beauty and wealth of the Prairie Capital by erecting some of its finest and most substantial buildings. Naturally what Mr. Charlesworth would say as to the merits of a medical preparation would be read with interest by the many citizens who have met him in business and socially and a Tribune reporter was detailed to get from him some particulars in the matter.

Mr. Charlesworth was seen at his beautiful and cozy home on William street, a few days since, and while unwilling to attract publicity, yet, for the benefit of those suffering as he once was he consented to give a simple statement of his case. About thirteen years ago, while living in the southern part of Illinois, near Cairo, he had several attacks of malarial fever and ague, which left his blood poor and thin, and so deranged his system that for about ten years after he was a sufferer from chronic indigestion. He came north after residing there for some years in order to try to shake off the effects of the malarial fever, but without much success. He has not, while in the north, another real attack of ague, but every season he has had incipient attacks, which were only ward off by the prompt use of quinine. Bilious fever also threatened in the same way. He also suffered severely from indigestion. Determining to make a decided effort to get rid of his complication of disorders, he began in the fall of 1891 to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the advertisements of which he had read in the newspapers. Mr. Charlesworth began to use the pills in October, and for the first month scarcely felt any improvement. However, from that time an improvement was rapid and the effect marvellous. The cold of the winter of 1891-2, as will be remembered, was intense, and yet so great was the training of the system, and the enrichment of the blood, that he scarcely felt the cold all that winter.

After the cold was removed, and since that time he has not had another attack of malarial fever. He continued taking the pills up to about the middle of January. In closing his interview Mr. Charlesworth said:—"However, do not rely upon my authority alone, but see Mr. Fairchild, who has used the pills."

The Mr. Fairchild, it is needless to say, is Mr. Frank Fairchild, the largest dealer in vehicles and farm machinery in western Canada. Mr. Fairchild's name is too well known to readers of the Tribune to need any further introduction. He was also seen and fully confirmed what Mr. Charlesworth said. Some time ago Mr. Fairchild suffered from nervous prostration brought on by overwork, and suffered also from a dull pain in the back of the head. After spending some time at a famous Chicago sanitarium he was advised to take something to build up his blood, the doctors mentioning Pink Pills in their list of things to try. At first he took a fluid preparation, but as he found this unhandy to take with him as he travelled, he decided to try Pink Pills, as Mr. Charlesworth had very strongly recommended them. He found great benefit from their use and continued taking them until restored to health. He has hesitated in recommending them as a great builder up and purifier of the blood.

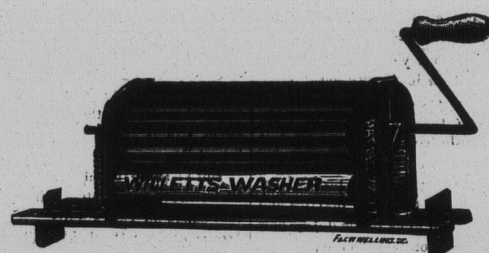
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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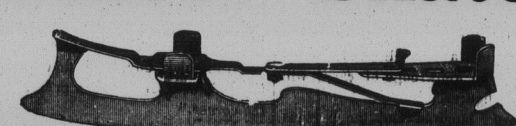
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1 SMITH Patent Water Purifier and Heater, for Prevention of Scale in Boilers.

CLAIMS:

It will feed Water into Boiler at same temperature as steam in Boiler.

It is an established fact that at 290 deg. Fahr., all mineral in water is precipitated.

By means of this device all these impurities are retained within the Purifier and can be blown out several times each day, allowing only pure water to enter the Boiler. Other advantages claimed are: That being placed at water level in Boiler, makes it the best surface blow-off known, relieves the boiler of steam and fatty matter, and prevents foaming under all circumstances. THIS DEVICE IS BRAND NEW.

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Musical

TALK OF THE

Somewhat late to the party last week an ungentlemanly one H. B. Clarke, of the city. If one whole matter as to characters would all to Mr. Clarke, the Metropolitan opera and to Mr. Carter friend.

I have designated "impudent" because a course this depicts should follow in its companies that play and Halifax. That

With the original between Mr. Carter of the Opera House what ever to do. I, I care particularly, I care particularly, business and he has can defend himself. attacks this department it, then I have something to say it now.

What Mr. Clarke's interest is in proportions in connection of Progress. His he related to this as his letter is impudent judge of the merits some knowledge at the the part of the individual criticize it. Now, I Clarke of having the far as I know, does not ever be so accused—me—he can safely rely upon an acquittal no charge.

I have heard Mr. opinion of a comparison this city (do not get I am not retreating to engagement) and the honest belief, then no be paid to what he ances. He does not when he sees it. Situation should be public notices of the Halifax as alleged, that his w are observed by the "If the show is bad as it is good then praise That certainly is a new This is not accepted intelligent Haligonians expended in admission theatre were his own might well enough, but as it comes from the duty of the press to e that is not up to the advance notices. T good when any other public is attempted.

The recent strict Comedy Company app Clarke's feelings. I is ample that "like like I

If Mr. Clarke poss truth he ought to have commend "Progress" company. He ought to state facts as fact as Bubbs, the speechmaker es—found it necessary That is a fact. The about the players; that about the shadowgraph staged, if my memory Miss Arkwright was the east that night, that equal to her part, alth Fuller was credited w the end of the p fact was, as a con leading lady did not fact was, the question dialikes was not taken The fact was, Mr. tire some speech and funny. The fact was of the play is "Ly "A Kentucky Home" Was not this deceiving tempt to do so? Some put on except by pay ment. Perhaps "Ly these plays. The fact ten cent show and I management knew its it accordingly. You se the show was not "beli have had good reason to been called a five cent dealt with the play and opening night. Nothi the merits or demerits (as manager Bubbs call now be admitted that the drawing feature of Now I would advise future to avoid his attor as he may be as ample the management