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The subscriber invites attention to his large and well-assorted stock of

HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
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Silverware, Glassware,
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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Also Trunks, Bags and Valises.

Lumber!
Lumber!

I have on hand at my Mill, situated within a few yards of the Intercolonial Railway, a quantity of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

BOARDS AND SCANTLING,
SHINGLES.

Dimension Lumber cut to order, selling cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.

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CONTRACTOR,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
DIMENSION LUMBER,

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Advertise in The Review.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NORTH AMERICA.

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Guarantee Fund—\$100,000.
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I am Agent for the following Standard Fire Insurance Companies:

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THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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P. O. PETERSON, - PROPRIETOR.

A First stock of Cloths to select from kept constantly on hand.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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AT OUR NEW STAND NEXT TO

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and as usual with a nice assortment of

Waltham and

Swiss Watches.

in Gold and Silver, both for ladies and gentlemen, as ever was displayed in our show cases. In

CLOCKS,

We have a large variety to select from, in Walnut, Ash and Marble.

NICKEL ALARUM CLOCKS, cheap and warranted to give satisfaction.

A large and well selected assortment of Gold and Silver Jewelry, Wedding, Gem and Diamond Rings.

Have a look at our Silverware, which for style, finish and beauty is unsurpassed.

Headquarters at Chatham for high-class Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

Repairing, in all its branches, neatly and promptly done.

Give us a call when in need of anything in our line.

W. R. GOULD,

Chatham, N. B.

Notice of Sale!

To Clifford Atkinson, in the parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent, and to all others whom it doth, can, or may concern.

Take notice that there will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Richibucto, in the said County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick, on MONDAY, the first day of February, A. D. 1892, at twelve o'clock, noon, all the interest and unexpired term of the said Clifford Atkinson, under and by virtue of a certain indenture of lease bearing date the first day of May, A. D. 1886, made between one Alfred B. Weldon, of the parish of Carleton, aforesaid, and the said Clifford Atkinson, of and into, "All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the village of Kouchibouguac, in the parish of Carleton aforesaid, at the southern end of the bridge across the Kouchibouguac River, having a front along the eastern side of the street, or road, of forty feet, and running back from the said street or road seventy feet, to a corner stake, being the piece of land now in possession of the said Clifford Atkinson," together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the buildings and improvements thereon, owned by the said Clifford Atkinson, and said indenture of lease, and the unexpired term of ten years from the date thereof.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, made by the said Clifford Atkinson, of the one part, and the undersigned James S. Harding and Warren F. Hatheway, of the other part, dated the first day of October, A. D. 1886, and duly registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of Kent, in Book E, No. 2 of Records, page 641, and numbered therein 17383, reference being thereunto had will more fully appear, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the same.

Dated the 18th day of December, A. D. 1891.

JAMES S. HARDING, } Mortgagees.
WARREN F. HATHWAY, }
PHINNEY & CARTER, Sol. for Mortgagees.

ON FEEDING CHILDREN.

WHAT BEST TO FEED THEM WHILE THEY ARE GROWING.

Two Much Flesh in the Way of Their Future Study and Spirits—How to Prevent it—Good Bread and Meat—Warm Drinks Recommended.



E see two sorts of infants that appear to perpetuate the race— heavy little lumps and blue-white, thin morsels. Neither of these promise well for the future of humanity. No more do the large wasted, fleshy young women of eighteen, or the nervous, pert, pallid boys and girls who go about with eyeglass strings dangling at their buttonholes. The more physical improvement is talked about, the wider mistakes are made, from the propensities of mamma and teachers to take a part for the whole and pin their faith on some fad in bringing up their boys and girls instead of narrowly watching the whole round of physical care.

The dumpy girl, weighing from one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty in her teens, is a trial to her mother's eyes and a jest to the other young folks. Her flesh does not promise well for her future and it is in the way of her study and spirits. The fault is not her own, but that of the person who provided her daily food from her childhood. She had the child's liking for slops of every kind—oatmeal and milk, meaty potatoes, mashed and swimming in milk or gravy; puddings, floated with cream sauce—food which makes little use of teeth and goes to lymphatic, flabby fat. Occasionally a puny boy with the appetit of the national beast known as the landpike racer, awakens a fond mother's anxiety by demanding his food in the same form as the national product prefers his—a liquid mixture, which he takes down in enormous quantities with the least trouble and the most noise.

The pie and pickle product of humanity is not yet extinct and you can trace it through life by a peculiar unbroken tenacity of taste and ideas. The land pie and doughnut flavor is so thoroughly ingrained that you can trace it in street cars and conventions in perspiration, vote and opinion—a general clogged and lardaceous condition of brain and body. The piecrust complexion of the Eastern States is more marked and less attractive than the soda, bilious sallowness of the Mississippi lowlands.

The best fighting troops in the late war, with the clearest heads and most reserve of strength, came from the part of the country which affords the best bread—the Northwest. They did not talk so much about their work as most other regiments. They went in and finished the fighting. They were before the days of crumpled flour, however. It is doubtful if the same States could make as good a showing at the next call, after a generation fed on baked paste in lieu of sound bread.

THEY WANT GOOD BREAD.

What the children of to-day want is a new sort of breakfast principally. The childish partiality for crisp, crumbly crackers ought to inform us of the nutrition nature takes most kindly. A cracker of the entire wheat kernel, ground into a meal which divides the scaly envelope as fine as the starch flour within, mixed with milk, water, salt and a little shortening of any fat but lard, baked crisp and nicely browned, is the food for sound health, brilliant, hard skin and strong, slender bones. Your large, knobby joints may be as brittle, limy or carious as you please instead of finely wrought gelatine, silk and lime, with a strength like wrought steel and elasticity that gives the child its winged step, token of highest physical well-being. Such crackers have none of the tough hardness which makes painful work for tender gums and mouths, but are dry enough for small, sharp teeth to grind temptingly and a child will graze on such fare with a gusto and leisure with which its food should always be taken.

Never hurry a child about its eating. Let it leave off and frolic, take a turn round the room and come back again without the perpetual "make haste now," "attend to your business," heard at children's tables. The warning given to invalids to take their slight food slowly, with rests between every few spoonfuls, is good for all with weak digestions.

This crisp, thin bread is the primitive and natural form of bread in all nations from the Indian tortilla of beaten sweet corn, thin as water, to the Swedish knuckebread—large, thin disks of rye meal, stamped like waffles and baked hard, which is one of the fancy breads in Boston. It should always be toasted brown and eaten hot, when it is excellent with coffee.

The Scotch oatcake, the clap bread of English farmhouses, the Indian and Turkish, Russian and German provincial bakery is after this sort and it is the wholesomest and pleasantest bread in world. But it demands more baking than it ever gets. The brown crust or cracker undergoes a change which renders it less capable of acidifying, and it shares with chocolate the property of neutralizing morbid contents of the stomach.

Children will be saved half their small miseries if from babyhood their bread and crackers are toasted brown and crisp through before eating. Persons of uncertain digestion should eat no bread that is not toasted brown and dry. A host of unpleasant symptoms will give notice by their absence of the soundness of this advice from the best physicians. Obese persons should eat toast brown throughout to keep down flesh.

All our food needs very much more cooking than it gets, especially cereals and vegetables, which should boil with slow heat fully an hour to develop their best flavor and tenderness. Cereals are much richer in flavor for being cooked and fried with a very little butter or the cotton oil fats till crusted brown on both sides. Fried with a quick fire, which produces a dry crust, not soaked with the fat, is perfectly well borne by invalids besides being very toothsome. Children who reject, justly enough, the pasty oatmeal or wheaten mush will eat it fried with relish. With this give them some toothsome baked or stewed fruit, with plenty of sugar and a little butter and spice, if liked.

COOKED FRUITS SAFE.

Apples and pears, baked all night into jellied richness; apple sauce, ready to thicken with its own sugary gum; apples cooked clear in a syrup thick as honey, plums in violet syrup—most healthful of fruits—and pale peaches, preserve, all these are recommended for sensitive digestions, contrary to the received tenets that rich sweets are unsafe. Those who cannot eat ripe fruit or plain stewed fruit without distress find the syrupy preserves acceptable and easy of digestion, because, first, the fruit has been thoroughly cooked, the sugar, antiseptic in itself when pure, has been boiled and clarified from every germ of ferment and the blending of highly purified sugar and fruit juice is most grateful to the system.

The concentrated forms of sugar are well taken in advanced disease, rock candy and clarified syrups proving the finest nutrition consumption and nervous disorders. Make your own syrups, or at least reboil them at home, and you may allow your children their natural sweets without fear. Perfectly pure sweets seem to afford much the same nutriment as meat in a different shape, and the avidity with which herbivora and carnivora alike—horses, dogs, cats and sheep—will eat sugar is enough to disprove the theory of its unhealthiness.

A disordered digestion may not be able to take sugar any more than a hindoo other natural things which are none the less healthful. Children are better allowed a moderate quantity of rich sweets at meals than frequent nibbling at sugar and candy.

Children denied sufficient meat will crave rich sweets immoderately, and must have them or their nerves will suffer. Give them more meat in shape of gravy or rich broths, and the appetite for sweet things will disappear, or probably alternate with that for meats. Let nature alone, as long as no bad effects follow. Instinct is building up the times when you know how, and varied are the materials it must have.

The advice for growing children applies very well to invalids, especially in regard to meats. These should be so perfectly free from gristle and fibre as to melt in the mouth, and give the gastric juice as little work as possible. To attain this fabulous tenderness meat may be scraped, pounded in a mortar, or very steadily and slowly baked in a closed stone pot, until gristle dissolves and the fibre gains exquisite softness and melting quality.

The meat taken out and chopped and restored to its own gravity is almost perfect nutrition. With this children should have the best garden vegetables, well cooked, tomatoes, egg plant, squash, asparagus, tender carrots and parsnips, not served with milk sauces, but stewed down in their own juice with a little meat stock and herb seasoning. The free use of fresh herbs finely minced in food will go far to correct humours, prevent worms, flatulences, bad breath and other worrying symptoms.

WARM DRINK ADVISED.

If you want plump children, or desire to round the figures of sawney girls and boys, there is a short rule for it. Give them plenty of warm drink as well as food. This does not contradict the prohibition of sloppy food. To nourish food must be well ground by the teeth, not washed down. But at intervals of the repast it is grateful to take generous draughts of hot drink. Tempt children to take as much as three cups of drink at each meal. One naturally wants to begin with a hearty draught, another may well be taken at the pause in the middle of the meal, and another if liked at close. Do not force these things, but have such tempting variety from time to time that it is taken without thought. I am quite aware this is contrary to the general code, but the opinion is framed by wise physicians from close observation.

The American families need to eat and drink more than they generally get, and of much better quality. It is obvious that the denunciations of overeating written for the beef and pudding gorged English have been applied to our own nation too far. The sparseness and nervousness of our people have been discussed without coming to the proper conclusion, that they need more to eat. It is the exception among American families which eats too much, and the meagre critic who is shocked at the hearty appetite of her neighbors could follow their example with benefit.

The American mother does not want the trouble of overseeing much cookery, and the servant is opposed to what makes her more work, the husband and boys are turned off to restaurants, much as may be, and the restaurant policy is to cut rations as gently as possible. Few are the home tables where a third cup of coffee would be handed without protest, yet a breakfast or dinner can hardly be said to be complete without at least three cups of liquid.

There is comfort and stimulus to the digestion in hot drinks, and a thousand thanks are due him who adds a beverage to the number. Our list of drinks will be much enlarged in a few years as the value of foreign stimulants becomes known. Why should we not drink the mate of Paraguay as an alternative to tea, and have our cup of guarana or kola nut coffee as well as the common infusions.—Shirley Dare in New York Herald.

A Conventional Custom.

One of the simplest instincts of good manners would seem to be that a man should uncover his head while eating his dinner with his family; yet it is pretty certain that the first gentlemen of England, two centuries ago habitually wore their hats during that ceremony, nor is it known just when or why the practice was changed. In Pepys' famous Diary, which is the best manual of manners for its period, we read, under date of September 22, 1664: "Home to bed, having got a strange cold in my head by flinging off my hat at dinner, and sitting with the wind in my neck." In Lord Clarendon's essay on the decay of respect paid to age he says that in his younger days he never kept his hat on before those older than himself except at dinner. Lord Clarendon died in 1674. That the English members of Parliament sit with their hats on during the sessions is well known, and the same practice prevailed at the early town meetings in New England. The presence or absence of the hat is therefore simply a conventionality, and so it is with a thousand practices which are held, so long as they exist, to be the most unchangeable and matter-of-course affair.—Harper's Bazar.

Hints For Dairy Profits.

Rye can be fed to cows as soon as it is dry enough to grind.

To sweeten a sour milk can, wash it thoroughly with boiling water and soap. After rinsing it with boiling water set it in the sun for a few hours. It is not necessary to rinse it with cold water.

Makers of butter in the South have to exercise every precaution that their product may be saleable without the use of ice and find cotton-seed meal useful in improving the grain of the butter, if it is fed judiciously.

Time is frequently wasted at the churn. Hours are spent when minutes would suffice were the cream warmed or cooled to the proper temperature. No guess, nothing but a dairy thermometer will correctly tell and every dairy should have one.

A Stoker's Explanation of the Steam Engine.

"This 'ere furnace, gen'l'men, heats that 'ere water, and that 'ere water is in this 'ere boiler; and that 'ere pistern rod is moved up and down by the steam from this 'ere boiler; and them 'ere pisterns acts upon them rods, which turns the axles of the paddles, and the paddles their selves in consequence.—From Pickwick Abroad, by G. W. M. Reynolds.

Discovery of Pearls.

The inspector of the pearlshell fisheries of Western Australia informs the Colonial Government that some pearls have been discovered near Broome, on the southern coast, valued at \$5,000 each.—Iron,

CLARKE, GENERAL HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS AND CLASS KERR & THORNE

60 and 62 Prince Wm. St. Saint John, N. B.

Silver Plate and Fancy Goods

REMOVAL.

The subscriber is now comfortably located in the Hutchinson build-

ing, further down Queen Street, to which he has removed from the

old Desbrisay Store.

He begs to return thanks for the fair share of trade given him

whilst at the latter stand, and respectfully solicits a continuance of

the same.

In addition to his usual supply of Flour, Meal, Provisions, he

will keep constantly on hand which he can afford to sell as cheaply

as any one a pretty full line of Groceries, such as Teas, Sugars,

Molasses, Kerosene, etc., etc. Also, Sole Leather, and a very nice

assortment of Chinaware, Crockery and Earthenware.

J. W. HARNETT.

J. H. CARNALL,

Taxidermist and Naturalist,

38 King Square, (south side) St. John, N. B.

Birds and Animals mounted in the best style of the art.

Moose and Caribou Heads mounted in the best style.

Furs of all kinds dressed. Good collection on hand for sale.

Skins tanned and made into mats.

Rare birds bought and fair prices paid. Arctic Owls particularly required.

I guarantee that no moths will appear in my work.

JUST RECEIVED:

Eight Cases and Five Boxes,

—CONTAINING—

Lime Juice in bottles and bulk, Eno's Fruit Salts, Sarsaparilla, Quinine Wine,

Nestle's Food, Cream Tartar, Tooth Powder, Florida Water, Carter's

Pills, Insect Powder, Sponges, Baking Soda, Tooth

Brushes, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Enema

Syringes, Castoria, Extract Malt,

Root Beer, also,

Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and Ammonia for disinfecting.

A fresh supply of Confectionery on hand, and Ice-cold Soda Water.

RICHIBUCTO DRUGSTORE,

W. A. MACLAREN, Proprietor.

D. G. SCOTT, JAS. S. MAY & SON,

—DEALER IN— MERCHANT

Fine Groceries, TAILORS,

Teas, Domville Building,

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

And everything found in a first-class Grocery. DR. SOMERS & DOHERTY,

PURE GOODS a Specialty.

COR. ROBINSON ST. & MOUNTAIN ROAD,

MONCTON, N. B.

Thos. L. Bourke,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

WINE & SPIRIT

MERCHANT,

11, 13 AND 25 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. F. & W. R. BUSTARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages and Sleighs,

WELDFORD, N. B.

Repairing done promptly and in first-

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Horse shoeing a specialty.

Patronage solicited.

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world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent

man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a

year; \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front

of the Court House in Richibucto, on Sat-

urday, the 3rd day of October next, be-

tween the hours of eleven o'clock in the

forenoon and three o'clock in the after-

noon of that day.

All the right, title, and interest, property claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of, in, and to, all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent. Bounded on the east by Queen Street, on the north by the McDermott property, on the west by land

deeded to Robert Richardson, on the south by the Carey property, being the lot of land occupied by Thomas G. Richardson, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of Kent at the suit of Dosithe Richard against the said Caleb Richardson.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday, the 7th day of January, A. D. 1892.

WM. WHEATON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Richibucto. June 30th, 1891.

W. C. PITFIELD, General Partner. S. HAYWARD, Special Partner.

W. C. PITFIELD & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF BRITISH, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Dry Goods, TEAS, &c., CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.