

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Oct. 16th, 1899 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Time. Rows include Moncton and St. John (12.17), Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton (13.04).

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on the Maritime Express between Montreal and Halifax.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four Hour Notation. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 12th Oct. 1899.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1899. WINTER TIME TABLE. 1900.

In effect Thursday, October 19th, 1899.

Table with 4 columns: No. 1, Stations, Miles between Stations, No. 2. Lists routes between Moncton and Buctouche with station names and distances.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAIN FROM BUCTOUCHE connects at Moncton with I. C. R. train for Halifax, and at Moncton with C. P. R. train for St. John, Montreal and United States points leaving at 12.05, and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 12.55.

Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.

E. G. EVANS, Superintendent. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 17th, 1899.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Station, Time. Lists routes from Kent Junction to Richibucto, Kingston, Mill Creek, Grumble Road, Molus River, and McMinn's Mills.

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south.

WILMOT BROWN, General Manager and Lessee. Richibucto, Oct. 15th, 1899.

- MORTGAGES, DEEDS, BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit), LEASES, COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES, COUNTY COURT WRITS, COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS, SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES, BILLS OF LADING, MAGISTRATE'S FORMS, and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

Pain-Killer advertisement. Text: ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND. THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR ACHE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.



SUSTAINING THE AUTUMN FLOW.

At this season of the year it is too cool for cows to lie out in open pasture at night, and not cold enough, perhaps, to warrant housing them in the winter stable.

A shed tightly boarded and open on the least exposed side will answer this purpose admirably, and add many more pounds of milk to the fall yield of cows.

Such a shed need not be erected for the purpose alone of protecting cows on cool autumn nights, for it will serve as a shelter against cold rains and hot sun alike.

By leaving it open on one side, and of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all of the milk stock, no floor or stalls need be provided.

Where, on the majority of dairy farms, cows receive no shelter at all in autumn, until they go into the winter stable at "freezing-up time," this will keep them from suffering and from physical and lacteal decadence.

To get them accustomed to the new shelter drive them into it at dusk a few times, and they will find it themselves thereafter.

One has got to be but half way observant to notice how rapidly cows that are not sheltered shrink in milk yield following cold nights. It has seemed strange to the writer many times that this fact was not more generally appreciated and remedied by dairymen at large.

I can only explain it by the hypothesis that most dairymen consider the fall shrinkage of milk inevitable, which I contend is a mistake, at least to the extent now prevailing.

Besides attending to the bodily comfort of cows as cool weather advances, their food supply should be kept at its maximum instead of allowing the vagaries of the season to regulate it.

At no season of the year is milk more profitable for butter and cheese making than during the autumn months, but a limited yield means only a limited amount of profit.

Corn fodder cut early, before it has been touched by the frost, and then well stocked to preserve it bright and green loses little of its succulent value fed after frost has come.

Pumpkins, if taken from the field before hard frosts, and then judiciously fed to cows from the manger, form valuable supplemental fall feed.

Many old farmers believe that with modern improvement in cultivating implements, the grain drill for seeding grain is not much if any improvement over the old-fashioned practice of broadcasting the seed and harrowing it in.

The drill distributes the seed more evenly than can be done by hand sowing, but the grains are left in lines closely crowding each other, and between two ridges which when beaten down by rains or melting snows cover the seed and plant too deeply.

When the drill was first introduced it was reckoned an advantage that its tubes made some impression on the clods which the cultivation at that period usually left on the surface.

But the clods prevented the wheels of the drill from sinking so deeply in the soil, and thus keep the points of the distributing tubes near the surface.

Winter grain is to some extent protected from heaving out by the ridges which the drill leaves on each side of the rows of grain. But if the land is heavy and the soil is frozen under the grain rows, these hollows often fill with water in winter, and this entirely destroys the plant, for its root, being held tight by the frost, the expansion of the water in freezing snaps the leaf growth just at the surface of the ground, making it impossible for it to sprout again.

HOG FEEDING.

The hog is generally termed the money maker for the farm. He enables the farmer to convert his grass and coarse grains into cash and to do so at the least expense to the productive capacity of his farm, says a writer.

The hog who feeds the productions of his farm will not only maintain but may improve the fertility of his soil.

Farmers as a rule do not give sufficient thought to the food question, as to the best method of feeding for securing the largest amount of grain from the feed.

It is not always a question of what will produce the greatest amount of pork, but how can I get the largest amount of pork, from the food grown on my farm, being those for which it is best adapted.

The chief expense in growing hogs is the feed. Therefore it is a matter that is entitled to the greatest study of the farmer.

It is apparent to everyone that the more grain that can be got out of pastures the cheaper is the production of pork, and experience will teach that some grain with the pasture is more profitable than an exclusive grass feed.

There are a great many root feeds and vegetables that have but little feeding qualities, except that they enable the animal to get more out of his grain.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The favorite medicine of Dr. J. C. Plummer. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all ailments of children.

WILL BE USED NEXT SUMMER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 10.—In view of the fact that the Imperial Government has declined the offer of a second Canadian contingent, it has now been decided to serve out to the rural corps for next summer's militia camps the uniforms and equipments which had been ordered in anticipation of the acceptance of the offer of the second contingent.

"Adversity flattereth no man," but the pains of dyspepsia turn his attention to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in its use he finds a cure.

About fifty tons of manganese ore has recently been hauled from the Stockton mines to Sussex station for shipment. The new owners are feeling in high spirits at the prospect of a great output, the ore in sight being in large quantities.

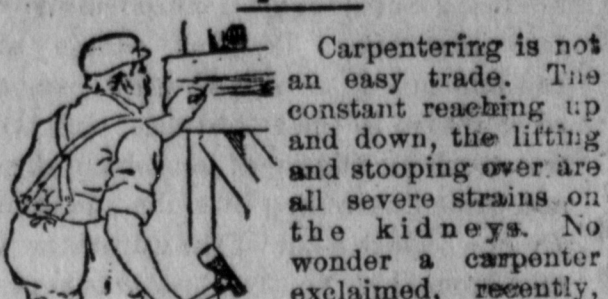
DRILLING GRAIN. Many old farmers believe that with modern improvement in cultivating implements, the grain drill for seeding grain is not much if any improvement over the old-fashioned practice of broadcasting the seed and harrowing it in.

The drill distributes the seed more evenly than can be done by hand sowing, but the grains are left in lines closely crowding each other, and between two ridges which when beaten down by rains or melting snows cover the seed and plant too deeply.

When the drill was first introduced it was reckoned an advantage that its tubes made some impression on the clods which the cultivation at that period usually left on the surface.

But the clods prevented the wheels of the drill from sinking so deeply in the soil, and thus keep the points of the distributing tubes near the surface.

Carpenters' Kidneys.



Carpentering is not an easy trade. The constant reaching up and down, the lifting and stooping over are all severe strains on the kidneys. No wonder a carpenter exclaimed, recently, that every time he drove a nail it seemed as though he was piercing his own back. He uses DOAN'S Kidney Pills now on the first sign of Backache and is able to follow his trade with comfort and profit.

"I have had kidney and urinary troubles for more than three years with severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I could not stoop without great difficulty, and I had severe neuralgic pain in both temples. Seeing the advertisement of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box. They have given me quick relief, removing the pain from the back and sides, and banishing the neuralgic pains from my head. The urinary difficulty is now entirely gone. I feel fresh and vigorous in the morning, and am much stronger in every way since taking these pills." CLARENCE E. SKEANS, Carpenter and Builder, Trenton, Ont.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

"Don't be too clean! Be temperate in all things. Mind that your zeal for keeping things tidy—exemplary enough in moderation—doesn't develop into fanaticism, is the advice given by Margaret Remington in the Puritan.

The microbe of over orderliness, not properly watched, tends to produce a hysteria or cleanliness. The victim in such a case, generally a woman, makes life a martyrdom to her household, whose lapses give her keen enjoyment by emphasizing her own superiority.

She wonders compassionately, for instance, how a girl so nice as you can be so heedless about the shades. If there's any one thing she does stinkle for, it is shades all on a level! And she'll proceed conscientiously to exclude your pet patch of sunshine or the expanse of view you love better than all the level shades in the world, by drawing the blind down gently on a mathematical line with all its fellows.

She'll put your rooms to rights for you with exasperating insistence, making an unsympathetic heap of the papers and magazines you've left in such a congenial litter, and arranging your toilet articles with such unfamiliar propriety that you never know where to find anything.

She will air your bedding with humiliating frequency, and even abstract your garments sometimes with the same sinister design, believing it to be her duty, and thanking her stars that there's one systematic person in the house at least.

It is the secret of self-righteousness of such as these that is as hard to bear as their inexorable practices. "Whatever else my shortcomings may be," such a one will say with a virtuous sigh, "I hope at least, at the last day, I'll be credited with the effort to keep clean."

"Clean! Yes, abominably clean." For her there's nothing too sacred to be interrupted by a sudden onslaught upon an accidental fly. Excuse her, please, for breaking in, but flies are one thing impossible to tolerate. Pardon her, as she darts towards an invisible smudge or film of dust somewhere; some people never seem to see such things, but for herself, well—then the same complacent sigh.

In bad weather boys may not bring their visitors indoors. Aren't there the playground and the barn? And isn't it her duty to teach them neatness?

"Oh, Bobby, how I wish I had a nice dirty mother like yours," one little restricted chap was overheard to exclaim wistfully to a more fortunate companion.

Bobby, proudly accepting the impeachment, returned with superiority: "I guess you do, Jack; I wouldn't swap mothers for a farm. My mother's too busy being comfortable and good and jolly to think so much about clean like yours. My! Won't you be glad when you are big an' you can be all the dirty you want!" which carries a moral to "over particular" mamma.

Cleanliness is a good thing, an estimable thing but it isn't the whole of life. Undue attention to it has a degenerating effect upon the mental and moral side of you. Excess narrows the vision and gives you an astigmatized view of your duty toward your neighbor.

Remember that "Life is more than meat, and the body than raiment," and that the hygiene of minds and souls is quite as important as the hygiene of material things.

ITCHING PILES. False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching, one box will completely cure the worst cases of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

As a contribution toward helping Mr. Otis Parker to rebuild his barn which was recently destroyed by fire, at Avanport, Mr. J. B. North ordered from Capt. Masters mill, a frame and lumber to be delivered at once. Capt. Masters sent men in the woods for some logs, and the whole order amounting to some eighteen thousand feet was finished and delivered last week.—Hansport Advance.

WAYS TO COOK CHICKEN.

Chicken Souffle—Mince and pound very fine two cups of cooked chicken, add yolke of three eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir into it one tablespoonful of flour, adding gradually, one cup sweet milk, pour on mixture, add whites of three eggs whipped, and bake one-half hour in dish set in hot water.

A Modern Fry—Parboil chicken fifteen minutes, sprinkle with salt and let cool. Make a batter by beating light the yolks of two eggs, with half a saltspoonful of salt, stirring in gradually one tablespoonful of oil, adding one cupful of flour, and lastly one cupful of cold water. Set batter away an hour, and prepare the vegetables. Chop very fine one small onion, three sprigs of parsley, and two tomatoes, with seeds left out. Stir into batter, and add last whipped whites of two eggs. Dip each piece of chicken in batter and fry slowly in a spider in butter. A nice accompaniment for plain, fried chicken is supplied by hominy balls, and tiny slices of crisp bacon, alternating around the edge of the platter.

Chicken Escallop—Use remnants of cooked chicken, picked fine. Heat two cups of milk, in which you have thrown a bay leaf, a dash of celery salt and three drops of onion oil. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir into it three tablespoonfuls of flour, when it thickens, but before it browns, add milk. When thick and smooth, take from fire. Butter baking dish, and put in thin layer of crumbs, then chicken, then white sauce, alternating until dish is filled. Sprinkle crumbs on top and bake one-half hour.

A Nice Breakfast Dish.—Take one cup of soft boiled rice, add one cup of finely minced chicken, sprig of parsley, minced season well with salt and pepper. Form into small round cakes, dip in beaten egg and crumbs. Brown in spider in butter. Arrange on hot platter and pour over the following sauce: Half a can of tomatoes, stewed with one teaspoonful salt, and lump sugar, one saltspoonful mixed spices, strain. Add one tablespoon of butter, mixed with one tablespoonful of flour, cook five minutes and serve very hot.

The claim is a False One. Crude Materials Can Never Produce Perfect Work. The claim is made by the manufacturers of crudely prepared package dyes and dyes composed of soap grease mixed with a small amount of coloring matter that these dyes will color cotton and wool goods with the same dye. Such a claim is false and deceptive.

Animal and vegetable fibres, such as wool and cotton, must each have a special coloring agent. In order to meet this difficulty the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes have prepared special dyes for all wool goods and special dyes for all cotton and wool or mixed materials. Each of these Diamond Dyes gives handsome and artistic colors suitable for the various seasons.

Diamond Dyes are the only dyes in the world that fully meet the demands of home dyeing. They color all kinds of materials and give colors and shades equal to those produced by European professional dyers, and in the majority of cases the Diamond Dyes are faster and more lasting. Chemical experts who have made repeated tests are of opinion that one package of Diamond Dyes will equal in coloring power three of any other make.

Avoid imitation package dyes and soap grease mixtures; they ruin good materials and are dangerous to handle.

A RATHER NOVEL COMPLIMENT. An English traveller once met a companion, sitting in a state of the most woeful despair, and apparently near the last agonies, by the side of one of the mountain lakes of Switzerland. He enquired the cause of his sufferings.

"Oh," said the latter, "I was very hot and thirsty and took a large draft of the clear water of the lake and then sat down on this stone to consult my guidebook. To my astonishment, I found that the water of this lake is very poisonous! Oh, I am a gone man—I feel it running all over me. I have only a few minutes to live! Remember me to—"

"Let me see the guidebook," said his friend. Turning to the passage he found "L'eau du lac est bleu poisonneuse" ("The water of this lake abounds in fish.")

"Is that the meaning of it?" "Certainly." The dying man looked up with a radiant countenance. "What would have become of you," said his friend, "if I had not met you?" "I should have died of imperfect knowledge of the French language."

PHILPOTT'S RELEASE. Sciatic Rheumatism a Double Compaund in the Realm of Pain Torture, but South American Rheumatic Cure Drives it Out and Never Misses.

A few weeks ago while on a business trip to North Bay I was seized with a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism. Hearing of the wonderful cures effected by South American Rheumatic Cure I procured a bottle, and inside of three days all the pain had left me, and when I had taken one bottle I was completely cured. I think it the greatest of remedies, and shall be pleased to communicate with any person wishing more particulars of my case."—EDW. PHILPOTT, Clarington, Ont. Sold at Est. W. W. Short.

A police inspector, being informed that a restaurateur was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in plain clothes and orders dinner. "Waiter, partridge for me." The inspector finishes his dinner leisurely and then says to the waiter, "Ask the boss to step this way a minute." "What for?" "I wish to notify him to appear in court to-morrow and answer for selling partridge out of season. I am the police inspector and have secured the necessary evidence against him."

Waiter! It wasn't partridge you had. Police Inspector (uneasily)—What was it then? Waiter (cheerfully)—Crow. The inspector swooned.

Pyny Pectoral advertisement. Text: A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS. The Canadian Remedy for all THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS. Large Bottles, 25 cents. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop'rs. Perry Davis' Pain Killer, New York Montreal.