

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, June 19th, 1899, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Accommodation for Montreal and St. John. 11.33
Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton. 13.15

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. 14th June 1899.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1899. SUMMER TIME TABLE. 1899.

On and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899, trains on this railway will run as follows:

*No. 1. 1No. 3. 1No. 2. 1No. 4.
10.00 7.30 12.20 12.45
6.00 6.30 Dep. Buctouche, Ar. 17.30 20.45

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

No. 1 Train connects at Humphrey's 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 14.05, and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 10.20.
No. 2 train connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. day express from Halifax, and with C. P. R. train leaving St. John at 11.50, and I. C. R. through express from Montreal and Campbellton arriving at Moncton 13.50.

No. 3 connects with I. C. R. accommodation train for St. John, leaving Moncton at 9.00.
No. 4 connects at Moncton with I. C. R. through express from Montreal, arriving at 15.40.

Nos. 3 and 4 will only run until September 11th, after which date Nos. 1 and 2 will run daily (Sunday excepted).

E. G. EVANS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Moncton, N. B., June 28th, 1899.

*Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Saturday.

†Monday's only.

‡Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Friday.

§Saturdays only.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

9.30	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
9.45	Kingston,	14.45
10.15	Mill Creek,	14.33
10.21	Grumble Road,	14.04
10.51	Molus River,	13.59
10.45	McMinn's Mills,	13.45
11.00	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.25

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, June 19th, 1899.

MORTGAGES,

DEEDS,

BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit),

LEASES,

COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES,

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS,

SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS,

BILLS OF LADING,

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office



HOME CHEESE MAKING.

As a general rule, home butter making can be made to pay better than home cheese making, and with less labor, although I have known many instances where this has been reversed, writes Geo. E. Newell.

The writer having been conversant with the cheese making industry from boyhood, would not advise any one to go into it at home without some previous, practical knowledge of the business.

The markets of the present day call for cheese of a certain standard quality, whether of domestic or factory manufacture. The standard must be a first-class one in order to obtain a profitable price, and unless one feels full confidence in his ability to meet market requirements, he should consider milk as too valuable material to experiment with.

Nearly every one, however, who contemplates home cheese making possesses a general idea of the subject with more or less experience, and to such I direct my remarks. You will not find it profitable to attempt home cheese making with too small a quantity of milk. I would place the minimum daily quantity that you should attempt to make up at all at 150 pounds, while 300 pounds, and from that up, would be better.

Do not attempt the manufacturing task with crude apparatus, any more than you would think of producing No. 1 butter from a ramshackle churn. Aim to have a cheese factory in miniature, without, of course, many of the accessories that a large factory would find necessary. The heating arrangement of your dwarf vat should be perfect and above reproach. A zinc-lined wooden tank, in which rests on supports a removable tin receptacle for the milk, should be used.

There should be from one to two inches of water space between the tin and zinc sides and bottom, the water of which can be heated from a copper flue, with zinc water jacket under all.

This is simply a counterpart in principle of the old-fashioned factory under-heater vat, and I believe can be obtained in any size of most manufacturers of dairy apparatus.

In the improved modern factory vat, steam from a furnace instead of hot water under the vat supplies the heat, the principle of cooking the curd being the same.

While obtaining a small vat from a reliable dealer, one had better get all the other accessories necessary, as they will be better suited to the purpose if made by an experienced manufacturer than a local workman.

The apparatus necessary to equip a small cheese making plant ought not to cost much, if any more, than the utensils properly required to turn a like quantity of milk into butter.

While aiming to make the same quality of cheese that comes from a larger factory you should understand that the greatest opening for the sale of dairy cheese lies in the direction of small bulk.

The demand for fine, full cream cheddar cheese that do not weigh over five or ten pounds apiece, is never fully satisfied. Most factories object to producing them, on account of the increased labor involved and the larger percentage of milk necessary to make a pound of cheese. The increased ratio is caused by the more extensive evaporation of moisture from the small cheese than from the large ones.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these diminutive cheese bring a better price in market than the large ones, solely on account of their size. I earnestly advise those dairymen who contemplate home cheese making at all to manufacture only small sized stock if they would sell it readily for a good price.

Do not go into the business, however, unless you have some previous knowledge of it, as it will not prove profitable to experiment with so variable a product as milk.

In curing these small cheese be careful and do not have the apartment too dry. Remember that they are prone to expel moisture much faster than the large ones, and can easily become too dry, if a certain humidity does not obtain in the atmosphere of the curing room.

The surfaces and sides of the cheese should be kept as neat and clean while curing as when taken fresh from the press. Marketed in this shape the immaculate appearance of the goods will go a long way toward establishing their reputation and creating an increased demand.

Wide-awake dairymen not afraid of lots of work, and with some previous knowledge of the business, can certainly make home cheese making profitable by following the plan outlined above.

DUSTY HAY.

Farmers sometimes think, as the dusty hay is not suitable to give to horses, being liable to give them the heaves, that they must therefore feed it to the cows. We are not sure but that the same dust which is so bad for the horse is equally injurious to the lungs of the cow, and may produce a predisposition to tuberculous troubles, not cause the disease itself.

But we feel sure that this dust is at fungus, and that its spores quickly taint milk if it gets into it, as it will do if fed in the stables at all. Not only does the milk in which this dust falls quickly spoil and mould, but it destroys the good flavor of the butter.

The safest remedy is to have the hay so cured that it will not be dusty, but some seasons are so unfavorable for hay making, that it seems almost impossible to do this, and when hay is at all dusty or musty in smell, if it must be fed, give it to some other animal than the milk cow, and do not give it to any without having first cut it and wet it thoroughly. The fungus spores seem to have less evil effect when taken into the stomach than when breathed into the lungs, and perhaps have no effect at all, as they pass through the digestive organs, and are properly eliminated from the system in the excretions.

WEARY OF EXPERIMENTING

When the kidneys are kept healthy and vigorous by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is uric acid left in the blood by defective kidneys that causes rheumatism. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills make the kidneys strong and active in their work of filtering the blood, and thus remove the causes of rheumatism. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

A great fight has just terminated in the British parliament over the "Highland Waterpower Bill," the most important private bill was backed by Lord Tweedmouth, Lord Kelvin, Lord Crawford, and Balcanes, Lord Fravuhar and others. A million pounds was to be raised for the purpose of damming up several cochs in Perthshire and Argyllshire and in taking the water to the shores of Loch Leven to raise 40,000 horse power of electrical energy. The estimated revenue was put down at £160,000 a year. Chemical industries it was believed, would be attracted to the place and be free from interruption in carrying on their sometimes noisy operations. The bill was determinedly opposed by proprietors whose estates were to be effected, and a great deal was made of the injury that would be done to deer forests and to salmon fishings. The bill was rejected in committee.

SCALDED HER HAND.

Mrs. T. Wannamaker, Frankford, Ont., says: "I scalded my hand very badly and then took cold in it. It swelled and was very painful, but half a bottle of Haggard's Yellow Oil cured it completely."

AWKWARD FOR FATHER.

A gentleman recently visited a new district police station and was shown over the building by the officer in charge, says London Tid-Bits. He related the circumstances of his visit at home in the presence of his youngest son, a little fellow 4 years of age.

A few weeks later father and son were travelling by rail to a town some miles distant, when, just before reaching their destination, the train pulled up within sight of a large, gloomy-looking building.

The son inquired what place it was, and on being informed that it was the county jail, embarrassed his father and made the other occupants of the carriage look suspicious by inquiring, "Is that the jail you was in, father?"

"He That any Good Would Win"

Should be provided with good health, and everyone who would have good health should remember that pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to thousands of women who, before taking it, could not even see any good in life to win.

Hood's Pills are gentle, yet effective.

A Feminine View.

Kate—So Carrie is to be married. I suppose she is very happy?
Ruth—Happy? I should say so. Mr. Fixton, her fiance, doesn't amount to much, but her trousseau is just elegant.—Boston Transcript

They Seldom Do.

"Isn't it awfully difficult," asked the gushing maiden, "to find new ideas for your plays?"
"I don't know," replied the successful playwright. "I have never tried it."—Brooklyn Life.

London has a resident population of nearly 1,000 professional orchestral instrumentalists.

The eggs of the silkworm are about the size of mustard seeds.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH
Pain-Killer.
A Medicine Chest in Itself.
Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for
CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS,
COLDS, RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.
25 and 50 cent Bottles.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
PERRY DAVIS'

A SUMMER GIRL.

HOW SHE MANAGES TO MAKE MANY ACQUAINTANCES.

(New York Sun.)

"I beg a thousand pardons for walking into your room like this!" said the most popular girl at the hotel, "but the door was open and—"

"Oh, don't apologize," said the young woman, who was on her knees beside a big open trunk. "Sit down anywhere—on the bed. "You see I am packing up."

"You are not going back to town, are you?"
"I thought I might just as well go home. You see, I've been here two days and I've done nothing but eat and sleep. I don't seem to enjoy myself much; in fact, I am really very uncomfortable."

"You've kept too much to yourself," said the popular girl. "I noticed when you came Saturday night you were so reserved that you seemed scared, and you came right up to your room and—"

"Went to bed!" said the young woman on the floor. "I've been here two days and spent nearly all my time in bed. I could do that at home, you know. I don't know whether the trouble is with the place or with me, but I'm tired of it. I've talked to two or three women on the piazza after breakfast, and they seem to get disgusted because I make it a rule not to gossip about folks."

"Oh, that's not gossip. It's just hotel talk. If you are going to stay at a summer hotel you must learn to talk hotel language and do as everybody else does. You'll excuse me, but you've made some awful bad breaks since you've been here. For instance, you went in bathing in the afternoon the other day."

"Well, what of it? I think I can go in when I please, can't I?"

"But not in the afternoon. No one goes in in the afternoon. It's always breakfast; then fancy work on the piazza and then the mail gets in and then a bath just before luncheon. But to go in in the afternoon—why, it's awfully bad form. I felt like telling you when I saw you going down the board walk with your suit. The nursemaids go in in the afternoon."

"Well, I think that's a funny sort of idea," said the queer girl. "I like to do things when I please; not because other people do them. I am afraid I am not cut out for this summer life. I feel lonely, as though the sight of a Broadway cable car would do me lots of good; it's homesickness, I imagine. And yet I came here to spend a two weeks' vacation."

"Oh, you'll never make a hotel woman, I can see that," said the popular girl. "Talking about a vacation. You mustn't do that, my dear; remember, you must always be just coming from some other resort; that is, when you arrive, and when you start to go you are going to join friends somewhere; the Thousand Islands is always a good place to say; going to join friends at the Thousand Islands; that's easy."

"Yes, but I am not in the habit of telling lies, and the fact is I am going back to town—to study."

"Oh, for the stage? How lovely!"

"Oh, no! Not at all; I'm—"

"Oh, music, then? Do you know, I noticed your voice when you asked for the corn muffins this morning. I thought—"

"No, I am studying medicine, and my nerves got a little unstrung with the heat, and the doctor said two weeks by the sea would fix me up; but I don't like it here. I imagine the trouble is that I came alone!"

"Nonsense! I came alone only two days before you did!"

"But you seem to know everyone at the hotel."

"No, there's a man that don't get down until the 11.40 train each night, and I've never even spoken to him. In fact, I haven't seen him except once, and then he was running for a train. No, I don't know everyone, but nearly everyone. You see, I make it a point to get to know folks. You go round like a clam, getting further in your shell all the time."

"You don't mean to say that you speak to people without being introduced?"

"Introduced! Nobody gets introduced at a summer hotel, at least it doesn't count; but you must make it a point to get acquainted. Everyone does!"

"But I don't exactly want to get acquainted. I don't want to avoid anybody, but I should like to rest and read and just live an ordinary life without making such an awful effort to live up to the hotel."

"Well, folks will think you queer if you have any such ideas. If you hang off by yourself, first thing you know they'll talk about you. You simply must mix in and have a good time and do as the rest do, and really—you won't mind if I tell you something—really you ought to smile more!"

"Smile!"
"Yes; you look too serious. At a summer hotel it's always a good plan to smile at everybody; not merely a pleasant look, you understand, but a smile that shows your teeth, so that there is no doubt about your meaning it."

"Oh, I could never do that. "What's the use of it?"

"That's what everyone thinks at first. You'll find out that people will talk of you as being the most amiable and lovely person if you do. I practiced for two days in my room before a glass until I thought I had it right. Then I tried it on the chambermaid and watched how she acted. You must learn; see, like this. Yes. Now try. That's it. That's it. You'll get it in no time."



Editor "Review":

The very substantial increase in our Customs revenue which followed the reduction in duties in 1897 and 1899 should allay the fears of those who asserted that such reductions would result in a loss of revenue and force the Government to resort to some form of direct taxation. As it becomes generally known that a reduction in protective duties, no matter in what country enforced, results in an increase of revenue, the main objection, as far as Canada is concerned, of getting back to a revenue tariff will diminish.

We have but to trace the influence such reductions must have on effective demand to understand why it is that an increased revenue from imports results. To do this we must keep in mind two well established facts, namely, that about 90 per cent of the people are wage-earners, and that about the same proportion live up to their income. A good deal of the confusion which surrounds many economic questions might be avoided were these two facts kept in mind. With our eyes open to our surroundings, and these facts before us, a simple but logical explanation of the seeming anomaly is possible.

We all know that after the Fielding Tariff was brought down a general scaling down of prices took place. In 1898 when the preferential duties went into full force this scaling down process was repeated. Now inasmuch as 90 per cent of the people spend all the money they have, whether prices are high or low, the scaling down would immediately give rise to a proportionate increase in effective demand. To supply the increased quantity demanded would certainly require an increase in the number of persons engaged in production and distribution—thus decreasing the number of the unemployed. A decrease in the number of the unemployed invariably forces wages to rise.

We have therefore as a necessary result of the lowering of the tariff an enormous increase of the number in receipt of wages and an actual increase in the average wages of those who were employed prior to the reduction.

The degree to which these improvements in the position of the wage-earners must have influenced effective demand may be understood when we consider the simple, but not very well understood, fact that all the wealth of things produced each year by the community represents, less a small fraction, the amount of wages paid for their actual production and distribution. Judging from an estimate of the annual production of our farms made by an official of the Agriculture Department the annual production of wealth from all sources in Canada must be in the neighbourhood of \$1,500,000,000. Now as this sum roughly represents wages paid by employers and wages paid to those who employ themselves and pay themselves out of the proceeds of the things they produce, it is easy to understand why an increase in the average number and pay of the wage-earners under contract, and an increase in the purchasing power of wages generally, which a decrease in the price of commodities necessarily involves, must have produced the business activity that has characterized the last, and the first ten months of the present, fiscal year. The general increase in the wages and in the number of people in receipt of wages enables the community as a whole to spend more money in the purchase of the cheapened commodities than they could possibly spend when wages were lower, wage-earners, fewer, and prices higher. Imports would increase in proportion to the increased purchasing power of the people.

Allowing for all conditions under which production is carried on it is easy to see that the Fielding Tariff must have increased the purchasing power of wages fully 20 per cent. Assuming the aggregate annual production of wealth to be \$1,500,000,000 prior to the reduction of the tariff this increase of 20 per cent. in the purchasing power of wages would give rise in the course of a year to a demand over and above what, up to this point, had been called for of some \$300,000,000 worth of commodities.

The extra hands necessary to produce and distribute this increased quantity is sufficient to account for the decrease in the number of the unemployed, and consequent increase in wages which has occurred since that tariff was put in force. This increased demand has kept our own engines of production and distribution busy beyond their ability to supply it, thus forcing us to increase our order abroad. Hence the increased revenue from imports.

A WARNING AND A PREDICTION.

Many influences are at work under the conditions produced by our yet excessive protective tariff which will tend to check the expansion of our foreign trade for the next year, and must shorten the period of our present spell of prosperity.

The most unfavourable circumstance we have to contend with at present is the rapid expansion of our protected industries and the formation of trusts and combines known to be going on. All protected manufacturers and their advocates both in and out of parliament maintain that in the absence of protective tariffs their products would sell for less than it

costs to produce them; and there can be little doubt of the truth of this contention.

This contention of the Manufacturers being true, a considerable percentage of the total output of all our protected industrial establishments must represent an actual destruction of the wealth of the community. This destruction of wealth is represented by the difference between cost of production under protection and what the selling price of the same products would be in the absence of protection.

Assuming the output of our protected industrial establishments to be \$500,000,000 for the current fiscal year (about the total for 1891) and the difference between cost of production under protection and the selling price in the absence of protection to be 10 per cent., the wealth destroyed by these protected establishments would equal \$50,000,000 during the year, thus contracting the purchasing power of the community to that extent. Under present conditions we know the output of these industries to be increasing enormously, necessarily retarding the expansion of the profit producing undertakings, from which all the disbursements of the community must be drawn.

It should be kept in mind that the protected industries are like the Government, the idle and indigent, a charge on those citizens in our midst who devote themselves to the production of things which would sell for more than cost of production in the absence of protection.

Knowing these facts it may be predicted with some degree of certainty that our revenue on imports for the next fiscal year will show less buoyancy and trade generally less expansion than was experienced during the past two years.

Could we get the tariff below the protective point, our expansion in population, wealth, manufactures and trade would be rapid beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. Under such conditions all industries would add wealth to the state, for those that did not would be quickly abandoned.

H. WASHINGTON,

Ottawa, July 21st, 1899.

NEW INVENTIONS.

The following inventors have recently been granted patents by the Canadian Government through the Agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of patents & Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

63,353—Emery Coulon, Blaton, Belgium. Manufacture of artificial stones.

63,348—Sauveur Turcotte, Ste. Agathe de Lotbiniere, P. Q., Acetylene gas generator.

63,390—Axol Krefting, Christiana, Norway, Manufacture of organic products from sea weeds.

63,384—August Wartenweiler & Al, Engwang, Switzerland, Automatic apparatus for production of acetylene gas.

63,385—Jos. A. Plante, Quebec, P. Q., Acetylene gas generator.

84,613—George Adams Franklin Centre P. Q., Combined needle and thread holder.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

They tell a story of Father O'Shea, a priest who was well known in Washington County, who had some loan note for his quick wit. One of his Presbyterian friends was fond of having a joke on him. They met one day at the post office, where there was quite a crowd waiting for the distribution of the mail which had just arrived.

Nice day, Father O'Shea, said the man. It is a nice day, indeed, sir, replied the priest.

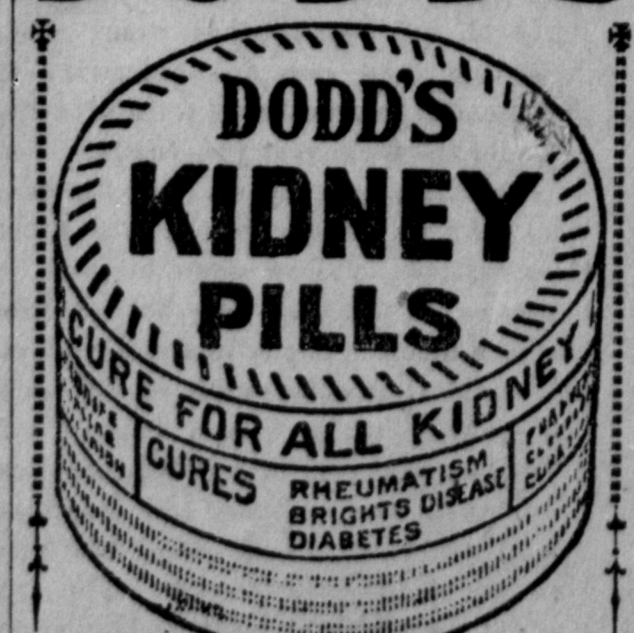
I suppose you read the news of the queer doings down in Texas? replied the joker interrogatively.

I did not, replied Father O'Shea. What's going on down there?

They're hanging all the priests and jackasses in the State, replied the joker.

Well, well, commented the priest, it's lucky for us, isn't it, that you and I are not down there?

D-O-D-D'S



D-O-D-D'S

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, the only positive, never-failing cure, on earth, for all Kidney diseases. Take No Other. Get the Genuine. Refuse Imitations. There's Only One Dodd's.