

J. & T. Jardine,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

—IN—

FLOUR, CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, COFFEE.

TEA, SUGAR, TOBACCO,

COARSE SALT, in bulk and bags, DAIRY SALT,

Molasses, Biscuits, Cheese,

PORK AND BEEF,

HAMS, OATS, BRAN AND SHORTS.

HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE, GLASSWARE

BOOTS AND SHOES

DRY GOODS.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Scotch Hosiery Collars.

IRON, CHAIN, ANCHORS, ROPE.

NAILS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LIME.

English House Coal.

blacksmith's Coal

SHINGLES, DEALS, BOARDS AND SCANTLING,

PITCH-PINE, HARDWOOD, LATHS, etc.

Kingston, Kent County, N. B.

City Clerk Henderson, of Ottawa, just returned from Portland, Maine, says that prohibition is not a success there.

Save Paying

Doctor's Bills

—BY USING—

Bentley's Liver Pills.

25 Pills for 10 cents.

Read the Home Testimony from people that you know.

Folly Village, Dec. 7, '97.

A well known resident of Londonderry is Mr. James Flemming. He speaks to Kumfort Home Remedies as follows:—

"I like **JAMES FLEMING**, Bentley's Liver Pills better than any I have used. They seem to exactly suit me."

Richibucto Steam Carriage and Furniture Factory.

Carriages of all kinds, Truck Wagons, etc., built to order and kept constantly on hand. Repairing and painting done promptly. All work guaranteed. Furniture of all kinds manufactured and kept in stock at lowest living prices. Upholstering and repairing done by competent workmen. Bring along your old chairs or lounges and have them re-cushioned so as to make them as good as new. Just received a new lot of picture moulding of different styles. Sashes and doors made to order and kept in stock. Frost & Wood's Farm Machinery kept on hand.

J. F. BLACK & SON.

Permanent Cure of Cancer.



MRS. GILHULA.
Some twelve years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Gilhula, wife of the postmaster of Buxton, Ont., was taken ill with an obscure stomach trouble which her physicians pronounced cancer of the stomach and informed her that her life would be short. On the advice of friends she commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The results that followed were little short of marvellous. Her strength and vigor returned and in a short time she was completely cured. Mrs. Gilhula is to-day in the full enjoyment of good health, and in all these years there has not been the slightest return of the trouble.

Here is the letter received from her a short time ago:
"I am still in good health. I thank Burdock Blood Bitters for saving my life twelve years ago, and highly recommend it to other sufferers from stomach troubles of any kind." **ELIZABETH GILHULA.**

STOPPED A CATTLE STAMPEDE.

A BAG OF SALT AND A COWBOY'S WIT SAVED THE HERD.

"One of the slickest things I ever saw in my life," said a veteran army officer, the other day, "was a cowboy stopping a cattle stampede. A herd of 600 or 800 had got frightened at something and broke away pell-mell with their tails in the air and the bulls at the head of the procession. But Mr. Cowboy didn't get a bit excited at all when he saw the herd was going straight for the high bluff, where they would certainly tumble down into the canyon and be killed. You know that when a herd like that gets to going it can't stop, no matter whether the cattle rush to death or not. Those in the rear crowd those ahead and away they go. I wouldn't have given a dollar a head for that herd, but the cowboy spurred up his mustang, made a little detour, came in right in front of the herd, cut across their path at a right angle and then galloped leisurely on the end of that bluff, halted and looked around at that mass of beef coming right towards him. He was as cool as a cucumber, though I expected to see him killed, and was so excited I could not speak.

"Well, sir, when the leader had got within about a quarter of a mile of him I saw them try to slack up, though they could not do it very quickly. But the whole herd seemed to want to stop, and when the cows and steers in the rear got about where the cowboy had cut across their path I was surprised to see them stop and commence to nibble at the grass. Then the whole herd stopped, wheeled, struggled back and went to fighting for a chance to eat where the rear guard was.

"You see, that cowboy had opened a big bag of salt he had brought out from the ranch to give the cattle, galloped across the herd's course and emptied it. Every critter sniffed that line of salt, and, of course, that broke up the stampede. But I tell you it was a queer sight to see that man out there on the edge of that bluff quietly rolling a cigarette, when it seemed as if he'd be lying under 200 tons of beef in about a minute and a half."

NEWLY INTRODUCED.

Sensation caused in Barnaby River, New Brunswick, by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Barnaby River, N. B., Aug. 14.—Quite a sensation has been caused here lately by the introduction of a new medicine—Dodd's Kidney Pills. Although there had been many deaths in this village and surrounding district from Bright's Disease and other Kidney troubles, yet strange to say Dodd's Kidney Pills had never been tested. Our people had little faith in patent medicines.

Now, however, Dodd's Kidney Pills are creating a sensation. A large number of people are using them and expressing surprise and delight at the result. "From the first week I began to improve," says Cornelius Crotte of Barnaby River, who had been given up by the doctors. The fact seems to have surprised him but it is always true where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used.

Capt. MacCroskie, of Victoria, C. B., has entered suit against Christian Scientists for the death of his own child.

WORMS CAN'T STAY

When Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup is used, this remedy is death to the worms, does not harm the child and is nice to take. Contains its own cathartic. Price 25 cents.



THE FARM.

Do not pour fresh warm milk into the same vessel with old cold milk. It will start an acid fermentation.

The care of the cow at calving time is a most important thing. The richer she is the more sensitive she will be to neglect or abuse.

Grass and exercise will develop the frame of the pig, while more liberal feeding later on will bring rapid gain up to a finish ready for market.

When fertilizers are necessary, the wastefulness of letting the home made manure go to waste and buying artificial fertilizers should not be practiced.

Too much care cannot be taken of the horses feet. It is much easier to keep them sound than to cure them after they become injured by neglect or carelessness.

It is only in exceptional cases that it is advisable to keep trees or plants mulched all the time. In the spring it is often best to remove the mulch and cultivate.

A pound of mutton can be produced for less than a pound of beef, and it can be made ready for market in a year while a calf must be kept twice or thrice as long before it reaches its maturity.

Good pastures are valuable in one direction that is not always thought of, the cow does not need to wear herself out in getting what she wants to eat. She will pretty nearly do this on a thin pasture.

England has the reputation of making the finest mutton in the world, and her flocks produce the largest yearly lamb crops of any nation on the globe. They make it a business to raise sufficient root crops, while we on this side of the water think it too much trouble.

The mare with foal should have plenty of nutritious food, but it should not be the kind that promotes the accumulation of fat. The foal is developed through the feed to the dam, and for that development is needed the class of feeding stuff that builds up its frame.

Butter to be classed as extra must have a quick, fine and fresh flavor. Its body must be perfect and uniform. The color must be good for the reason when it is made it must be properly salted and neither gritty nor fat, and should be sent to market in a uniform package.

There are fewer sheep in the world today than there were ten years ago, while population is increasing, and nations which have lived on vegetables are eating more meat. Mutton is growing in favor and there is no reason for thinking there will ever be very much lowering of the present very satisfactory price.

Cornstalk disease is the name given to an affection occurring in cattle as a result of eating cornstalks and corn fodder that seem to have been rendered poisonous by mouldiness and fermentation. The disorder is usually confined to animals under 4 years of age, and it runs a rapid course, causing death in from 4 to 36 hours.

It has been demonstrated that the micro-organism of the roots of field peas collect more nitrogen than the plant itself needs. As a consequence any other crop, such as oats planted with peas, would be benefitted by this accumulation of nitrogen unless the peas are so thick as to interfere with the proper development of the other crop.

If food is not furnished the hen in her own domain, she will go hunting and soon find enough to keep her busy, but she is not so successful in getting water to drink. The farmer or his wife will usually provide some feed, but "biddy" many times takes her chance to find water. Yet chemists state that 84 per cent of the egg is water. In view of this, fowls to lay well must be furnished with an abundance of fresh water.

As soon as it is learned in this country that fewer acres better cultivated are better than many acres carelessly cultivated, the greater will be the profits of farming. The great extent and original cheapness of farming lands have been a detriment to us agriculturally. When there are but few acres under cultivation, they must be made to produce what we need, and they can be with less expenditure of time and effort. The English farmer compels his few acres to yield as much as our many acres do, because his system is more perfect. The farms of the future will be smaller. The time will come when herds will not rove over great fields, but will be soiled; when the wheat and corn crops will be made to more than double the present average yield, and when farming will be less irksome because its operation will be more contracted in every respect. If these things will be profitable and desirable then, why would they not be profitable and desirable now?

THE POULTRY YARD.

Pea fowls are small bodied birds, and it will not pay to raise them for their flesh. Do not hatch bantams too early. Small size is desirable. Hatching in August will give the best results.

Lack of shade in hot weather and too much exposure in the sun are often prolific causes of disease.

Clean earth is a first class disinfectant and purifier. As long as it is dry it can rarely be used to excess.

Until your experience and accommodations warrant confine yourself to one or two well known varieties.

Feed systematically two or three times a day. Scatter the food so that the fowls cannot eat too fast or without proper exercise.

Get as many early chicks as you can. It means early laying pullets during the fall and eggs in winter, when good prices can be realized.

Generally when a hen desires to sit at this time it is best to allow her to do so. The hatching and raising of a brood will put her in better condition for laying.—St. Louis Republic.

THE VALUE OF CLOVER CROPS.

One means of increasing the amount of nitrogen in the soil, and of making some of the nitrogen already there available for grain crops, is by the growing of clover and similar plants that have the power of taking some nitrogen from the air and organizing it into such forms that a succeeding crop may use it. A crop of clover contains a large quantity of nitrogen in itself, nearly twice as much as an equal weight of hay without clover. When a crop of clover is removed from the land it takes off about 50 pounds of nitrogen per ton of dry clover. At the same time it leaves the soil richer in available nitrogen than does a grain crop which has taken off the land less than one-quarter as much nitrogen. It is further found that the above-ground and under-ground stubble and roots parts of a clover crop, leave in the land a greater quantity of vegetable residue than any cereal crop; and the whole quantity so is richer in nitrogen.

LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES.

Let me say one word about potatoes. Mr. Zavitz of the Experimental Farm at Guelph carried on an experiment in using large marketable potatoes and small potatoes (not very small)—1½ inches in diameter) for planting. He had done that for four years. The large potatoes for planting every year are selected from the produce of large potatoes planted the previous year. The small potatoes are from the produce of small potatoes. The average yield for the four years 1895-96 97-98 was 201 bushels per acre from the large potatoes and 181 bushels per acre from the small potatoes. That was a gain of over 60 bushels to the acre annually, on the same soil, in the same seasons, for four years, from planting large potatoes. This was due probably to some extent to the inherited vigour, and also to the larger amount of nourishment for the young plant to the larger potatoes planted.—Prof. Robertson.

HOW TO GET PLUMP AND ROSY.

Nature meant every woman to be plump, rosy and well developed, and if she has become pale, weak and nervous, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food will restore and revitalize the wasted nerve cells, make the blood rich and pure and give new vigor and elasticity to the whole body. For pills peculiar to women there is no remedy so successful as this great food cure of Dr. A. W. Chase. At all dealers.

Sufferers from dyspepsia should not drink while eating.

Brush a baby's hair, but do not comb it.

A heated knife cuts freshly baked bread well.

Mustard plasters made with white of an egg do not blister.

Stir your starch with a piece of wax candle.

Tomato juice removes ink stains from the hands.

Black cotton stockings should never be ironed.

Mix Fuller's earth and cold water to remove grease from wall papers.

Gilded articles coated with oil of laurel scares flies away.

Wash cane-seated chairs on the under side only.

DR. HARVEY'S
Sulphur
RED PINE
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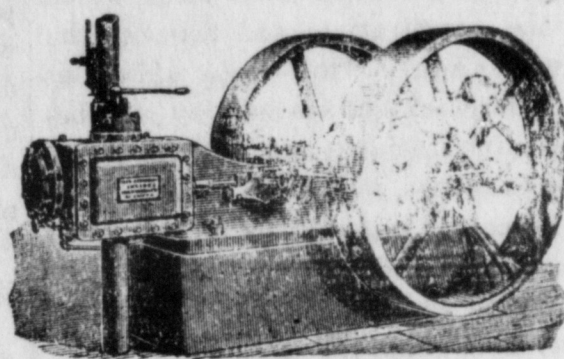
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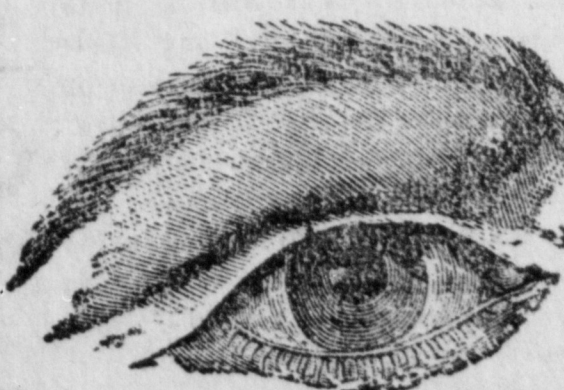
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