

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

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

LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.

Accommodation for 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.

No. 1	STATIONS	No. 2
10.00	Arr. Moncton.....Dep.	15.30
10.05	.....Lewistown.....	15.35
10.10	.....Trichtown.....	15.40
10.15	.....Cape Breton.....	15.45
10.20	.....Scott Settlement.....	15.50
10.25	.....St. Anthony.....	15.55
10.30	.....St. John.....	16.00
10.35	.....N. B. River.....	16.05
10.40	.....Little River.....	16.10
10.45	.....Dep. Buctouche.....Arr.	16.15

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAIN FROM BUCTOUCHE connects at Moncton with I. C. R. for Halifax, and at Moncton with C. P. R. train for St. John, Montreal and United States points leaving at 12.35, and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 12.35.

TRAIN FOR BUCTOUCHE connects at Moncton with I. C. R. day express from Halifax, and at Moncton with C. P. R. train leaving St. John at 12.35, and I. C. R. accommodation train leaving Campbellton at 5.00.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

E. G. EVANS, Superintendent.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 17th, 1899.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

10.00	Dept. Richibucto, Arr.	15.00
10.15	Kingston,	14.45
10.28	Mill Creek,	14.25
10.45	Grumble Road,	13.55
10.51	Molus River,	13.50
11.15	McMinn's Mills,	13.35
11.30	Arr. Kent Junction, Dept.	13.20

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,

ILLS OF LADING,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS.

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.

Fighting the Fires.



Hard life the plucky firemen lead; out in all sorts of weather, losing sleep, catching cold and straining their backs.

Hard to have strong, well kidneys under such conditions. That's why firemen, policemen and others, who are exposed to the weather, are so often troubled with Weak, Lame Backs and with Urinary Troubles.

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

are helping hundreds of such to health.

Mr. John Robinson, chief of the fire department, Dresden, Ont., says:

"Prior to taking these pills I had kidney trouble which caused severe pain in the small of my back and in both sides. I had a tired feeling and never seemed to be able to get rested. However, I commenced the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking three boxes am completely cured. I have now no backache or urinary trouble, and the tired feeling is completely gone. In fact, I am well and strong."



CORRECT FEEDING.

Every class of domestic animals have been subjected to scientific study in order to find or establish a balanced ration that will furnish the necessary food elements in the proper combinations, and at a reasonable price. In this particular work the Agriculture Experiment Stations have conducted many important experiments but very few of them have been in the poultry line, and a person seeking information on this question must therefore accept the results of individual experiments or abide by the theories promulgated by individuals.

These may be and doubtless are in most cases as reliable as the Station work, but the fact that very few people outside of the educational and experimental institutions are qualified to make the correct tests, analyses, etc., renders it hard to obtain the results of any carefully conducted experiments.

Of course the same general rules should be used in the preparation of foods for poultry as for other animals, giving due consideration to the differences in the powers of digestion and assimilation, as well as in the chemical composition of the product, and likewise of the woods. Having narrowed the experiment to apply only to poultry we shall see other important points claiming attention, such as the structure of different breeds, their habits, etc., and the theory will be proven by what has already become an established fact, that the sprightly, active Leghorn requires different feed than does the massive, docile Brahma.

The general principles of feeding have been outlined by professor Cushman as follows.

Certain food elements are required to sustain life and renew the various parts. If more food is given than is required for this it is stored up in the body for future use or used in reproduction. The product of poultry is simply the surplus food that has been well digested and assimilated. The more food the fowl can assimilate the greater the profit, if the right materials are given. Food is made up of carbonaceous, nitrogenous and mineral matter, besides the water it contains. Starch, fat and sugar are carbonaceous foods. Lean meat, white of an egg, the curd of milk and the gluten of grains are foods.

The mineral matter is found in the whey of milk, in bones, in all whole grains and usually in combinations with nitrogenous foods. The digested carbonaceous material, after passing into the blood of an animal, is used to produce heat and force; it is oxygenized or gradually burned and sustains activity and energy. If there is a surplus it is stored up as fat and is drawn upon when needed, when the surplus

ply in the blood is deficient. The nitrogenous material goes to replace worn out tissue, muscle, etc., while the mineral matter furnishes the materials for the bones and to replace nerve waste, etc. Fat and mineral are also present in muscle to a certain extent. Bone and the tissues of the body contain all of these elements to a certain extent, but each predominates in the parts mentioned.

The carbonaceous material is to the animal much like what coal is to the locomotive. The nitrogenous matter might be compared to the steel and iron of which the locomotive is made, and the nervous system of the animal to the engineer who starts or stops the engine and controls it. It takes some coal to get up steam and keep it up if the locomotive does not move. It takes much more to move a heavy train. The wear and breakage due to high speed requires more extensive and frequent repairs of the locomotive machinery. If the engineer gets drunk or falls asleep, or the animal's nervous system is not sustained, something serious happens. If you pile coal into the engine's boilers and it stands on the track, there will be a blow off of steam without any work being done.

This will continue as long as the coal and water supply holds out. The engine's reserved supply of carbon is in its tender. That of the animal in its fat. If we feed an animal too much carbonaceous material it can store it up for a time and get it out of the way, but its muscles and nervous system are not properly fed and become weak. As the muscles are not properly repaired their place is taken by the surplus fat. The animal then gains in weight, but loses in nerve force, muscular strength and vigor.

If we feed an excess of nitrogenous and mineral matter and not enough carbonaceous food, the animal becomes lean, active and restless, its muscles become harder and larger. The stores of fat in the body like the coal in the locomotive tender, are used up to furnish heat while the nitrogenous food is stored as lean flesh. If we go too far in this direction, so authorities tell us, the blood becomes overloaded with nitrogenous matter and the liver and kidneys are overtaxed in removing it; the system becomes clogged and this is worse for it than too much fat. The animal may lose its power of digestion and waste away with fever or die of bowel trouble or nervous derangement. We are also taught by the authorities that there must be enough mineral matter or phosphates in the food. If enough of the other elements are fed but mineral phosphates are lacking, the nervous forces are starved, the blood becomes impoverished, and the food is not digested or properly distributed.

An animal can take care of an excess of any one of these elements: occasionally, without injury, but if given continuously they may receive more than can be stored up or excreted. If we feed heavily and the proportions are not right, the animal will have to eat too much of the elements in excess to get what it must have of what is lacking. The heavier we feed the more important it is that we give the proper proportions. If we do this we have what is called a balanced ration. The more perfect the balance the animal can eat and digest with benefit, the greater the product.

Experimenters find that a comparatively small amount of mineral matter is necessary in the food, and that there should be several times more carbonaceous than nitrogenous matter, and that the proportions required will vary. If inactive less nitrogenous matter is required. The greater the muscular action the greater amount that is needed. The colder the temperature the more carbonaceous material the inactive animal needs. When passive, simply eating and keeping warm in a cold barn an ox will use up twelve times as much heat producer as tissue and muscle repairer. If he works he needs more muscle repairer and less heat producer, because the muscle that is destroyed by work is oxygenized and also produces some heat and force. It is not so good a fuel, but it contributes something. A growing animal wants more muscle and tissue building material in proportion than a mature animal will that is equally as active.

The Only Cure for Catarrh

Miss Lizzie Lanford, of 353 Market St. Chicago, Ill., says: "I have been a constant sufferer from Catarrh for twelve years. During that time I have used most of the known remedies for Catarrh but can safely say that Catarrh-ozone is the best. It has cured me. It is very pleasant and effective in its use. I shall recommend it at every opportunity to my friends." Catarrh-ozone is a guaranteed cure. Sold by all druggists. Trial outfit sent to any address for 10c. in stamps. N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

A second load of beef for the use of the Boers is being purchased at Chicago by an agent of the Transvaal Government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships, bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending.

COOK'S SURE COUGH CURE

WOMAN AND HOME.

MRS. FOSTER, THE FAIR APOSTLE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Etiquette of Introductions—Wisdom in Marketing—A Woman's Impulsiveness—Admonishing Children. Bags of Perfume.

Some years ago Mrs. William C. Foster projected among the society women of Minneapolis a physical culture club, of which she was made president. This club claims to be the only one of the kind in the country in that it is strictly non-professional. It is the out of the ordinary duty of the president to instruct the members, without one penny of pay, in the art of both physical and vocal culture. In the absence of the president this work devolves on the vice president.

The club—it is called the Students' club—meets fortnightly for the training of the body. There are no papers, but a most excellent course in physical culture



MRS. WILLIAM C. FOSTER.

which is carried out systematically. There are no dues, the amount needed for expenses being met by a two-thirds vote of the club. The members are required to practice in their homes three minutes every night and morning.

Mrs. Foster is an Alabama woman by birth and received the finishing touches of her education in Chicago. She attended the Chicago Conservatory of Oratory and because of her gifts as a reader won the personal esteem of Edwin Booth and John McCullough. Having won one of the international prizes in oratory, she has entered into the Paris Conservatory and Trinity college, Dublin, both of which she took advantage of during her recent sojourn in France and Great Britain. In appearance Mrs. Foster is attractive. She is a commanding looking brunette, with a face full of animation. As a woman of intellectual attainments she has delved deeply not only into the physical but the psychological side of her work.

"The physical depends so greatly upon the psychological," is her declaration, "that all of the wonders wrought by careful and persistent exercising are largely due to the mental strength of the student."

Etiquette of Introductions.

It is very important that discrimination should be used in introducing people to one another, for an undesired introduction compels the person to whom it is welcome to treat the other with the greatest coldness or to continue an undesired acquaintance. As a general rule, it is better to introduce too little than too much, for one's friends can ask one to introduce them to one another, so that one's shortcomings in the respect may always be made good. Should the smallest doubt exist as to whether a mediated introduction will be agreeable one should consult the wishes of both persons concerned before introducing them.

The unvarying rule in making an introduction is that the gentleman should be presented to the lady without reference to rank. This is a privilege of sex, and disregarding it shows at once a want of social knowledge.

When the introduction has been made, it is usual for the lady and gentleman or the two ladies to bow and to make some little remark. It is not usual to shake hands, but there are many occasions when this would be quite correct. For instance, it is always right to shake hands with every new acquaintance in one's own house, and if one were to introduce two of one's intimate friends one would naturally expect them to shake hands.

It is the privilege of a lady to be the first to offer to shake hands when a gentleman is introduced to her. When two ladies are introduced and one is of higher rank than the other, it would be an act of friendliness on the part of the lady of higher rank to offer to shake hands.

At dinner parties the hostess uses her discretion as to the introductions she thinks proper to make. In this case it is not necessary to ask a lady whether she may introduce to her the gentleman who is to take her down to dinner, supposing they are not acquainted. It is enough for her to say, "Mrs. Dash, Mr. Blank will take you in to dinner." It is not necessary to introduce wholesale at a dinner party, but when the majority are acquainted the host and hostess should introduce some of the most important guests to one another before they enter the dining room. After the dinner is over the hostess may introduce ladies to each other in the drawing room if she thinks it advisable to do so.—Omaha World-Herald.

Wisdom in Marketing.

As the cost of living becomes higher the thrifty housewife will find the study of the markets profitable and the personal purchase of household supplies a matter of economy. The careless habit of ordering "a 25 cent steak" or a "40 cent roast" leaves everything in the hands of the butcher, who, being in the business for the purpose of making all he can out of it, naturally favors himself. The same rule applies to all other table supplies, very few of which are ordered by the pound. Observe the woman who gives an order to the grocer's boy at her kitchen door: "Ten cents' worth of tomatoes, 5 cents' worth of onions, 25 cents' worth of apples, a dollar's worth of sugar"—is not this the almost universal custom of giving such orders? And does it not leave everything in the hands of the purveyor, who naturally works to his own advantage? How many housekeepers know, or have thought it necessary to inquire, the price per pound of the common articles of food served upon their tables from day to day? Could anything be more wasteful than this manner of

Seated alongside the driver was Charlie Hing. During the ride to the depot he tossed into the street small pieces of paper, on which were written Chinese letters, propounding to be cheques. It is the Chinaman's belief that money is the root of all evil, and the devil must be bought. After the hearse there were about 25 cabs, containing the Chinamen. The rear was brought up by a number of Chinamen on foot.

At the Union Station the body was removed to the baggage room and latter placed on board the 5.25 train for New York. The Chinamen then dispersed and returned to their homes, praying that their paths to the next world would be as smooth as Un Hong's.

The body was accompanied by Charlie Hing and Lee Sing. Before departing on their journey they were provided with a letter from Col. Sewell, the United States Consul, to De Barry, Commissioner of Immigration at Buffalo, testifying to the two Chinamen's good citizenship, and asking that they be allowed to enter the United States.

It is thought the remains will be taken home to China some time this coming summer. Un Hong's brother, who lives at 16 Pell street, New York, is secretary of the New York branch of Chinese Masonry.

"Better do it than wish it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than complain because you suffer from it.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

Slumming as a fad is dangerous and unprofitable, decides Mrs. Ballington Booth after a long experience in battling with poverty and vice in the slums of the great cities, which is summarized in an interesting article in the February Ladies' Home Journal. In the same magazine An American Mother writes on "Have Women Robbed Men of Their Religion?" and Ian MacLaren on "The Pew and the Man in It." Franklin Fyles' article is on "The First Night of a Play," Mrs. Burton Kingsland's on "The Correct Wedding of To-day," and Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, describes "What it Means to be a Librarian."

"The Parson's Butterfly," a serial by a new novelist, is begun in the February Journal, and "Edith and I in Paris," "The Autobiography of a Girl" and "Her Boston Experiences" are continued. "Frank Stockton's New Home in West Virginia" is described and pictured, and a close personal view is given of "The Idol of the Girls"—Miss Chambliss, composer and pianist. "Mr. Doolley's" author transforms Molly Donahue into a voter, but she does not get her vote counted. There are lively scenes on Archey Road at election time. The domestic features of the February Journal are numerous, varied and helpful, and the pictorial features are exceptionally interesting. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. One dollar a year; ten cents a copy.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A young minister in the course of an eloquent sermon on the pomps and vanities of the world, staggered the congregation by exclaiming:

Here I am standing, preaching to you with only half a shirt on my back, while you sit there covered with gawags and other baubles.

The next day a parcel containing several brand new shirts was left at his house by one of his hearers, a kind hearted old lady. Meeting the donor a few days afterwards, he thanked her exceedingly, but expressed much surprise at receiving such an unexpected gift.

Oh, said the lady, you mentioned in your sermon on Sunday that you had only half a shirt on your back.

Quite true, added his reverence, but you seem to forget that the other half was in front.

Brigadier J. S. Pugmire formerly located St. John has taken charge of the East Ontario and Quebec division of the Salvation Army.



WORTH \$50 A BOTTLE

It may be worth a like sum or even more to you.

Dear Sirs—Enclosed please find a two-cent stamp for your valuable Horse Book. I have cured a Spavin on my best mare, and I would not take \$125 for her, which I offered for \$75 before. I will be pleased to have your book and recipe for this included stamp, as I read on the carton.

Yours truly, FRANK SMITH.

Hartington, P. O., Ontario, Mar. 4, '98.

OUR MOTHERS, WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

Thousands of Them Suffer From Nervousness and General Debility.

Paine's Celery Compound Strengthens and Tones the System.

It Purifies the Blood and Gives Perfect Digestion.

It Brightens the Eyes and Gives a Clean and Soft Complexion.

No medicine in the world has ever done such a work for weak, nervous, debilitated and suffering women as Paine's Celery Compound.

Women of all ages, owing to their delicate and sensitive organisms, expend more nerve energy than men. Their organs require vigorous nerves to insure healthy action. It is a fact worthy of special notice that suffering from acute nervousness is caused by weak and inflamed nerves.

For such troubles, Paine's Celery Compound is the true medicine for nourishing and strengthening the nerve fibres.

Weak and rundown women find in Paine's Celery Compound a wondrous strength-giver and flesh-builder. Sleepless and irritable women who use Paine's Celery Compound obtain true rest and sweet, refreshing sleep, the eyes become lustrous and sparkling, the complexion clear and bright. Every rundown and ailing woman should give Paine's Celery Compound an immediate trial; it never disappoints.

ON HIS LONG JOURNEY.

UN HONG, A MANDARIN, STARTED THURSDAY.

TORONTO, Jan. 26.—Un Hong, a Chinese Mandarin, died on Wednesday in a cab en route to the Western Hospital. Yesterday afternoon, with curious ostentation, his body was taken to the Union Station to be sent to New York. The deceased had lived in America for several years but clung tenaciously to his Confucian belief, and it was with the barbaric rites of this creed that he was started on his long, lone journey yesterday. His fellow countrymen who attended the procession in large numbers, believe that the journey will be easy and unobstructed.

Charlie Hing, an intimate of the deceased, had charge of the funeral arrangements, and officiated as High Priest. The ceremony for the dead was performed in W. H. Stone's undertaking establishment.

Promptly at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, nearly 150 Chinamen appeared there. Some carried large bundles and bags in their arms. The parcels were opened, and all was in readiness for the ceremony. The lid covering the casket was removed, and immediately all the Chinese began talking. Incense in small sticks was burned, and gave forth a sweet odor. A beautiful colored silk garment was then placed over the body and a gaily colored cap put on, both emblematic of his rank as a mandarin.

Then two cards were placed in his hands. They were intended to serve as passports, which would insure a safe journey to the next world, and help to pay his passage over the river of death.

Next a number of gold and silver coins were laid in different parts of the coffin. These were supposed to defray all expenses on the journey, and are negotiable in any place.

When this part of the ceremony was reached, the casket containing the remains was carried out into the open air to the rear of the establishment. The coffin was placed on two pedestals. Then a half-cooked pig, 3 dozen of buns, beans, rice, all kinds of fruits and sweetmeats and 2 bottles of wine, were arranged all around the casket. On the ground at the foot of the coffin was a mat on which each Chinese knelt in turn. They uttered prayers in their native tongue, and clapped their hands in an enthusiastic manner.

A Canadian 25c piece was then placed between the lips of the dead man, and his name written on a slip of paper, was laid in the coffin. The latter was done so that if ever the remains were disinterred, his identity will be made known.

Then all the Chinamen smiled happily and the lid was fastened down. The casket was carried through the store and placed in a hearse which was waiting on Yonge Street.

At the head of the procession was a brass band, made up of 10 men. Next came the pallbearers, or High Priests, Lee Koon, Lee Sing, Leun Hong and Lee Chong. They were attired in long coats of white linen, and wore drapes of orange and pink muslin. Then followed the hearse containing the casket.

Lumbago

is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys did their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills