

## 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
9 57	1.....Lewistown.....	15 27
9 53	2.....Humphrey's.....	15 23
9 50	3.....Irishtown.....	15 20
9 47	4.....Cape Breton.....	15 17
9 44	5.....Scott Settlement.....	15 14
9 41	6.....McDougal's.....	15 11
9 38	7.....St. Anthony's.....	15 08
9 35	8.....N. R. Dams.....	15 05
9 32	9.....Conque.....	15 02
9 29	10.....St. John's.....	14 59
9 26	11.....Little River.....	14 56
9 23	12.....Dep. Buctouche.....Arr.	14 53

## EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

TRAIN FROM BUCTOUCHE connects at  
Humphrey's with I. C. R. for Halifax, and at  
Moncton with C. P. R. train for St. John, Mont-  
real and United States points leaving at 13.05,  
and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 10.35.

TRAIN FOR BUCTOUCHE connects at Hum-  
phrey's with I. C. R. day express from Halifax,  
and at Moncton with C. P. R. train leaving St.  
John at 12.05, and I. C. R. accommodation train  
leaving Campbellton at 6.00.

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

no other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office.



## FEEDING PIGS.

We can perhaps gain some experience  
from the Irish farmers and bacon curers  
who produce the high priced bacon, pork  
and hams in the English markets. A  
celebrated bacon factory at Limerick gives  
in the Farmers Gazette, Dublin, the fol-  
lowing notes on the feeding of pigs:—

Pigs should be well fed, but not over-  
fed. A good bacon pig of 200 lbs. ought  
to be produced in seven months from its  
birth. It should not be cramped, neither  
should it be half starved, but fed steadily  
and regularly. Pigs fed steadily and regu-  
larly will give the most satisfactory re-  
sults to the feeder when weighed in the  
factories. A hog which has been half  
starved at any period of his life, even  
though well fed afterwards, will not do so  
well. Feed three times a day at fixed  
hours; never leave food in the troughs  
after the pigs have finished. The flesh  
of hogs is soft and flabby if fed on brewery  
or distillery stuff, or on turnips or mangels  
and in comparison to their size their  
weight in the scale is miserable. They  
may deceive, we doubt it, the buyer who  
buys by "guess," but they will not deceive  
the scale-weight.

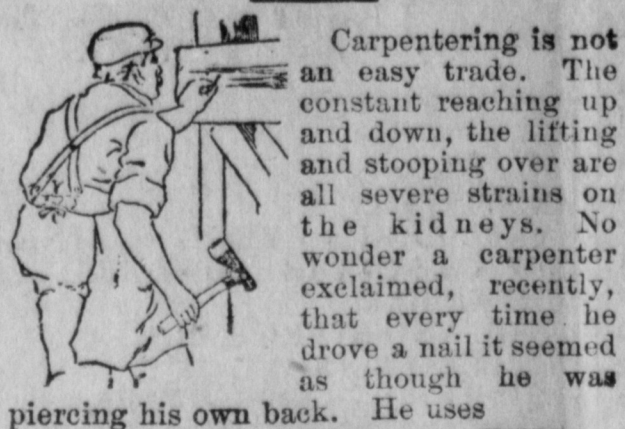
The best classes of foods for pig feeding  
are: Potatoes, cooked, milk, barley meal,  
oatmeal, crushed oats, pollard, bran,  
ground wheat, rye meal, Indian corn.  
The latter should only be used sparingly,  
and in conjunction with other food, such  
as pollard, bran or milk, and should al-  
ways be ground as fine as the mill can  
make it, and thoroughly cooked, other-  
wise the Indian corn passes through the  
animal undigested, and to the loss of the  
feeder. Barley meal need not necessarily  
be cooked—scalding it will do. It is  
certainly the best food, except perhaps  
potatoes for producing pork. Never sell  
barley of moderate quality to buy Indian  
meal. Bring your barley, feed it to your  
hogs, and their weight when dead will  
astonish you.

The secret of making money by pigs is  
not to rush into them, nor out of them.  
Never keep too many; never keep too  
few. The fault in the past has been that  
feeders ran in to buy when hogs were  
dear, and stayed at home when they were  
cheap. You will not get well-shaped pigs  
from a badly-shaped boar; neither will  
you get thrifty pigs from an unthrifty  
sow. If you do not keep your pigs clean  
and dry they will not pay you. A pig,  
any more than a human being, will not  
thrive on a foul, damp bed. The best  
thriving pigs we have ever seen were those  
produced from an ordinary well-shaped  
country sow and a thoroughbred York  
boar. The services of this latter class of  
animal can easily be had nowadays. A  
long-legged, ungainly boar will get a  
leggy, flat-ribbed, cat-hampered, herring-  
guttled, miserable class of pig, which will  
pay nobody, and deceive nobody as to  
their quality, except, perhaps, the man  
who feeds them. The tall, leggy hog was  
ignorantly thought to deceive the buyer  
who purchased by "guess," but does not  
deceive the factory weighmaster.

No matter how low prices may be, if it  
does not pay to feed pigs, it certainly  
does not pay to starve them. One great  
secret of pig-raising is—When the pigs are  
high in price don't lose your head and  
throw your money away; when pigs are  
low don't lose your head and throw your  
pigs away.

## THE STABLE FLOOR.

The manure from an idle horse during  
winter contains nearly all the fertility  
that was used in growing the feed con-  
sumed by it, and that supply we have in  
the stalls if we do not let it escape. Prob-  
ably not ten per cent of our readers have  
cement floors in their stables, and the  
question is, How can all the fertility be  
saved and returned to the soil without  
expensive changes in the stable? A clay  
floor is good for the horses, but hard to  
keep right. If a board floor is used, in-  
stead of having auger-holes bored in it to

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  
pains 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 mornings,  
and am much stronger in every way since taking  
these pills." CHARLES E. ECKES, Carpenter and  
Builder, Trenton, Ont.

permit escape of the liquids, the floor  
should be a double one with joints care-  
fully broken so that no liquid can escape.  
The stall should be roomy. Now, to save  
the valuable part of the manure and keep  
the horse clean the bedding must be  
abundant. If the fodder has been cut or  
shredded, the refuse from the manger  
makes good absorption material. Straw is  
fairly good. But the usual mistake  
is to suppose that cleanliness and good  
treatment of the horse demand that the  
stall should be made absolutely clean  
every evening or morning, as the custom  
may be. The horse will be more comfort-  
able, and the manure will be saved more  
perfectly, if each evening the litter in the  
stall is carefully leveled and covered lib-  
erally with fresh bedding until a week's  
accumulations are gotten, when all should  
be drawn direct to the field. Don't hold  
up the hand in holy horror until the plan  
has been tried. It is clearly—more so  
than that of daily cleaning. The tramp-  
ing packs the bedding tightly, and the  
lower part becomes a sponge to take up  
the liquids. The surface is always dry.  
The liberal bedding secures that. There  
is no heating in a week's time—the tramp-  
ing excludes the air too much for that.  
The plan means a clean, comfortable bed  
for the horse, and the saving of many dol-  
lars' worth of fertility during the winter.

## WEEDS ON WASTE LAND

There is an old saw which says that  
"Satan always finds a task for idle hands."  
This principle has its counterpart in the  
vegetable kingdom, and there is no doubt  
weeds are largely spread through the  
agency of waste lands. Nature abhors a  
vacuum, and such patches soon become  
active breeding places for weeds. Any ob-  
server will notice that a large number of  
these are to be found around most of our  
towns, along the roadways, and on a good  
many farms, and the spreading of seed  
from these patches must be great. The  
writer has now in his mind a patch of  
thistles which despite the request of one  
or more farmers, has been left almost  
alone—and this, too, in a district where  
this plot of thistles is almost, if not the  
only one.

## THE SMALL POX SCALE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Jan. 13.—The  
local government, at its session last even-  
ing, instructed Dr. Coulthard, secretary of  
the provincial board of health, to proceed  
to Campbellton and assist the local board  
of health there to organize against the  
spread of smallpox which is reported epi-  
demic in that section of the province. It  
is only a day or two since the first reports  
of the presence of the disease were made  
public and the government has taken  
prompt measures to isolate Campbellton  
and to prevent further introduction of the  
disease from Quebec.

The local board of health has already  
secured the only available hospital for  
the isolation of persons suffering from the  
disease. Arrangements have been made  
to stop all trains entering the province  
from Quebec and to prevent unvaccinated  
persons from coming in. Baggage will be  
fumigated as well as freight from infected  
districts. By this means it is hoped to  
stamp out the disease very rapidly and to  
prevent its spread to other sections of the  
province. Dr. Coulthard will reach  
Campbellton to-day and the board will be  
guided by his report as to whether com-  
pulsory vaccination is necessary in districts  
near those affected. Moncton has applied  
for compulsory vaccination.

It is gratifying that the small pox which  
is now raging in Restigouche and along  
the French shore of the bay of Chaleur  
is a very mild type. Out of 200 cases in one  
affected district there were no deaths and  
in another where there was a similar num-  
ber of cases there was but one death.  
There have been no deaths among the af-  
fected so far. The principal danger in  
dealing with the disease is its liability to  
be mistaken for chicken pox in its early  
stages. The government will meet again  
this afternoon and evening and will fix  
the date of the session of the house this  
year.

COOK'S SORE COUGH CURE.

## Thrown Out of Court.

"In the good old days of Kentucky,"  
says The Bar, "there was a court com-  
posed of three magistrates to try cer-  
tain cases appealed from a single jus-  
tice of the peace. The three magis-  
trates were backwoodsman. A case  
was being tried one day that was very  
important, and several hours of listen-  
ing to the reading of depositions and the  
arguments of counsel, pro and con  
and pro and con again, had so nearly  
entangled the court in a labyrinth of  
perplexing questions of law and fact  
that they doubted their ability to blaze  
their way out. So they whispered to  
the leading lawyer at the bar, who was  
sitting by as a spectator, and asked  
him what he thought ought to be done  
with the case.

"I think it ought to be thrown out  
of court," was the prompt and emphatic  
reply.

"That settled it."  
"Mr. Clerk," said the chief magis-  
trate, "pass up them papers."

"The papers, which made quite a  
large bundle, were handed the chief  
magistrate.

"Now, Mr. Sheriff," said he deliber-  
ately, "open that window."

"The sheriff opened the window and  
the case was thrown out of court.

"The feud that followed lasted for 15  
years."

## What It Might Have Cost.

In a certain town in Vermont, said  
the Boston drummer as he chewed  
away at a peppermint tablet, I picked up  
a wallet containing \$500 in cash. In it  
were papers bearing the owner's name,  
and he proved to be the mayor of the  
town. I at once hunted him up and  
handed over his lost cash, and as he  
received it he looked me over and  
scratched the back of his head and  
said:

"I shall reward you, of course. How  
much do you think you ought to  
have?"

"Nothing whatever, sir. I am glad  
to restore your property."

"No, sir."

"Didn't look for me to give you a  
cent?"

"Not a red."

"It don't seem possible," he went on  
as he looked me over again, "but I'll  
have to take you at your word. Do  
you know what it might have cost me,  
sir, had any one else found this wallet?"

"I can't say, of course."

"I'd have had to hand over at least  
10 cents, sir, and he might have struck  
for 15 or 25."

## A Close Estimate.

Speaking about close estimates, Gen-  
eral John M. Wilson, chief of en-  
gineers, made one some time ago. Con-  
gress called upon him to make an es-  
timate of the cost of an addition to the  
government printing office. As it was  
near the close of the session and con-  
gress was hurriedly getting through  
its work, little time was given General  
Wilson to consider the matter, but he  
submitted his estimate, and the appro-  
priation was made accordingly. He  
estimated that the proposed building,  
according to the plans and specifica-  
tions which had been drawn, would  
cost \$121,121.90. The building was  
completed, and there was \$9.16 surplus  
covered back into the treasury. Gen-  
eral Wilson was put in charge of this  
work, and he took a great deal of in-  
terest in it. He always gave credit,  
however, to Lieutenant Sewell of the  
engineer corps, who had the imme-  
diate supervision of the work, for the  
care with which the building was  
erected and the fact that the cost did  
not overrun the estimate and appro-  
priation.—Washington Cor. Portland  
Oregonian.

## How Will 45 and 15 Do?

Here is an odd little piece of dog-  
gerel which appeared in The Gentle-  
man's Magazine 15 years ago, which  
gave rise to considerable discussion.  
Correspondents seem to have been  
pretty evenly divided between those  
who claimed that there were several  
answers and such as maintained that  
the problem was unsolvable:

When first the marriage knot was tied  
Betwixt my wife and me,  
My age did hers as far exceed  
As three times three does three.  
But when ten years and half ten years  
We man and wife had been  
Her age came up as near to mine  
As twice four is to sixteen.  
Now, tell me, Captain David Gray, I pray,  
What were our ages on the wedding day?

(David Gray was a noted writer on  
mathematical subjects who lived at  
that time.)

## A Compliment.

Apologies of the late Lord Watson's  
predilection for interrupting counsel  
and the story of Lord Bramwell's ex-  
hortation to his learned brother to  
cease worrying a certain arguing bar-  
rister, a correspondent tells how on one  
occasion Lord Watson justified his in-  
veterate habit of interposition.

"I ventured," he says, "once out of  
court to complain to him of his too fre-  
quent interruptions from which I had  
suffered in court."

"He answered: 'Eh? Man, you should  
not complain of that, for I never in-  
terrupt a fool.'"—London Globe.

## Misfortune of a Poet.

"James has been quite unfortunate  
of late," said the poet's wife gloomily.  
"Had another poem declined?"

"No; worse than that. You know  
he has a habit of looking at the ceiling  
for inspiration, and last night, just as  
the inspiration came, a yard of plaster  
fell square on his head, knocking  
all the inspiration out of it!"—Atlanta  
Constitution.

In the Japanese temples there is a  
large drum used in worship. It is called  
kagura-taiko, and it gives a tone  
much like a gong.

Church processions are prohibited in  
Mexico. Even a priest cannot legally  
walk the streets in his churchly garb.

Perfect  
Health  
can be yours.

Do not try experiments with your  
health. If you are not well use only a medi-  
cine known to cure. Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills are not an experiment. They have  
cured thousands of people, who had tried common medicines and fail-  
ed to find health. Some of the cured are in your own neighborhood.

Dr. F. Mission, Deleau, Man., writes:—"I can speak in the highest terms of  
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a medicine for rebuilding the system. Previous  
to using the pills I was suffering from headaches, loss of appetite and extreme  
nervousness, which left me in a very weak condition. The least work would  
fatigue me. I can now say, however, that I never felt better in my life than  
I do at present, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Similar sufferers—and  
there are many—will find it to their great advantage to use these pills."

Do not take anything that does not bear the full name "Dr.  
Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It is an experiment and a  
hazardous one to use a substitute. Sold by all dealers or post paid at  
50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams  
Medicine Co., Brockville.

## CHRISTIANITY AND THE WAR.

(From the British Weekly.)

A considerable number of Christians,  
both ministers and laymen, are declaring  
that the Sermon on the Mount forbids  
war. Many outsiders are rejoicing  
that Christianity is thus declared impracticable  
by its own disciples. Some frank words  
need to be spoken on this subject. Is the  
Sermon on the Mount to be applied liter-  
ally? Did our Lord Jesus Christ mean  
it to be so applied? Did He not rather  
throw some of His precept into paradoxi-  
cal forms, leaving us to interpret the part  
by the whole? Let us put some plain  
questions to those Christian ministers who  
are talking about the Sermon on the  
Mount. It is written there: "That ye  
resist not evil, but whosoever smite thee  
on thy right cheek turn to him the other  
also." It is also written: "Give to him  
that asketh of thee, and from him that  
would borrow of thee turn thou not  
away," and further the commandment  
runs: "Lay not up for yourselves treas-  
ures upon earth." Do those who are  
teaching the Sermon on the Mount obey  
these precepts in their literal sense? Taken  
literally, they forbid all resistance of evil.  
A man is not entitled to fight for the  
child that is being dragged away into in-  
iquity. So long as a man has money he is  
to give it to whoever asks it, whether he  
wants it once for all, or would borrow it.  
The practice of investing money and mak-  
ing a provision for the future is emphati-  
cally forbidden. Did Christ mean his  
words to be taken in any such way? We  
say He did not, that it they are taken in  
such a way the whole fabric of society and  
Christianity would be destroyed. If any-  
one challenges this, let him say whether  
he himself will undergo the test of literal  
obedience, and we shall see his sincerity.  
No doubt these precepts have been erect-  
ed into a religion, a religion which in the  
end turns out heavenless, hopeless, prayer-  
less, Godless and loveless. But what pro-  
fessor of this religion has gone through  
with it to the end? That there are calls  
and precepts in the words of Christ to  
which Christian men have been hitherto  
deaf and blind, we do not deny. The  
test, however, is simple and practical.  
Let those who oppose war in all circum-  
stances from the Sermon on the Mount  
say whether there are no circumstances  
under which they would resist evil. It is  
amazing and even appalling to hear men  
who actually profess to live the ideal life  
of a Christian when in no way, or at least  
in no superior way, can they be distin-  
guished from the believers who know that  
salvation comes not even by the most re-  
fined legalism, and who put their trust in  
that other Sermon on the Mount which  
was preached by our Lord from Calvary.

But it may be said though Christianity  
does not absolutely forbid wars, as a mat-  
ter of fact all wars have been unjustifi-  
able. Here again we bring the matter to  
a direct test. Was the American war for  
the abolition of slavery justifiable or not?  
What slavery was we know in a measure,  
but it cannot be fully written down. It  
was an institution defended by Christians,  
who sold their fellow members in Christ  
on the auction block, who sent Christian  
girls to "Christian" harems, who put  
asunder those whom God had joined, who  
broke up and scattered families, who made  
it a crime throughout the South to teach  
a slave to read, who committed unname-  
able outrages on the bodies and souls of  
their victims, and who when driven to the  
wall took covert in the last refuge of des-  
perate sophism, and defended themselves  
from the Old Testament. We know how  
their arguments ran—"Ham, heels, hair,  
and facial angle." Happily, Northerners  
could read the Bible, and they discovered  
in it Christianity. They learned from the  
Blessed Book that there is no peace for a  
man unless it is peace with his highest  
nature, and with his own self respect.  
They saw that on such a point there could  
be no compromise. They rejected the  
quack cements advertised to make the  
mended parts of the vessel stronger than  
those that had never been broken. They  
carried through what was after all the  
most tremendous task ever set for a nation  
in the history of the world, and they came  
out of it chastened but triumphant, an-  
nealed, with bone and substance in them.  
If this war was justified, and we believe  
that all Christians agree in thinking so,  
then another war may be justifiable.

We come then to the main point. "Ad-  
mitting that Christianity does not forbid  
war in all circumstances; admitting that  
one war at least of the past was justified  
by Christianity, it remains to ask whether  
Christianity allows this war. Can Chris-  
tians sympathize with the British people?  
We have the greatest respect for those  
who think otherwise, but our own position  
is perfectly clear. The demands made by  
Britain in the memorial despatch of Sep-  
tember 8th were acknowledged by all to  
be reasonable. In our view they were re-  
jected in a manner which showed that the  
Transvaal meant to make a real conces-  
sion, and the ultimatum made war inevi-  
table. We sympathize to the full with  
those who condemn utterly the diplomacy  
that led to the war, who consider that the  
whole business of the Raid and what fol-  
lowed it was a lasting disgrace to this  
country, who distrust and abhor the vile  
South African gang who have worked  
hardest for war, and who detest the spirit  
of the journals in which they found their  
tools. And it must be owned that there  
were many signs that the moral strength  
of the country was failing, that a blight  
had fallen over it, that conscience had be-  
come deadened, and that, as Mark Pat-  
tison said of another epoch, the national  
life was profoundly tainted by the dis-  
couragement of all good men which pene-  
trated every shire and every parish. Car-  
lyle's bitter words were never truer than  
now: "The Hell of these Days is the in-  
finite terror of not getting on, especially  
of not making money." Admitting all  
this we still hold that we asked for noth-  
ing more than it was our duty to ask for,  
and that we could not have decided with-  
out shaming our past and endangering our  
future. In all this we may be utterly  
mistaken. It is very hard to discuss such  
a question in times when the blood flies  
to the head so quickly, but those who  
think that the war is an unrighteous war,  
can afford to argue. Those who think  
that the Sermon on the Mount forbids  
war under all circumstances we cannot  
hope to make any impression on. The  
necessity of war, however, depends upon  
facts, and it is surely possible for Chris-  
tians to differ on the subject without ex-  
communicating each other. Let it be re-  
membered on both sides that much more  
of the inner history of the war may yet  
come to light, and that the facts may put

Don't Guess  
At Results.

This man knows what he did and  
how he did it. Such endorsements as  
the following are a sufficient proof  
of its merits.

Oshawa, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.  
Dear Sir:—Please send me one of your treatises  
on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your  
bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins  
and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's  
Spavin Cure in four weeks.

FRANK JUBERIEN.  
Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for  
family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist  
for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A  
Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address  
DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

Continued on Page 7.