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ROBINSON STREET,
Moncton, N. B.

M. HOLLERAND,
Custom Boot and Shoe Maker
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Job Work done promptly and at reasonable rates.

W. C. PITFIELD & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BRITISH, FOREIGN and
DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,
TEAS, &c.,

CANTERBURY STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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TOILET SOAPS, SPICES, PIPES,
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IN VARIETY.

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY.
Prescriptions carefully prepared.
A large assortment of Patent Medicine constantly on hand.

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I am Agent for the following Standard Fire Insurance Companies:

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Andrew Dunn,
DEALER IN
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KING STREET,
Weldford Station, I. C. R.

Jas. Brown,
CONTRACTOR,
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Incorporated by Special Act of the Parliament of Canada.

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Guarantee Fund—\$100,000.
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H. SUTCLAND, Manager.
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Agents wanted.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1891 -- SUMMER ARRANGEMENT -- 1891
On and after Monday, June 22nd, 1891, the trains will be run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE KENT JUNCTION.
Express for Moncton and St. John, 13.15
Express for Campbellton, 18.15

(WILL LEAVE WELDFORD.
Express for St. John and Halifax, 4.02
(Monday excepted),
Express for Campbellton, 12.55
Express for Moncton and St. John, 13.30
Express for Quebec Montreal and Chicago, 20.55

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Offices,
Moncton, N. B., June 19th, 1891.

READ THIS.

The subscriber invites attention to his large and well-assorted stock of

HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
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PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES.

—ALSO—
Silverware, Glassware,
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I have on hand at my Mill, situated within a few yards of the Intercolonial Railway, a quantity of

Pine, Spruce and Hemlock

BOARDS AND SCANTLING,
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Dimension Lumber cut to order, selling cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Produce.

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Consignments solicited of all kinds of Fish in their season. Smelts and Eels a specialty. Also Spruce Gum.

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It is with pleasure we announce that we have made arrangements with that popular, illustrated magazine, the **AMERICAN FARMER**, published at Cleveland, Ohio, and read by farmers in all parts of the U. S. and Canada, by which that great publication will be mailed direct, FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will pay up all arrears on subscriptions and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscribers who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free. The **AMERICAN FARMER** is a 16-page illustrated journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. Its highest purpose is the elevation and ennobling of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of men and women engaged in its pursuits. The regular subscription price of the **AMERICAN FARMER** is \$1.00 per year. **IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.** From any one number ideas can be obtained that will be worth twice the subscription to you or members of your household. **LET YOU GET IT FREE.** Call and see sample copy.

THE REVIEW

—AND—
THE AMERICAN FARMER,

One year to one address for only One Dollar!

Two Papers for the Price of One.

This extraordinary offer will only hold good for a short time.

The Northern Pitch Pine.

Inquiries about this tree often reach us from Europe, especially from France and Germany, where the impression prevails that it is the species which produces the pitch pine of commerce, generally known in this country as Southern pine or Georgia pine, and now exported from the maritime region of the southern Atlantic and Gulf States to Europe and South America in large quantities. The vernacular name is in part, at least, responsible for this confusion. It should be remembered that all our pines on which the leaves appear in twos or in threes in the same cluster, and which produce coarse resinous wood distinctly marked by broad bands of dark colored scells, are called pitch pines, and that the pitch pine in New England and New Jersey is an entirely different tree from the pitch pine of Georgia or from the pitch pine of California; and that there are more than a dozen different trees in the United States to which this name is applied by the people living in the regions which these trees inhabit.

The northern pitch pine is the *Pinus rigida* of botanists. The wood of this tree was formerly used in building in those parts of the country where it was found before cheap transportation brought the more valuable material of the Southern pine forests to Northern markets. Now it is rarely manufactured into lumber, and during the last twenty years it is not probable that a single foot has been exported from the United States. The two pitch pines of North America, which now possess commercial importance are the pine of the South, *Pinus palustris*, and the Western or Oregon pine, *Pinus ponderosa*; and it is from the forests of the former that the pitch pine so largely used in the north is derived and that furnishes all the hard pine sold in Europe.

The Northern pitch pine is a valuable and interesting tree in spite of the fact that the lumber it yields is not of the best quality. It grows naturally on poor and sterile soil, usually on sandy barrens, and less frequently on sour swampy soil. Its presence is a good indication that the soil which bears it is too poor to supply other trees with sufficient plant food to compete successfully with this tree. Once in possession of a sandy plain in our Northern seaboard, no other tree can wrest this advantage from the pitch pine, and its hold upon existence is strengthened by the peculiar power it has of reproducing itself from seed. Seedlings spring up in great quantities in the neighborhood of seed-bearing trees, and grow rapidly in what would appear most unfavorable situations; and it can be raised from seed sown in the open ground more easily and with greater certainty than any other tree which is hardy in the Northern States. In this capacity of the seed to germinate readily will be found of the greatest value to this tree, which seems destined, sooner or later, to be used in covering the great tracts of unproductive land which occur in the neighborhood of our Northern seaboard. Its value and adaptability for this purpose has already been proved. Thousands of acres of the New England coast have been covered with forests of this tree, raised from seed at a mere nominal cost, and nothing but the dread of fire prevents the extension of these forests over a still larger area. What appears to be barren soil, such as occurs on some parts of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, and in southern New Jersey, will, in forty or fifty years, produce a forest of pitch pine of considerable money value for the fuel which it contains. No other method has yet been found by which such waste lands can be made to yield any return whatever and any comprehensive system of agriculture must look to covering sooner or later these lands with trees.

The pitch pine planted on barren soil will not grow to a large size or produce anything more valuable than firewood. It will, however, in a comparatively short time yield on the poorest land several cords of fuel to the acre; and the fuel value of this wood is unsurpassed by that of any other inhabitant of our Northern forests, and for many purposes, such as brickmaking and for charcoal, it is extremely valuable. When individual specimens have happened to grow in good soil they have sent up tall, stout stems two and three feet in diameter. These trunks were eagerly sought for in the early settlement of the country, and were made into timber and flooring of excellent quality and remarkable durability. In some parts of New Jersey houses timbered and floored with this wood a hundred years ago are still standing, and are in a perfect state of preservation. Such trees have now almost entirely disappeared, however, there will probably never be a question of planting the pitch pine for timber for where the soil is good enough to produce large individuals, with straight clean trunks, it will support a forest of more valuable species.

As an ornamental tree, *Pinus rigida*, although it is not suited to decorate a trim lawn, can be used sometimes to advantage when it is desired to produce bold, picturesque effects, or to clothe a barren knoll with verdure. It grows rapidly; the trunk covered with dark, deeply furrowed bark, broken into large, square plates, is always a handsome object, and the color of the coarse, pale green foliage makes a good contrast with the other trees of our woods and plantations.—Garden and Forest.

THE WORLD OVER.

It was during the winter of 1807 that Maine's first ship-building operation was started and the "Virginia" was begun. Her keel was laid on December 13, in what is now the town of Phippsburg, and she was of about 30 tons. She was launched in October of the next year and carried the colonists back to England. Her master builder was a man named Digby, a London merchant. She was put up on the northwest corner of the peninsula of Sabino on the shore of the body of water known as Atkins Bay. She was afterward used to transport passengers and freight from London to Jamestown. This was the first vessel ever built in America, as well as Maine, and although she was no doubt a fair vessel in those days, she would not compare very favorably with the beauties of to-day.

Ansley Elliot, of Port George, N. S., is jubilant over the results of his agricultural pursuits during the past season, and claims that the soil in his locality, with the use of a small quantity of Pacific guano and bone meal, will produce most satisfactory crops. The past spring he tilled eighteen acres of land, on which were sown oats and barley, and on Thursday and Friday, with the assistance of 31 men and several ox teams, had the entire lot successfully harvested. From off the acreage sixty unusually large loads of grain were hauled to the barn, and good judges state that the yield will be over one thousand bushels of grain or upwards of fifty-five bushels to the acre.

Andrew R. French is a wealthy philanthropist who has evolved a scheme to relieve distress among the peasants of Europe consequent upon the failure of this year's crops. Mr. French does not propose to put any money in the scheme himself, but he is willing to devote six months of his time towards carrying out his pet project. His scheme is nothing less than to ask every one of the farmers in the United States, whose storehouses are overflowing, to contribute at least five bushels of wheat to relieve distress on the other side of the sea. The grain to be collected at a central point, say New York, and the expense in carriage to be met by voluntary contributions. Mr. French thinks that 10,000,000 bushels might be raised in this way among generous Americans.

What a chance there will be for actions for damages when the rain-makers of Texas start in upon their work in earnest! Mr. A. will engage to have his ranche watered for so many thousand dollars on a given day, but Mr. B., C., or D., whose ranches are adjoining, will not want water, and then there will be a legal suit which the wisdom of Solomon could not decide. This rain-making business is going to be a grand scheme for the lawyers.

His First Shave.

This is a momentous event in a boy's life, as it is to him the line of demarcation between boyhood and manhood.

The microscopic indications under his chin are becoming annoying to him, and he considers it a duty to society to have them removed without delay.

He has already made several surreptitious attempts with his father's razor, to the great detriment of both the razor and his face, and although he succeeded in a measure in removing the obnoxious down, yet it was with the unpleasant accompaniment of some of his chin. Therefore he determines to do the thing in a manly way, and resolves to submit to the barber's delicate manipulations without further delay.

It takes him sometime to summon up the requisite courage to enter the barber's shop, as he has certain misgivings that the barber might indulge in facetious and satirical remarks concerning his beard.

He passes the shop many times and looks in; but his heart sinks within him. There is always some drawback—either too many people inside or too few; in either case of which he thinks he will be noticed. Once he does enter; and one of the barbers venturing the inquiry, "Hair cut, sir?" involves him in delightful confusion, and to avoid further embarrassment, he submits to having his hair cut, and still remains unshaved.

At last in sheer desperation, he makes a very firm resolve either to get shaved that day or never. With this heroic resolve, and twopence in his hand, he sallies forth to the barber's, and at a favorable moment walks in and tremblingly awaits his turn.

The sharp, short "Next!" sends the blood thrilling up his backbone, and he feebly climbs into the chair, and hurriedly says "Shave me please," and shuts his eyes.

The barber, with an eye to twopence says nothing, and proceeds to shave him figuratively speaking. There is only one drawback to the boy's cup of happiness, and that is the entire absence of that peculiarly pleasant rasping sound which comes only from a long experience.—Liverpool Post.

A Cure for Cancer.

The Maine coast dwellers have peculiar remedies of their own for all sorts of diseases, and among them that described as a sure cure for cancer by an ancient mariner of Harpawee, is the queerest. This old salt declares that a poultice made from a piece of the belly of a No. 2 mackerel will draw the cancer out by the roots. A No. 1 mackerel, he says, is too fat and a No. 3 not fat enough.—Boston.

CLARKE, GENERAL HARDWARE

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS **KERR &** Silver Plate and Fancy Goods

60 and 62 Prince Wm. St. Saint John, N. B.

THORNE
REMOVAL.

The subscriber is now comfortably located in the Hutchinson building, further down Queen Street, to which he has removed from the old Desbrisay Store.

He begs to return thanks for the fair share of trade given him whilst at the latter stand, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

In addition to his usual supply of Flour, Meal, Provisions, &c., he will keep constantly on hand which he can afford to sell as cheaply as any one a pretty full line of Groceries, such as Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Kerosene, etc., etc. Also, Sole Leather, and a very nice assortment of Chinaware, Crockery and Earthenware.

J. W. HARNETT.

J. H. CARNALL,

Taxidermist and Naturalist,

38 King Square, (south side) St. John, N. B.

Birds and Animals mounted in the best style of the art. Moose and Caribou Heads mounted in the best style. Furs of all kinds dressed. Good collection on hand for sale. Skins tanned and made into mats. Rare birds bought and fair prices paid. Arctic Owls particularly required. I guarantee that no moths will appear in my work.

JUST RECEIVED:

Eight Cases and Five Boxes,

—CONTAINING—

Lime Juice in bottles and bulk, Eno's Fruit Salts, Sarsaparilla, Quinine Wine, Nestle's Food, Cream Tartar, Tooth Powder, Florida Water, Carter's Pills, Insect Powder, Sponges, Baking Soda, Tooth Brushes, Old Brown Windsor Soap, Enema Syringes, Castoria, Extract Malt, Root Beer, also, Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and Ammonia for disinfecting. A fresh supply of Confectionery on hand, and Ice-cold Soda Water.

RICHIBUCTO DRUGSTORE,

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TAILORS,

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

DRS. SOMERS & DOHERTY,



DENTISTS.

Office—Y. M. C. A. building, Moncton. References—New York College of Dental Surgery, and University of Pennsylvania.

Visits will be made to Kent County every second month, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November. Weldford on 16th, 17th and 18th. Kingston on 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd. Richibucto on 23rd and 24th. Buctouche 26th and 27th.

WANTED.

500 GIRLS.

To learn the Kellogg French Tailor System of Dress Cutting. The only system in America which cuts Worth's French Paris, front, back, sleeve, and skirts without refitting. No pattern chart, model or machine patterned off on you as a tailor system of dress cutting, but a genuine Tailor's Square, Dart and Sleeve Rule.

No re-fitting—no re-basting. Lessons not limited. Full instructions given in fitting and basting. Address or call on M. MACDOUGALL, Weldford St., Moncton. P.O. Box 266. General Agent for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Agents Wanted.

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Richibucto, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October next, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

All the right, title, and interest, property claim and demand, either at law or in equity, of, in, and to, all that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent. Bounded on the east by Queen Street, on the north by the McDermott property, on the west by land decided to Robert Richardson, on the south by the Carey property, being the lot of land occupied by Thomas G. Richardson, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court of Kent at the suit of Donith Richard against the said Caleb Richardson.

WM. WHEATON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Richibucto, June 30th, 1891.

D. G. SCOTT,

—DEALER IN—

Fine Groceries,

Teas,

Coffee,

Sugar,

Spices,

And everything found in a first-class Grocery.

PURE GOODS a Specialty.

COR. ROBINSON ST. & MOUNTAIN ROAD,
MONCTON, N. B.

Thos. L. Bourke,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

WINE & SPIRIT

MERCHANT,

11, 13 AND 25 WATER STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

T. F. & W. R. BUSTARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages and Sleighs,

WELDFORD, N. B.

Repairing done promptly and in first-class style.

Horse shoeing a specialty.

Patronage solicited.

