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**HARDWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails,
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**Silverware, Glassware,
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PRICES LOW!**

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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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Deposited with the Dominion Government for the security of Policy Holders \$50,000.

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I am Agent for the following Standard Fire Insurance Companies:

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Fashionable Tailor,**

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Headache

Usually results from a deranged stomach of a sluggish liver. In either case, an aperient is needed. Ayer's Pills, the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use, correct all irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and, in a brief time, relieve the most distressing headache. These pills are highly recommended by the profession, and the demand for them is universal.

"I have been afflicted, for years, with headache and indigestion, and though I spent nearly a fortune in medicines, I never found any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills. Six bottles of these Pills completely cured me."—Benjamin Harper, Plymouth, Montserrat, W. I.

"A long sufferer from headache, I was

CURED BY

two boxes of Ayer's Pills."—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.
"For the cure of headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the most efficient medicine I ever used."—Robert K. James, Dorchester, Mass.
"For years I was subject to constipation and nervous headache, caused by derangement of the liver. After taking various remedies, I have become convinced that Ayer's Pills are the best. They never fail to relieve my bilious attacks in a short time; and I am sure my system retains its tone longer after the use of these Pills, than has been the case with any other medicine I have tried."—H. S. Sledge, Weimar, Texas.

**Ayer's Pills
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Every Dose Effective.**

**First-Class
TAILORING
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A Fine stock of Cloths to select from kept constantly on hand.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.



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AT OUR NEW STAND NEXT TO
THE WORLD OFFICE,**

and as usual with a nice assortment of
**Waltham and
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in Gold and Silver, both for ladies and gentlemen, as ever was displayed in our show cases. In

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We have a large variety to select from, in Walnut, Ash and Marble.

NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS, cheap and warranted to give satisfaction.

A large and well selected assortment of Gold and Silver Jewelry, Wedding, Gem and Diamond Rings.

Have a look at our Silverware, which for style, finish and beauty is unsurpassed.

Headquarters at Chatham for high-class Spectacles and Eye-glasses.

Repairing, in all its branches, neatly and promptly done.

Give us a call when in need of anything in our line.

**W. R. GOULD,
Chatham, N. B.**

Sheriff's Sale.

To be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House in Richibucto, on Saturday, the 20th day of August 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 deeded 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 Dosithe Richard against the said Caleb Richardson.

WM. WHITEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Richibucto.
April 20th, 1892.

**WESTMORLAND
Marble Works,
T. F. SHERARD & SON,**

Dealers in Monuments, Tablets, Headstones.
Cemetery work of every description neatly executed. Orders promptly filled.

MONCTON, N. B. (aug31ui)

Kingston.
JUNE 20, 1892.—A most interesting and instructive lecture was delivered here by Mr. Hubbard, after thanking the chairman for the very flattering introduction which he had given him, said the attention of farmers all over the province is being strongly drawn to the subject of the dairy industry, and the government of New Brunswick had resolved on making a strong effort to draw the attention of the public to this. He then read the minutes of council authorizing the department to employ 4 men to deliver lectures on this matter, and to give a bonus of \$25.00 to each association engaging in the work of producing a superior quality of butter. He did not come before them as a finished speaker, nor could he hope to interest them by any eloquent handling of his subject. He was a plain farmer, and had spent more time with the hoe than with the pen. He hoped, however, to be the means of awakening the farmers to a sense of the importance of the industry, and hoped that some of them would find time to attend the meeting of the agricultural association, which was held in Fredericton each winter. There they would meet some of the most skillful and learned of farmers. The government of New Brunswick had found that while a few years ago the farmers of Ontario had to import their own butter and cheese, and as the fertility of the soil had fallen off, they were in a far from prosperous state, but by uniting and forming co-operative factories they had last year sold over ten millions of dollars worth of cheese alone. This had been a real bonanza to the farmers of Ontario, and had changed the condition from deep depression to that of being the most prosperous province in Canada. Also the people of Denmark, which a few years ago was one of the poorest countries in Europe, had so used her resources, which were not nearly so good as our own, so that from a space of ground not half the size of New Brunswick, she had sold to Great Britain above \$22,000,000, and was still extending her trade.

The government had sent out four men to call the attention of the farmers to this matter, and to show by actual work done in the presence of the people something of the improved methods of butter making. Another gentleman would instruct in cheese making. While it is undeniable that some good butter is made in New Brunswick, it is still quite true that the very much greater part was not fit for table use, and the price that it brings, 10 and 12 cents, is really far above its value. While poor butter is really worth nothing good butter commands a ready sale at from 25 cents to 40 cents a pound, and some merchants of New Brunswick have standing orders for customers at the latter figure. The truth is that the province imports the better grades of butter largely and we may soon expect to see butter from Australia sold in St. John, unless the farmers of New Brunswick awake to sense of their opportunities.

It has been objected that there are so many countries going into this business that the market will be glutted. There is happily no fear of this. Not only are there but few countries that can from the climate and other facilities enter this field, and the fact that a family will sooner eat five pounds of good butter than one pound of bad, ensures a market for the better kind. The fact that our milk is the best in the world, as shown by the sale of our cheese in England, alongside of those of the States, Denmark and France, is a most encouraging feature. There will be a model factory run in Fredericton, and its products will be sold in England, also free instruction will be given everyone who may wish to apply with an intention of turning his knowledge to account.

In Ontario the experimental farm paid 22 cents for cream enough to make a pound of butter, and had a living profit. It is, however, useless for the government to act unless the farmers themselves take the matter up. If they do, success is assured. Organization is necessary. The lecturer had been acquainted with one factory that had turned out \$200,000 of product in a single year. This meant that the farmers around it had got over \$150,000 in hard cash as they paid once a month.

While in some cases the farmers get a good price for butter in the States, yet the greatly larger part is sold at about same prices as N. B. butter is sold at here, that is from 10 to 12 cents. The butter you see quoted at the higher figures is either creamery made, or that of men who give their whole attention to this work.

As to our market, there will always be a large market south, and in Great Britain there is an immense demand. Great Britain imported last year 216,000,000 lbs. of butter, 215,000,000 lbs. of cheese, and 113,000,000 lbs. of bogus butter. So we can see what an immense market we have there.

The lecturer then showed a chart showing that while the raising of \$200.00 in hay took \$152.50 from the soil, and only left \$47.50 to the farmer for labor, etc., and wheat took \$75.00, and oats \$75.00 absolutely out of the soil, that milk only took \$20.00. The cost of the substances required by oats and wheat was very great the cost of what composed the butter very little, so we can always have our land in good shape and condition. Cream was sold to a factory in Maine where the lecturer was employed at 11 1/2 cents an inch. Thus as two inches on a can makes a pound of butter, they get 23 cents per pound for butter. How could they pay such prices. First, they got superior prices for creamery butter, and again, one man did the work of the seventy to one hundred who did it at home. No farmer could turn out a uniform quality. The most profit to the farmer was in the winter. They then gave 13 1/2 cents an inch, against 7 cents in the summer, making the average as above.

It is necessary, however, to have first class cows in all cases. Some cows gave as high as 8 per cent of butter, and were a bonanza, others only 2 per cent and were a loss. The Babcock test would show what was meant by this. A Mr. Moody he knew who kept 19 cows averaged the year 251 lbs. butter. Another party made 2060 lbs. with six cows. Another over 350 lbs. per cow. So that in this country we could count easily on 300 lbs. a cow. In Maine, where feed was higher, they count a cow to cost for feed \$40, and to give from \$60 to \$75 in return. Here the expense would be less, while the yield should be very much more. Good factory made butter sold easily at 30 cents a pound, wholesale.

He then showed the result of the Babcock test of the milk of Brait's, Robertson's and Doherty's cows. They varied in yield from 3.2 to 4.5, and in one case 5.4. This was good. The skim milk showed 2 of butter. This was a source of loss. People do not get nearly all their butter from their milk. The cream also is generally churned at a great loss. The cream must all be of the same age or the yield will not be got, as the cream must be of the same degree of ripeness. We must, however, have combined factories as it is most profitable to make cheese in warm weather and butter in cool. The government is doing all possible to develop this industry but we want more confidence in ourselves and our country.

In reply to Dr. Doherty, the lecturer said that corn is preferable to turnips. The making of silos has been greatly simplified, and it is found that the largest and tallest corn is not the best. Corn gives best results when cut in the glazing stage. A Babcock tester costs ten dollars. A hand separator of the Danish pattern costs \$125. It will separate 150 pounds of milk per hour, and does the work thoroughly. There is no good butter salt made either in Canada or the States. The English salts are by far the best.

The lecturer was tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of Dr. Doherty, seconded by C. C. Carlyle, and the chairman happily expressed the pleasure that the audience had in listening to the interesting lecture, of which the foregoing report is a mere outline given mostly from memory, owing to the reporter's stylized report not being filled with ink. Whatever opinion one may have of Blair's government they certainly deserve credit for this movement and our best wishes are for the success of the effort. It is hoped that some practical action will be taken.

A number of ladies were in attendance, among whom were Mesdames de Olloqui, Peters, Main, Jardine, Bell, Girvan and Lennox, and the Misses Doherty, Potter, Main, Forster, Warman, and a large number of others showing that the ladies of Kent are alive to a live question.

C. C. C.

Why a Lobster Turns Red.

In all crustaceans, as indeed is almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent. of iron. Upon boiling, the lobster is oxidized. The effect is largely due to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick.

In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance and to a certain extent it takes a new character. It is as a brick would be after burning. The effect can also be produced by the sun, but not necessarily so rapidly, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence, which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white, or almost pure lime.

"Had your vacation?" No. "Well don't forget to take along Johnson's Anodyne Liniment."

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION At Richibucto.

The following sports will take place at Richibucto on Friday, July 1st, commencing at 9.30 o'clock, sharp:

1st, SAILING MATCH—Open to all centre board boats. Course from Wark's wharf up around Black Picket opp. Platt's wharf, down around Marsh Point Buoy and back to starting place. First prize \$12.00, 2nd \$8.00, 3rd \$4.00.

SECOND MATCH—Open to all keel boats. Course, same as in first race. First prize \$8.00, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$2.00.

THIRD MATCH—Two Oared Rowing Match, open to all ordinary row boats. Course, from Wark's wharf down around flag boat stationed in river, and back to starting place. First prize \$8.00, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$2.00.

Entrance Fee in above races \$1.00.

4th, INDIAN CANOE RACE—First prize \$2.50, 2nd \$1.50.

The other sports will consist of Foot Races, etc., etc. Entries close Thursday, June 30th, at 10 p. m. All entries to be made to

FRED. E. SAYRE, Secretary.

Daily Mail

And Passenger Stage leaves Weldford Station, I. C. R., for Richibucto, via Bass River and Kingston, on arrival of the St. John, Halifax and Quebec express trains. Sundays excepted.

Returning—leaves Richibucto at 4.00 p. m., local, and arrives at Weldford Station in time to connect with night express trains going North and South.

Fare, \$1.50.

Good Livery Stable in connection.

L. J. WATHEN,

King St., Weldford, I. C. R., Kent County.



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A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE
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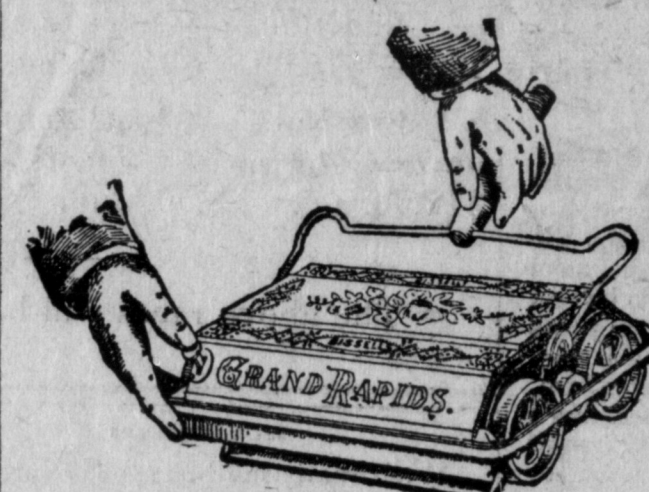
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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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.



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BRISSEL'S CELEBRATED
CARPET SWEEPERS.
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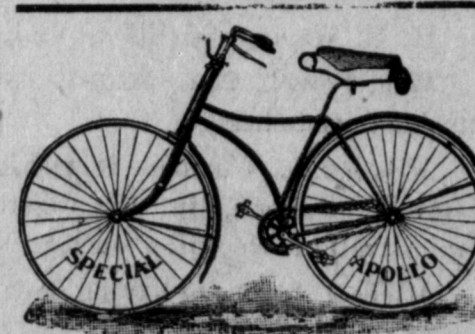
MONCTON, N. B.

Swans-Down.

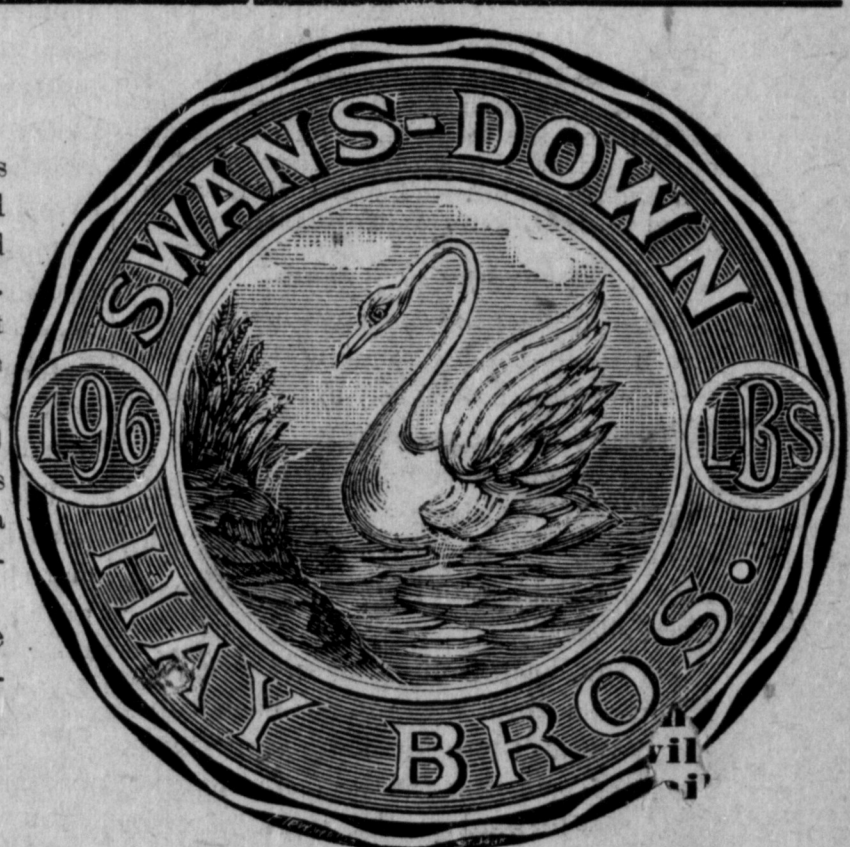
This celebrated flour is made from Ontario Red and White Winter, and Manitoba Hard Wheat. This blending of wheat produces a flour that when baked will remain moist and white for several days. It receives its strength from Manitoba and its color from Ontario.

All sensible people use this flour—Ask your grocer for it.

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Boys' and Youths' Bicycles,

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AXES AND EDGE TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

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Old Stand---City Road, St. John, N. B.

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UNION ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., 25cts and 5cts for postage for which you will receive a very handsome box of prize stationery. Send at once. It will pay you.**

**M. HOLLERAND,
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Job Work done promptly and at reasonable rates.
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