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**4 TONS PARIS GREEN NOW IN STOCK.**  
 SEND ALONG YOUR ORDERS.  
 PRICES RIGHT.  
 PROMPT SHIPMENT.

**KERR & ROBERTSON,**  
 WHOLESALE HARDWARE.  
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**Subscribe for THE REVIEW.**

## A NEW FORAGE PLANT.

CRIMSON CLOVER DEEMED OF GREAT  
 VALUE IN MANY SECTIONS.

Adaptability to Light Soil—It is a Nitrogen Gatherer and Will Redden a Good Deal of Land in Jersey, Delaware and Maryland This Year.

Within the past five years there has been quite a revolution in methods of farming due to the innovation of scarlet (or crimson) clover in some sections, and its advantages cannot easily be estimated. Red clover, as is well known, is biennial. The seed is sown in the spring, on wheat or some other standing crop, the land being occupied by it until the following summer, when it is mowed for hay, the second growth being for the production of seed. Crimson clover is an annual, the seed being sown in August, or even as late as September, and the crop mowed in May or June. The advantage of this is that while the red clover must be seeded down early in the spring, and on certain plots of ground, the crimson variety may be seeded on nearly all kinds of soils, and on wheat, corn, rye, or oats land after the grain crop has been removed. It also gives a surer "catch," and may be reseeded should the plants be thin, and as it starts off early in the spring it may be mowed and gotten out of the way early for another crop of some kind.

**CRIMSON CLOVER ON LIGHT SOILS.**  
 Crimson clover, though belonging to the legumes, is better adapted to light soils than is the red. While it gives the best results on rich land, and especially on well prepared soil, yet this season has demonstrated that it will grow almost anywhere unless in pure white sand, but on light, sandy soil that has been limed, or given an application of wood ashes, it has produced crops where a growth of red clover would be impossible. It produces from one to three tons of hay per acre, according to the soil, and on rich land even more. From 10 to 15 quarts of seed per acre may be sown and it is advisable to use plenty of seed. It has excellent qualities as hay, and is more easily cured without damage from dew or dampness than the red. It is not superior to the red, but may be grown where the red variety will fail, and as it is an excellent green manure crop, its value in that respect is great. It may be seeded down when other work is nearly over and is out of the way in spring to permit of the most important crops to be attended to.

**REVOLUTION IN FARMING.**  
 In Delaware, Maryland, Eastern Virginia and portions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey farmers are preparing for large crops this fall. It may be seeded down on wheat stubble land or on corn after the last working of the crop. While thriving best if sown on prepared land yet crops were grown this year on land that was in corn last year, the crimson turned under, and the land put in corn or potatoes this year. It is a "nitrogen gatherer," and serves to enrich the soil. The lands that have been devoted to peach orchards which have been injured are being sown in crimson clover, and the sheep and hogs are receiving attention in sections that formerly were not profitable stock farms. The greatest advantage of crimson clover is that it will produce a crop of green manure in time to be turned under for corn or the hay may be secured and the stubble plowed under. It is ready to be mowed by the middle of May, thus being out of the way for corn before June. Such a force plant, being a legume and which can occur in the land after corn is taken off, and which comes so quickly in the spring, is sure to revolutionize the methods now in vogue on farms that have only light sandy soils.

## WHILE CORN GROWS.

Practical Hints Conveyed in Pithy Paragraphs.

Irrigation holds a very important place in agriculture, and will lead to improved methods in the future. By irrigation India has reclaimed 23,000,000 acres of land. Egypt has brought 6,000,000 under cultivation and in Europe 5,000,000 acres have been rendered serviceable. In this country over 4,000,000 acres of waste land have been brought to a high degree of fertility and productiveness by irrigation.

The cost of keeping one extra horse for a year, in order to perform useless labor on a bad road, which might be avoided with good roads, is more than the tax that would be paid by its owner to assist in having the road put in good order and kept in excellent condition for five years. The cheapening of labor, gain in speed, and avoidance of accidents are strong inducements in favor of good roads.

If eggs are low at this season they at least cost nothing, as the hens can pick up all the food they require on the range.

Flies worry the cattle and hogs very much in warm weather, and the horses also are great sufferers from the pests. Spray or sponge them with a solution made by adding a gill of carbolic acid to three gallons of water. This is about a one per cent solution, by volume, and may be used without danger, though care should be exercised in applying it so as to avoid getting the solution in the eyes of the animals.

Some place on the range, caused by flies, may be annoyed with a mixture of one pint of crude petroleum, one tablespoonful of wood tar, and one teaspoonful of carbolic acid, well mixed.

Plant turnip seed this month, and prepare the ground thoroughly in order to have it fine and to kill the weeds.

The hoe, used between the plants, may be more laborious than the horse hoe between the rows, but it prevents many weeds from appearing next year.

Melons will need but little cultivation after they begin to run. They should not be disturbed in the hills, but have the ground well worked before the runners. If the vines are not thrifty apply nitrate of soda around them, but a complete fertilizer is also excellent.

Bran is rich in mineral elements, and for that reason should be made a portion of the ration of all classes of stock. Containing, as it does, a large proportion of bone-forming material, it is well adapted for young stock. Middlings may be fed with profit also, as such food is nearly of the same quality and composition as bran.

## ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

INDUCEMENTS OFFERED BY FRENCH  
 EXPOSITION AUTHORITY ES.

Transmission the Problem—Practical Suggestions by a Home Journal—Interesting Matters of Science.

A general program is already being outlined for the French Exposition of 1900, in which particular attention will, of course, be given to electrical development. M. Armengaud, jr., asks that prizes of value be offered for three things, viz.: (1) Seeing at a distance; (2) Photography in colors on paper; (3) Electric light without heat. It will be admitted that all these three things, as accomplished practically, would add greatly to the exhibit of the Exposition; and the actual success already attained along each line affords encouragement. M. Trouve, ever fertile and ready, has also suggested an electric light cascade falling from the third story of the Eiffel Tower. It would certainly be a brilliant night spectacle.

## A UNIQUE PROPOSITION.

We venture, however, to propose a scheme, of which we have seen no note thus far, but which would certainly interest not only all classes of engineers, but all concerned in railways, and the public at large. It is a familiar fact that among the most pressing problems of the day are those that relate to the electrical transmission of energy, and that at this hour some most important work is being done. Up to this time, however, the energy transmitted has been that of waterfalls, and all the plants under construction, such as that for Niagara, deal with water power. Now, a great deal has been said about burning the coal at the mine and transmitting its energy electrically instead of the fuel itself; and in England two well known engineers, Messrs. B. H. Twiss and James Swinburne, are working out carefully the details of an electrical transmission in London of the energy of the coal fields of the Midlands and Yorkshire. What we propose is that the Paris Exposition shall, in like manner, have all its power generated at coal mines now supplying Paris, and that this power shall be transmitted electrically.

## THE SCHEME IS A NEW ONE.

The Chicago Fair made no demonstration of this kind. In fact, none has ever yet been made. The nearest approach to it was the remarkable water-power transmission of 100 miles, under the patronage of the Emperor of Germany, from Euffen to the Frankfurt Electrical Exhibition in 1891. Some idea of what is involved as to expense may be formed from the Thwaite-Swinburne plan of a 100 miles transmission of 10,000 h. p. of energy from coal, at a cost not to exceed, all told, £340,000; on which basis, according to C. E. L. Brown, small users of power in London could get 1 h. p. per annum for \$20. This plan contemplated the use of large gas engines at the generating points and a line potential of 30,000 volts. It is evident that all the apparatus, including line, would have considerable value after the close of the exposition. The Chicago plan for power reached about 20,000 h. p. and it is not likely that Paris would much exceed, or equal, this so that taking the figures already cited, the initial total cost would not exceed \$680,000 or \$3,400,000, and the investment in gas engines, generators, transformers and motors would certainly be a largely recoverable quantity, to say nothing of the value of the copper in the line, costing about \$500,000. Indeed, if the demonstration proved successful, the plant could be left intact for the daily supply of power to the various large and small industries of the city, it being safe to assume that such a quantity could very easily be marketed. We have no data at hand as to cost of power in Paris, but it is probable that the ordinary selling price of 1 h. p. is not below \$40 or \$50.

If such a plan as this be not carried out, the Exposition will still have to be furnished with its power in some way, and if resort be made to the ordinary methods there would be required for the 20,000 h. p. a large outfit of condensing boilers, engines, shafting, machinery rooms, etc. By 1900 such methods will seem more dirty and antiquated even than now, but it might not perhaps be a bad idea as a compromise, to divide the power plant into two contrasting 10,000 h. p. units, one long distance transmission and the other local generation in situ. The longer hauler plan is that which appeals more to the engineering imagination, and one in the execution of which the authorities of the Exposition would probably enjoy very hearty advice, assistance and co-operation from French electrical engineering concerns, as well as from others in America, England, Switzerland and elsewhere. If it be resolved to stick to water power, possibly the Exposition might be run by energy from the little sister republic of the Alps, although by 1900 we shall all know a good deal about the working of such a plan, from the results obtained with Niagara.

## Bicycles for Park Police.

Boston has followed Philadelphia's lead and has ordered bicycles for their park police.

## Harveyized Armor Plate for Japan.

The Japanese Government have just placed a large order for armor plates with Messrs. Cammell and Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Co., Limited, of Sheffield. The plates are for the two battleships about to be built in England, the total weight being something like 6,000 tons. The plates are to be all steel, and "harveyized" according to the process recently adopted by the Sheffield plate makers. Delivery will begin in two years, when the ships will be ready for plates.—London Engineering.

## Ninety Tons of Paint for a Bridge.

The quantity of paint required to give the new Forth Bridge three coats is estimated at 90 tons.

## Petroleum for Railroad Fuel.

Petroleum is to be used instead of coal on the locomotives of the Riga Railway, in Russia. Reservoirs are to be established for this purpose at Revel, Wessenberg, Norwa, Gausblina and St. Petersburg, capable of containing collectively 1,000,000 pounds of petroleum. Petroleum is also to be adopted on the Dwinsk-Riga Railway, but this change cannot take place for some time to come, as such as the coal contracts for the next five years are already arranged.

## THE WORLD OF LABOR.

ECHOES FROM THE BUSY MILL AND  
 WORKSHOP.

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where the Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway

**Night and Day.**  
 Japan has no undertakers. France has 60 in a mines. Uncle Sam has 4,564,611 farms. There are 600 km. of cotton. Pittsburgh has 500 glass factories. Germany boasts paper horse shoes. Australia is first in wool production. New Jersey is first in silk manufacture.

A Boston firm makes 10,000 pie daily. Union Pacific has 7681 miles of track. The coal fields cover 190,000 square miles. Bricks have been used for 4,000 years.

Our egg crop is worth \$100,000,000 a year. New Orleans is the biggest cotton market.

Paris is to have an underground railway. Dowe wants \$750,000 for his bullet-proof cloth.

The Lowell-Haverhill street railway is 42 miles long. Our oleomargarine sales in 1893 were 97,000,000 pounds.

A Swedish copper mine has been worked for 800 years. Nearly 36,000 tons of tobacco are annually consumed in France.

It costs England \$50,000 to build a 13 inch green-leaving cannon.

New York owns one-fourth of the commercial shipping of the United States.

Germany has more miles of railway in operation than any other state in Europe.

Over 1,000,000 kangaroo skins are annually used in the United States for boot-making.

The gold production of this country for ten years has varied little from \$32,000,000 annually.

There are twenty-one law firms in the United States in which the partners are husband and wife.

Purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman Emperors was about ten times what it is now.

Nevada has sent out \$560,000,000 in silver and gold, \$200,000,000 of which came from the Comstock mines.

The Americans are generally agreed to be surprised at other nations in the invention and use of rapid fire guns.

There are truck "farms" in New York city, where the Mail and Express, which are assessed at \$100,000 an acre.

In eleven principal western states the building of 26,600 miles of railroad line caused the settlement of 93,500,000 acres of farming land.

In Paris when a local shopkeeper advertises to sell at cost he must keep his word or the government will compel him to tell why.

At the armory at Springfield, Mass., experiments are being conducted in the use of aluminium for the bayonet scabbards for the new rifle.

The English Government, it is said, is about to adopt more generally the connection by telegraph of its lightships with points upon the mainland.

A three-wheeled cab, shaped like a bath tub, in which the occupants either sit or recline, is in use in Berlin. It is propelled by a napalm motor.

In the mercury mines of Almaden, Spain, the quality of the mercury improves and the quantity increases the further the distance traversed.

Twenty-six western railroads now have a system of watch inspection by which the timepieces of employees are regularly examined and regulated.

Pulcin, a new sweetening material, is said to be 2-3 times as sweet as sugar. It is used as a drug only, and would be dangerous on the dining table.

The fastest regular train in the world is the Empire State express, which runs from New York to Buffalo via Albany, 439 miles, in eight hours and forty minutes.

The longest ocean cable is the one between France and the coast of Massachusetts. The largest cable ever made is now on the steamer Euxine, and will be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia.

Tests recently made in Japan of the hauling powers of American and English locomotives on the Tokaido railway recently decided in favor of American engines, and preference will be given to them in future.

New York is the first manufacturing city in the country. It has 11,000 factories, which make every year \$500,000,000 worth of goods, including \$80,000,000 of clothing, \$25,000,000 of books and papers and \$18,000,000 of cigars.

Another illustration of the excellence of the transatlantic cable service was given the other day, when the result of the Derby was received in the New York office of the United Press just one second after the dispatch was filed in London.

Probably the most expensive piece of carpet in the world is stored in the treasure room of the Maharaja of Bundera. It is only ten by six feet, and cost \$1,000,000. It is woven of strings of pure pearls with center and corner circles of diamonds.

Chamois skins are not derived from the chamois, as many people suppose, but are the flanks of a sheepskin. The skins are soaked in lime water and in a solution of sulphuric acid. Fish oil is then poured on them and they are soaked in potash.

A human face clock is on view in the window of a St. Petersburg watchmaker. The hands are pivoted on the nose, and any messages spoken into its ear are repeated by a photograph through its mouth. It is said to be the only clock of its kind at present in existence.

Twenty-four carat gold is all gold; 22 carat gold has 32 parts of gold, 1 of silver and 1 of copper; 18 carat gold has 18 parts of pure gold and 3 parts each of silver and copper in its composition; 12 carat gold is half gold, the remainder being made up of 3 parts of silver and 8 parts of copper.

After a period of labor extending over twenty-two years, the tunnel of Guadalupe, 1173 meters in length, has now been completed the Oraya line in Peru, access to the eastern slope of the Cordillera. This tunnel is the highest point on the earth's surface which a line of railway has ever reached.

## Saved Her Life

**Surgical Operations and Best Medical Treatment Failed**

**An Almost Miraculous Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.**



Chicago, Illinois.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Beginning in February, '92, I was very sick for two months. Slowly I got better but was confined to my bed. A physician said I had a Pelvic Abscess in My Side.

After an operation I did not improve, the abscess continuing to discharge even more freely than before. In two months time three operations were performed and tubes inserted to carry off the impurities, but all in vain. Finally it was decided that my life depended upon another operation and that I must be removed to the hospital. About three weeks previous to this I had noticed an advertisement in the Daily News of a case where Hood's Sarsaparilla had cured a boy somewhat similarly afflicted in Trenton, N. J., and I decided to give it a trial. When the time decided upon for me to go to the hospital arrived I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla about two weeks.

**I Was Getting Better**  
 and the abscess had already begun to discharge less freely. I felt stronger and had a terrible appetite. Previous to this I had given up to die. When I had taken the second bottle I was able to sit up and accordingly I was not taken to the hospital and the final operation was deferred. Now I have taken six bottles and the abscess has entirely healed. I am well and go every where. My friends think it is a miracle to have me restored to them again so healthy and even younger in looks than before my sickness.

**I Feel Better Than Ever**  
 I did in my life and weigh over 130 pounds, the heaviest in my life. I do a big day's work and am gaining in strength every day. My mother worried and worked herself almost sick in caring for me. She has since taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done her much good. We praise Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, for

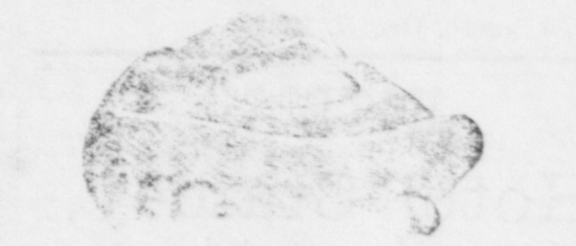
**I Know It Saved My Life.**  
 I am 27 years old, and a stranger to look at me now would not think I ever had a day's sickness. Even the doctors are surprised at the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in my case. Mother and myself continue to take the medicine.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
 skin regularly and we earnestly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. MOLLY WENDT, 568 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago, Illinois.

**Corroborates the Above.**  
 "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Dear Sirs:—I am a drug clerk and have sold Mrs. Mollie Wendt many bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and can certify that she was cured by the use of it.' F. C. BILLERBECK, 330 West Eighteenth Street, Chicago.

**Hood's Pills** cure liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache and constipation. 25c.

FOR SALE AT SHIRT'S OR STORE  
**DRS. SOMERS & DOHERTY**



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