

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... 11.35 Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton... 13.05

Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on Through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Twenty-four Hour Notation. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B. 15th June 1900.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Station, and Arrival/Departure. Includes entries for Richibucto, Kingston, Mill Creek, Grumble Road, Molus River, McMinn's Mills, and Kent Junction.

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, June 18th, 1900.

MONCTON AND BUCTOUCHE RAILWAY.

1900 SUMMER TIME TABLE. 1900 On and after Wednesday, June 20th, 1900, trains on this railway will run as follows:

Small table with 3 columns: Time, Station, and Arrival/Departure. Includes entries for Moncton and Buctouche.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Train from Buctouche connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. train for Halifax, and at Moncton with the C. P. R. train for St. John, Montreal and United States points, leaving at 14.05 and I. C. R. train for Campbellton leaving at 10.40.

Train from Buctouche connects at Humphrey's with I. C. R. day express from Halifax, and at Moncton with all I. C. R. trains from east and north arriving not later than 14.40.

Until Sept. 17th, excursion return tickets at one single first class fare will be issued from all stations on Saturday good to return on following Monday.

Trains run daily (Sunday excepted.)

\* Mondays only.

† Tues., Wed., Thur., Friday and Saturday.

‡ Mon., Wed., Thur., and Friday.

§ Saturdays only.

E. G. EVANS, Superintendent

MORTGAGES,

DEEDS,

BILLS OF SALE (with affidavit),

LEASES,

COUNTY COURT SUBPENAES,

COUNTY COURT WRITS,

COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS,

SUPREME COURT SUBPENAES,

BILLS OF LADING,

MAGISTRATE'S FORMS.

and other forms, for sale at

THE REVIEW Office

Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea. Tiger Tea.

Sold in lead packets only.

Price 30, 40, 50 and 60c., and \$1.00 per lb.

ST. JOHN EXHIBITION NOTES.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeder's Association are this year giving \$30 to the best herd of Shorthorns, and \$10 each to the best Shorthorn male and female shown at the Exhibition, St. John, N. B., Sept. 10th to 19th. Address C. A. Everett, St. John, N. B., for prize list and entry forms.

In the sheep classes of the St. John Exhibition prize list a pen prize has, this year, been added. For the best pen of a ram and four ewes of each breed a first prize of \$8.00 and second prize of \$6.00 will be given.

The following prizes have been added to the poultry prize list of the St. John Exhibition. Best collection American breeds poultry \$2.00 and Diploma. Best collection Asiatic \$2.00 and Diploma. Best collection Mediterranean \$2.00 and diploma. Best collection Bantam \$2.00 and Diploma. Best collection Water Fowl \$2.00 and Diploma. Best collection Pigeons \$2.00 and Diploma.

\$45.00 is offered in the milk cow competition at the St. John Exhibition. The cows may be either pure bred grade or mixed and the award will be given to the cow giving the most milk and milk solids in twenty four hours. The test will be in charge of an expert with sufficient assistants.

\$19.00 are offered to sow and litter of each breed of swine at the St. John Exhibition. \$10 is the first prize. The litter must contain at least 5 pigs.

In the Fat Cattle class in the St. John Exhibition the first prizes are as follows: Fat ox or steer 2 years and over \$20. Steer under 3 years \$15. Cow or heifer over 3 years \$15. Heifer under 3 years \$15. Pair of fat cattle any age. \$25.

Cattle to compete in this class must be fed and owned by exhibitors in the Maritime Provinces for one year before the date of Exhibition.

ITCHING PILES

Mr. O. P. St. John, Dominion Inspector of Steamboats, 246 Shaw street, Toronto, writes:—"I suffered for nine years with itching piles. After trying many remedies in vain, I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment and has entirely cured me." More people have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment than all other treatments combined. It never fails to cure piles.

TEA CAN BE BOUGHT.

TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN ST. JOHN AND HALIFAX THAN IN LONDON.

The question, "Do Maritime Province grocers need to go outside of these provinces to buy Tea?" was discussed by several Nova Scotia traders in the last issue of the Maritime Merchant. Their testimony was that they could buy to better advantage in St. John and Halifax than elsewhere.

Speaking on this question, T. H. Estabrooks, Tea Importer and Blender of the city, said to the Telegraph that since our local wholesalers have gone into the business of importing Teas from the countries of growth, and blending and packing them the importation of Teas via London has very greatly fallen off and is steadily declining. The direct importer makes a saving in freight and the incidental charges at London and can sell cheaper; while his knowledge of the requirements of the local market are also greatly to his advantage and that of his customers. Mr. Estabrooks has for some years devoted his whole attention to the Tea trade, and has a very complete blending and packing plant. His Red Rose Tea has an enormous sale all over the Maritime Provinces.—St. John Telegraph.

THERE IS REALLY NO ROOM in four lines of print to set forth the danger of letting a cough "get well of itself." Take no chances of that sort. Use Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. 25c. all Drug-gists.

Hon. Edward Blake and Mrs. Blake, Dr. G. R. Parkin, Sir Donald McMaster, Q. C., Mr. R. C. Smith, Q. C., were some of the well-known Canadians present at the reception held by Lord and Lady Strathcona in London on the evening of Dominion Day.

BOOK'S SURE COUGH CURE

Had Nerve as Well as Weight.

In one of the newspaper composing rooms in this city there is a typesetting machine operator who is a great lover of horse racing. A good share of his wages goes to the bookmakers at the local tracks during the racing season. Although for some reason he never acquired the poolroom habit and has always refused to put down a bet unless he was "there to see how the dogs ran." He is fully six feet tall and weighs about 200 pounds. His size suggested a joke to one of his friends during the racing season last summer.

"Going to Sheephead Bay today?" the friend asked.

"I'd like to, but if I go I won't have much left to bet with."

"I can give you a jockey's badge," said the friend.

"Gimme it," replied the printer, eagerly, never realizing the ridiculous contrast between his size and that of even the heavyweight jockeys. Armed with the jockey's badge, he presented himself at the race track gate and showed his badge. The ticket taker looked at him in astonishment.

"Great Scott!" he finally blurted out, "what do you ride—the elephant?" "There's one entered in the fifth race," was the reply. And his nerve so paralyzed the gatekeeper that he was admitted.

Hot Times.

"I can remember a good many years back," said a Detroit veteran in politics, "and whatever may be said as to the integrity of our present statesmen, campaigns are conducted in a great deal more moderate tone than they used to be. Then it was the usual thing to indulge in the strongest possible abuse of men and parties."

"I once heard a joint debate between a couple of candidates for our legislature that will serve to illustrate. They taunted and berated each other till all other questions were lost sight of in the popular anxiety to see which excelled in this style of warfare."

"Finally the hotter headed of the two burst out in an announcement that he would whip his rival or any of his friends."

"That reminds me," said the other coolly, "of a dog my father used to have that could whip any dog in the neighborhood or any that came that way with the teamsters."

"What's the application, sir?" roared the other. "I'll stand no innuendoes, sir. Make your application, if you dare."

"It is simply this, my pugacious friend—no one ever thought of sending father's dog to the legislature."

The fire eater remained at home.—Detroit Free Press.

A Beetle That Cuts Metal.

There is no use trying to keep in confinement a curious little creature known as the metal cutting beetle.

Not long ago an entomologist caught one of these beetles and, unaware of its peculiar ability for sawing through anything in its way, put it in a cardboard box. Soon tiring of solitary confinement, or probably thinking its captor had forgotten to provide it with a door, the beetle cut one for itself and crawled out.

It was captured and put in a wooden box, and as soon as the novelty of its new home wore off, again the persevering insect cut a hole in the box and escaped.

The next time the escaped prisoner was caught it was put in a small glass jar with a tight fitting pewter cover, punctured to let in air. But the metal cutting beetle from Mexico scorned to live in a pepper box and gnawed a hole big enough to allow it to creep out into the big world again. And this time it was not caught.

Primitive Pipes.

The earliest Indian pipes were simply tubes, in one end of which the tobacco or dried leaves were put. It has been found that the pipes used by the ancient Romans were made on the same plan, the bowl being an invention reserved for a comparatively recent day. It is worthy mentioning incidentally that the cigarette is really an invention of the Indians. They made cigarettes just like those now in use, with wrappers of the thinnest corn husks.

There is a popular notion, by the way, that paper used for modern cigarettes is destructive to health and apt to be saturated with drugs. Facts do not warrant this idea, inasmuch as the best cigarette paper is quite harmless, being made out of new linen rags from the refuse left over in the manufacture of shirts and other linen garments.

There is no such thing as rice paper. What is known as such is the pith of a plant cut in thin slices used by the Chinese for painting pictures.—Science Siftings.

Ireland Called Many Names.

Few countries have suffered so many changes of name as Ireland. In the time of Ptolemy the island was known as Scotia. Diodorus Siculus calls the island Irs, or Irius, in the "De Mundo," credited by some scholars to Aristotle, it is called Irenne; in the "Argonautica" of Orpheus it appears as Irintus; Strabo calls it Irene; Caesar, Tacitus and Pliny mention it as Hibernia; Mela called it Juverna. The native names in Celtic are Ir, Eri, or Erin. Plutarch mentions it under the name of Ogygia. The name Ireland is no doubt derived from the native Ir or Eri, but when it came into general use is a question concerning which scholars are much at variance.

Judicial Levity.

The police justice, who had the reputation of being a strictly upright and honest officer of the law and had little business in consequence, looked lugubriously at the frayed edges of the judicial coat.

"I am sorry," he said, "but I shall have to bind you over."—Chicago Tribune.

Sheep are used as beasts of burden in India and Persia.

IS BABY CUTTING TEETH?

Watch him carefully.—On the first indication of Diarrhoea give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.



Hot weather comes hard on babies, especially those cutting teeth. The little form soon wastes and fades away when diarrhoea or cholera infantum seizes upon it. As you love your child, mother, and wish to save his life, give him Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. There is no other remedy so safe to give to children and none so effectual. Mrs. Chas. Smith, Shoal Lake, Man., says: "I think Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best medicine that was ever made for diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaint. It is the best thing to give children when they are teething. I have always used it in our own family and it has never yet failed."

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS.

The following extracts were taken from the Laboratory, of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, and no doubt will be of interest to our farmers:—

ACQUISITION OF NITROGEN.

Not only can the farmer save almost the whole of the nitrogen contained in the fodder fed to his cattle, but he can actually increase the stock of it stored away in his fields, agricultural products and manure heaps, by a judicious course of crop rotation. For more than a century agricultural chemists have discussed the question as to whether free atmospheric nitrogen can be assimilated by plants, but it may now be regarded as perfectly settled in the affirmative, if regard is had only to the plants of the order leguminosae, such as beans, peas, lentils, vetches, clovers, alfalfa, serradella, &c. Even the great English agriculturalist, Sir J. B. Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, who had previously been of an opposite opinion, have now admitted that this appropriation of nitrogen has been completely proved. This acknowledgement was made by Sir Henry Gilbert, at a great meeting of agricultural chemists held at Halle, in Germany, in September, 1891.

Thus, modern research has confirmed not only modern agricultural practice, but also the experience of antiquity, for Prof. W. Strecker has pointed out a passage in Pliny which says: "Lupines require so little manure that they in fact replace it; vetches make the land more fertile. Corn should be sown where previously lupines or vetches have stood, because they enrich the land." It is not, however, to be supposed that this utilization of atmospheric nitrogen by leguminous plants can take place upon very poor soils or upon those destitute of the inorganic constituents which they require. The latter must in such cases be supplied in the shape of potash with some phosphoric acid, as was done with great success by Schultz, of Lupitz, a practical agriculturalist in North Germany. In fact, had it not been for his investigations, the controversy above referred to might have continued without results up to the present hour.

Professor Konig, of Munster, gives the following summary of Schultz's experience:—"Schultz acquired the farm Lupitz in the year 1855; its soil consisted of a poor, cold kilaival sand; the profit in working it was very small. Lupines yielded indeed as fodder tolerable results, but when used as green manuring for rye and oats, no return was obtained from them. The application of artificial manures produced good crops, but they did not pay; burnt lime showed itself to be too heating. The use of manure was more favorable, especially when fertilizers containing phosphoric acid were used at the same time. But at the best the total results was not satisfactory."

Shortly after Schultz acquired Lupitz, the great discovery of potash salts was made, and about 1860 they began to be produced from the mines of Stassfurt. Schultz made up his mind to try them as manure and he obtained the most surprising results. After lupines had shown themselves to be useless as forerunners of grain, they were excluded from the rotation, and grown on a separate field without any manuring and alternating with sheep pasture. But the harvest on these became worse and worse until the field in question became quite lupine "sick."

Schultz made his first trial on this field, manuring it with 300 pounds kainite per morgen (1 Prussian Morgen=0.631 acre); the sickness was at once cured, and for twenty-five years afterward Schultz has grown lupines on this ground without interruption, always with the application of 300 pounds kainite. Schultz obtained similar good results on the ground which had received the marl, by the application of potash salts. This ground had indeed yielded well with lupines for two years after the application of the marl, in the third year they sickened here too. When, however, 300 pounds of kainite were applied here and ploughed in the fall, the ground was cured, although an application of phosphates had not produced the desired results.

The favorable influence which the manuring with kainite or potash salts had exerted on lupines induced Schultz to try them on grain, in conjunction with phosphates. But in this case he obtained contradictory results according to the nature of the crops which preceded the grain. For instance, while grain sowed after lupines and manured with potash and phosphates yielded very good and remunerative harvests, these were not to be obtained if grain was grown after grain or after potatoes. This behaviour of these crops was explained by Schultz in this way: that lupines as deep-rooted plants leave in the soil after harvest a residue of root, in which a considerable amount of nitrogen has accumulated, an amount sufficient to supply the wants of the following grain crops, that, on the other hand, the application of potash and phosphates to grain, after a preceding grain crop, is without effect, for the season that the latter had consumed the stock of nitrogen. Grain crops always reduce this stock; never increase it. Schultz has given the name "nitrogen collectors" to the lupines and similar plants, while grains are called "nitrogen consumers." His system of rotation is therefore the following:—Sow first nitrogen collectors (lupines, peas, beans, vetches, clover, lucerne, serradella, &c.), or as they have been called, renovating crops, and give them 300 lbs. kainite per morgen, with perhaps an addition 20 lbs. phosphoric acid. After harvesting the nitrogen collectors, sow a nitrogen consumer, raising a grain or exhausting crop, giving it also 300 lbs. kainite and 20 lbs. phosphoric acid. The grain crop is perfectly successful, because the first crop left behind it nitrogen enough to supply the wants of the grain. In this way the keeping of stock, which is expensive on a poor sandy soil, can be reduced and the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers dispensed with, because the nitrogen collectors are able to stock the soil with that valuable element."

The foregoing description is taken from Professor Konig's "Stickstoff Vorrath," published in 1887 (Paul Parey, Berlin). It was in 1884, nearly thirty years after the purchase of his sandy farm, that Schultz, of Lupitz, published the results of his experience, although they did not contain anything very new and although they only confirmed experiences still older than his own. But his case was surprising and his explanation of the cause of his successful farming challenged the attention of scientific agriculturists. The consequence has been the issue of many pamphlets on the subject, and an activity in the region of agricultural experimenting which is not yet ended. Atwater, Wagner, Heiden, Hellriegel, and many others have participated in these investigations, and Professor Wood, of the Storrs Agricultural School in Connecticut, has given the following general conclusions as the result of the work:—

- 1. 'Pease, alfalfa, serradella, lupine, clover in all probability, and apparently leguminous plants in general, are able to acquire large quantities of nitrogen from the air during their period of growth.'
2. 'There is scarcely room to doubt that the free nitrogen of the air is thus acquired by plants.'
3. 'That there is a connection between root tubercles and this acquisition of nitrogen is clearly demonstrated. What this connection is, what are the relations of micro-organisms to the root tubercles and the acquisition of nitrogen, and in general how the nitrogen is obtained are questions still to be solved.'
4. 'The cereals with which the experiments have been completed have not manifested this power of acquiring nitrogen, nor do they have such tubercles as are found on the roots of legumes.'
5. 'In the experiments here reported, the addition of soil infusions did not seem necessary for the production of root tubercles. A plausible supposition is that the micro-organisms or their spores were floating in the air and were deposited in the pots in which the plants grew.'
6. 'As a rule the greater the abundance of root tubercles in these experiments, the larger and more vigorous were the plants and the greater was the gain of nitrogen from the air.'
7. 'In a number of these experiments, as in similar ones previously reported, there was a loss of nitrogen instead of gain. The loss occurred where there were no root tubercles; it was especially large with oat plants, and largest where they had the most nitrogen at their disposal in the form of nitrates. As the gain of nitrogen by the legumes helps explain why they act as renovating crops, the loss in the case of the oats suggests a possible reason why they should appear to be an exhausting crop.'
'Practical inferences:—The ability of legumes to gather nitrogen from the air

helps to explain the usefulness of clover, alfalfa, pease, beans, vetches and cow peas as renovating crops, and enforces the importance of these crops to restore fertility to exhausted soils. The judicious use of mineral fertilizers (containing phosphoric acid, potash and lime) will enable the farmer to grow crops of legumes which, after being fed to his stock, will, with proper care to collect and preserve all manure, both liquid and solid, enable him to return a complete fertilizer in the shape of barn-yard manure to his land. A further advantage of growing these crops is that the nitrogenous material, protein, which they contain in such great abundance, is especially valuable for fodder.'

From the foregoing it seems that, in the present condition of our knowledge, the conclusion may be drawn that the atmosphere stands ready to furnish the farmer, gratis with all the organic constituents which his crops require, provided always that he, on his part, will exercise a sufficient amount of skill and intelligence in appropriating and retaining on his farm the fertilizing materials, and especially the nitrogen. If he does this, all that is necessary for him to provide, in order to replace the losses which his farm sustains from the sale of stock or produce, are the inorganic or mineral constituents of these, and especially the phosphoric acid and potash. There is much in all this to remind one of Sprengel and Liebig's teaching of fifty years ago, according to which a plant cannot thrive if its soil does not contain all the substances which are to be found in its ash.

TRIED AND TESTED FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS by patrons of the retail department of The Baird Company, Limited, and prescribed by physicians as the best remedy for all Summer Complaints, Fuller's Blackberry Cordial.

Fuller's Blackberry Cordial at all dealers.

Use Fuller's Blackberry Cordial.

Chronic Diarrhoea and all Summer Complaints are speedily cured by Fuller's Blackberry Cordial. The children's friend. Nothing equal to this well tried remedy.

SPYING ON GHOSTS.

A MAN WHO ONCE PLAYED THE ROLE OF "PEEPING TOM" NEVER REPEATED THE ACT.

"There is a neglected house on Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Mass., opposite Mount Auburn Cemetery, that without doubt is indebted for much of its ill-repute to its late owner and occupant, John Hyde," writes Samuel S. Kingdon of "The Haunted Houses of New England," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "It was long known as a haunted house, and avoided as such by the superstitious. Its sole earthly tenant frequently threw out mysterious hints of strange visits he received from materialized spirits who favored him with messages from the other world. He took so much pleasure in their society that he was not disposed to cultivate an acquaintance of earthly visitors, and few cared to cross his threshold, for he was not averse to telling them they would not be acceptable to his relatives. There is one man who is confirmed in the belief that he, at least, was not wanted. One dark and stormy night he sought shelter on the piazza of the house, and hearing noises within he tried to discover whence they proceeded by peering through a broken pane of glass. The room was dimly lighted, and he says he saw Mr. Hyde in close communion with two sheeted figures. At the same instant the intruder was blinded by a flash of lightning followed by a crash of thunder and thrown into the middle of the street. He never repeated the experiment of eavesdropping on ghosts."

KIDNEY DISEASE AND BACKACHE

Mr. Patrick J. McLaughlan, Beauharnois, Que., states:—"I was troubled with kidney disease and dyspepsia for 20 years and have been that bad I could not sleep at nights and suffered terrible agony. I tried all sorts of medicines and got no relief until I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They made a new man of me and old troubles seem to be driven out of my system." One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government, through Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal. The Inventor's Help will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

67,720—Francis W. Briggs, Montreal, P. Q., Ledger system.

67,783—Antoine Lavoix, Paris, France, Amalgamating apparatus for extraction of precious metals from minerals.

67,841—E. Alexis L. Mangin, Jeanne d'Arc (Aylmer) P. Q., Gas Generator.

67,885—Albert E. Hodder, London, Eng., Manufacture and distribution of gas for lighting and heating purposes.

67,933—James Meekedy, London, Eng., Food compound.

67,974—Elzear Doré, Lapraire, P. Q., Cultivator.

63,005—Jean Baptiste Oiroux, St. Esprit, P. Q., Acetylene gas generator.

68,059—Edward Moriarty, Fulham, Eng., Improvements in apparatus for sorting coins.

68,077—Edward Wm. Parish, Leicester, Eng., Improvements in low pressure steam apparatus for cooking, etc.

68,087—Vincent David Tilly, Cornwall, Ont., Straight edge or ruler.

CURE ALL YOUR PAINS WITH Pain-Killer. A Medicine Chest in itself. Simple, Safe and Quick Cure for CRAMPS, DIARRHOEA, COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. 25 and 50 cent Bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. PERRY DAVIS'