

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... Accommodation for Newcastle and Campbellton... Vestibule Sleeping and Dining Cars on Through Express trains between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Time, Location, and Arrival/Departure. Rows include 9.30 Dept. Richibucto, 9.45 Kingston, 9.58 Mill Creek, 10.15 Grumble Road, 10.21 Molus River, 10.45 McMinn's Mills, 11.00 Arr. 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.

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 showing train times between 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.

- 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

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.

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.—

THE CARE OF NITROGEN. This element is the most valuable of fertilizing constituents, and one which is exceedingly liable to loss. In many of the fertilizers described in this and former reports their cost is very much increased by the admixture of nitrogenous constituents. This cost farmers might save by properly caring for the stock of nitrogen on their farms, and this stock might even be increased by cultivating those crops which have the power of appropriating the nitrogen of the atmosphere.

Nearly the whole of the nitrogen in the fodder fed to farm stock is to be found in the excreta of the animals, and one-half of it is contained in the urine. It is further well known that 95 per cent. of the potash contained in the food of cattle and sheep may be recovered by carefully saving the liquid manure only. It has, however, been ascertained that stable yard manure experiences considerable loss of its fertilizing constituents, but more especially of nitrogen, when left to itself in the dung heap.

The quantity prescribed means 700 lbs. or a cost of about \$2.50 annually for each 1,000 lbs. live weight, but, by adopting this plan, the farmer would to a great extent be relieved from the necessity of purchasing the nitrogen of artificial fertilizers.

In a pamphlet published by Vieweg in 1859, entitled 'Ein Pfund Stickstoff kaun einen Groschen' which may be freely translated 'A pound of nitrogen for a penny,' Dr. Meyer-Altenberg maintained that ground gypsum is the very best preservative of barn-yard manure when applied in the stable, because it secures 'certainty and completeness of effect, ease of execution, and the lowest possible cost.'

Dr. Meyer-Altenberg, in the little work above mentioned, takes care to point out that the use of gypsum, without subsequent careful treatment of the dungheaps, does not give the desired effect, and he dwells on the importance of having the manure thoroughly trodden down, and made as compact as possible. This is also shown in Dr. J. König's prize essay 'How can the farmer preserve and increase the stock of nitrogen on his property?' (Berlin, 1887.) In a special chapter of this work the author discusses 'The evolution of free nitrogen during the fermentation and storage of stable manure,' describes the experiments which were made from 1860 to 1882 regarding its treatment and gives finally the results of

the discussion from which the following sentences may be translated with advantage:—

- 1. In the decomposition of nitrogenous substances of any nature a loss, more or less considerable, of free nitrogen takes place. 2. This loss is the greater the more atmosphere has access to the decomposing mass. 3. Too much moisture is just as hurtful as too little. Stable manure requires such a degree of humidity as permits its components to lie close to each other. 4. The addition of substances which fix ammonia (such as gypsum, kainite and kieserite) prevent or reduce the loss of nitrogen. These substances are, however, of little or no value if care is not taken at the same time to prevent as much as possible the access of air.

12.—In storing stable manure in dungsheds the latter must be watertight and roofed in, and the treading down of their contents by the farm animals is to be recommended. One thing in connection with this question is perfectly certain and that is that the use of gypsum, or ordinary ground land plaster, prevents any loss of nitrogen in the stable, and while the manure is being forwarded to the dungheap. Further, if the work from which the foregoing quotations have been made be carefully studied, and also the experiments and writings of Holdeliefs, Vogel and others, it appears to be quite certain that the use of the same article, or of the gypsum produced in the manufacture of 'acid-phosphate,' completely prevents the loss of ammonia from the liquid part of the manure, and also from the organic nitrogen of the solids, provided the whole has, previous to fermentation, been made thoroughly compact, and atmospheric air almost completely excluded.

Not only has the addition of substances which have the faculty of fixing ammonia been recommended for stable manure, but its improvement to a greater extent has been proposed by the addition of fertilizers. The following quotation is taken from Bulletin No. 45 (for March, 1897), of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and was written by Dr. A. Goessmann, Chemist for that institution:— 'The practice of adding to the manurial refuse materials of the farm as stable manure, vegetable compost, &c., such single commercial manurial substances as will enrich them in the direction desirable for any particular crop to be raised, does not yet receive that degree of general attention which it deserves.'

Table showing average composition of seventy-five samples of barn-yard manure. Columns: Component, Lbs., Per cent.

The average barn-yard manure contains, it will be noticed from the above statement, a larger percentage of nitrogen, as compared with its potash and phosphoric acid than is generally considered economical. An addition of from thirty to forty pounds of muriate of potash, and of one hundred pounds of fine ground natural phosphate (soft Florida or South Carolina floats) per ton of barn-yard manure would greatly increase its value as an efficient and economical general fertilizer.

These are no doubt most excellent suggestions, and there is no reason why these substances should not be introduced into the stable manure in the same manner as in the case of the ground plaster above mentioned. Plain superphosphate and kainite might also be used, some of the constituents in which would be useful in fixing the ammonia, as soon as formed from the organic nitrogen. Should this suggestion be found to have practical value, there is no doubt that our fertilizer manufacturer would be found able to supply our farmers, at a moderate cost, with a mixture of ground plaster, superphosphate and kainite, in such proportions as experience might show to be most advantageous.

Don't Forget That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, acts quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

Made Her Father Governor.

Mr. Young and some friends had been discussing the political outlook in Kentucky at Mr. Young's house in Louisville one night, just on the eve of the Democratic state convention, several years ago. When the party broke up, Mr. Young's daughter, then about 18 years old, now married, who had been an interested listener during the discussion, spoke up: "Why don't you run for governor, pa?"

"Why, my child, they would never think of me for that office. No one cares enough about me for that." "But, pa, would you accept the nomination if it were offered you?" "Why, of course I would; nobody would refuse the honor."

Miss Young said no more at the time, but quietly slipped out of the house and started in the direction of The Courier-Journal office, Colonel Henry Watterson being an intimate friend of the family. It happened that she met the veteran editor in the street.

"Ah, Uncle Henry, will you do me a favor?" the young woman asked impulsively. "Anything in the world that I can do I will."

"Well, I want pa to be governor of Kentucky, and can you get him the nomination?" Colonel Watterson turned back to the office and sat down and wrote a spirited editorial, demanding in the interests of the Democratic party that John Brown Young be nominated by the convention soon to meet. The result was in accordance with the noted editor's wishes. Mr. Young's election being a foregone conclusion.—Chicago Chronicle.

More Miles Than You Can Count.

Statements as to the distance of the pole star from the earth which have appeared in some of the newspapers lately have been ridiculously inadequate. One of the estimates made is 255,000,000 miles. Now, if one will remember that the sun is 93,000,000 miles away and that its light comes to us in eight minutes, he will see that if the foregoing estimate of the distance of the pole star were right its beams could reach us in about 15 days. It would be only about 2,700 times as far off as the sun.

A paper entitled 'Shakespeare and Sanitation' was read at the recent provincial meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health at Stratford-on-Avon. Among other things the author related the following: "It is interesting to find that the name of John Shakespeare, the father of the poet, first appears in the records of the municipality as owing a fine of twopence for having made a dirt heap with his neighbors, Adrien Quincey and Henry Reynolds, in Henly street, and on another occasion he 'stood amerced' in fourpence for failing to keep his gutter clean."

Miss Gingham—And I suppose they have bargain days in Glasgow, Mr. McIvor? McIvor—Ma conscience, no! It was da ava! Miss Gingham—Indeed! Why, I thought bargain days would just suit your people! McIvor—That's just it. It would suit them over well. If they had bargain days, nobody would buy anything on the other days, ye ken!—London Telegraph.

An Unexpected Answer. In the course of an address Dr. Conan Doyle told a quaint experience of his in the Sudan. Wishing to find out whether one of the black soldiers was a Mohammedan or a pagan, he asked him, "Whom do you worship?" "I worship my colonel," came the answer, pat. The lessons of history would suggest to a Sherlock Holmes that the man was a Mohammedan.

Only One Fault. "There's only one fault to be found with your comedy work, old man," said the dramatic critic. "What's that?" asked the aspiring young actor. "It's tragic."—Chicago Post.

The Old Reliable Remedy for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.



Grandma Mrs. Thos. Sherlock, Arrived It. My little girl, three years of age, was taken very bad with diarrhoea, and we thought we were going to lose her, when I remembered that my grandmother always used Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry, and often said that it saved her life. I got a bottle and gave it to my child, and after the third dose she began to get better and slept well that night. She improved right along and was soon completely cured."

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

"And let us not be weary in well-doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."—Galatians 6: 9.

RUM'S RECORD AND THE VOTER.

Rum's Horn. Some say that rum is harmless As common "Adam's ale"; But put the rum inside a man And we write another tale— A tale of blighted manhood, Of broken hearted wives, Of children "damned into the world," Of wrecked and ruined lives, Of governments once mighty, But now decadent, dead! Of cities grand and brilliant, Now desolate instead, Of families once historic, Extinct, or cursed with shame, Of famous men who ruled the land, They fell. Unsuung their fame!

We see the railroad's holocaust, The vessels lost at sea; We hear the moaning victims, The desolation see. We note the scenes so tragic, The horrors we rehearse; It makes pathetic reading, Inspires our tragic verse.

But, why not rouse to action? Why tell the tale of woe? This awful curse will cease to be, WHEN CHRISTIANS VOTE IT SO! —William Wood. Boothbay Harbor, Me.

THE NEW DISEASE.

A short time ago there appeared in the columns of a leading medical journal of Great Britain an article treating on a new form of disease, or insanity, as the result of drunkenness, and a new law was about to be enforced which would enact that after four convictions for drunkenness the victim is to be treated as a lunatic. This mode of treatment seems very unreasonable, and it would be more consistent with the laws of God and man were the ones who aided and sanctioned the sale of liquor arrested and treated as lunatics, instead of the victim. When will men's eyes be opened to the awfulness of this curse! Is it any wonder that when mothers see husbands and sons carried away by this terrible disease, they wish to cast a vote against the promoters of so great an evil.

What is to be done in order to stamp out this curse? Public opinion should be aroused until city, county and national officials shall dare no longer neglect the execution of the law. We have enough enactment now to revolutionize our cities, and strike terror through the drinking houses, gambling dens and houses of sin. Tracts distributed will not do it. Bibles printed will not accomplish it. City missions have not power for the work. We want public officials, mayors, aldermen and sheriffs who will execute the law. We must have purity in our city halls. Fathers should be more careful of the example set their sons, whose constitutions may not be as strong, and the liquor they drink and the tobacco they smoke may be more terribly drugged, and he will catch up on the road to death. If a coral insect can build an island, our feeble efforts under God may raise a breakwater that will dash back the surges of intemperance. We must have wisdom to look responsibility in the face, and the courage to act upon them, and we will see a permanent benefit and a rich reward. It is all very well to put a reflective man upon his own good sense, to impress upon him to be temperate as a duty he may not transgress unless he would offend God and injure himself. But the drunkard has not attained to reflection, and it would be folly to approach him with that argument. The church of Christ can overthrow Satan's strongholds, and impede the diabolical work of the liquor men, and by her moral influence, votes and prayers eventually close the legalized barroom, saloon and distillery. Every member of the Church of Christ is guilty of neglect or complicity who does not earnestly seek to do so. We should, as church members, count ourselves members of Christ's total abstinence society, and by

example and precept teach the world the great need of prohibition, which promotes business and brings prosperity. Stratford, Ont.

PROHIBITION.

While we cannot report such a response on the part of our Dominion Parliament as the plebiscite vote demanded, we believe our cause is making steady progress, and that the day is not far distant when the voice of the Canadian people will be heard by our legislators in a way they cannot disregard. Fifty years ago the attitude of the masses towards the traffic was one of apathy, indifference, tolerance; now, in the words of our late Finance Minister, "three-quarters of the people of Canada have set their faces against the drink habit." Ten years ago the annual consumption of spirituous liquors averaged nearly two gallons and a half for each man, woman and child in America. To-day the average is less than one gallon. It ought, however, to be mentioned that during this time the consumption of beer has greatly increased. If we have not made the progress in legislation which we had a right to expect, let us put the blame, not so much upon the politicians as upon the people, that is, upon ourselves. The politicians are just what we make them. When the people thoroughly realize the evils of the trade, they will send to Parliament men pledged to enact prohibition, and then, and not till then, will prohibition be put on the statute books. Manitoba seems to be just now within sight of the largest measure of prohibition the Provincial Government can give it. We are sure that Ontario, with Premier Ross at the helm, will not lag behind the younger provinces of the west. To no man do we owe so much for the progress of temperance education in this province as to the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, and now, at the head of provincial affairs, he will not lower the standard, but proudly march forward as the leader of the Lord's hosts into the promised land.

THE GRANGER CONDITION POWDERS are a genuine tonic and blood cleanser.—They cure Stomach, Worms, swelled legs, horse ail, cough, and purify the blood. To keep in good health, keep the system regular. Use Wheeler's Botanic Bitters. We advise you strongly to keep Kendrick's Liniment in the house. Ask for KENDRICK'S LINIMENT.

GOOD GOAT FEED.

In a New England town Horace Greeley was sitting on a hotel piazza, scanning the columns of his paper, the New York Tribune, when a stranger came along, glanced contemptuously at the paper and remarked: "Fine sheet you've got here, Mister; I used to read it myself, but I've subscribed for a decent paper now, and as fast as the Tribune comes along I feed it to my goat. That's all it's fit for." Greeley glanced up over his paper with a friendly smile. "So you feed your goat on Tribunes, do you?" he asked in the mildest of accents. "Yes, sir, I do," blustered the stranger. "All right, my friend," said Mr. Greeley, "keep right on reading some other paper and feeding your goat on Tribunes, and I'll guarantee in three months' time the goat will know a darn sight more about what is going on in the world than its owner does!"

COUNTRY AHEAD of the city for residence. But, alas, neither place is proof against coughs or colds, and so Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is welcome in both localities. 25c. all Druggists.

E. G. Siggers, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., reports the following patents granted to inventors in Canada, July 10, 1900. He will mail a copy of specification and drawings of any patent for 10 cents in stamps.

F. N. Barnett, Toronto, Fire escape; J. H. Cash Toronto, Bicycle seat-post; V. Lahaie, Montreal, Wainscoting; A. C. Macdonald, Toronto, Game; L. A. Nadeau, St. Anthonase, Wagon-pole tip; F. O'Neill, Wallaceburg, Machine for manufacturing glass articles.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

"What do you think of the census?" asked Mr. Beechwood. "It is a questionable proceeding," replied Mr. Homewood.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND Pain-Killer. THERE IS NO KIND OF PAIN OR AGUE, INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL, THAT PAIN-KILLER WILL NOT RELIEVE. LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME, PERRY DAVIS & SON.