

THE REVIEW

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

OTTAWA, April 11.—The budget debate came to an end on Tuesday night. It had lasted for three weeks, and was very largely a waste of time; but under our Parliamentary system there is no means by which this form of campaigning can be stopped. The experience of this session will, however, go a long way toward arousing public interest in the matter of establishing the dignity of Parliament.

The division took place at three o'clock in the morning and was preceded by those scenes which have come to be recognized as traditional in connection with the closing hours of a long debate. These demonstrations have during all the history of our Canadian Parliament been focussed in the main Committee room of the Government party. While some belated debater is contributing his quota to a discussion which has long grown wearisome to everybody, the members gather in the large room across the corridor, and into the Chamber there comes the sound of singing and revelry.

There have been many remarkable and stirring scenes in that same room. Back in 1888 recall a night when a western member was giving an imitation of a Cree war dance on top of a table in the centre of the room, and Sir John Macdonald was among those who most loudly applauded the antics of the performer. Sir John Thompson was there too, and while he pretended to be enjoying the exhibition, he was really ill at ease. One of the things he could never do was to make himself at home in a free and easy party such as was gathered together on these division nights. But Sir John Macdonald could make himself one of the leaders in the fun and frolic of any such night.

On Tuesday night it was revealed for the first time that among the new members there are some very good singers. This was particularly true of the rollicking French Canadian songs, which were sung by the French members in a way that I have not heard surpassed in many years. The possessor of a good voice is always regarded as a desirable acquisition to the House, and is always called upon to sing while the members are assembling for a division, and on occasions like that to which reference has just been made. Toward the end of the session "Swanee River" and "Home Sweet Home" are most affected, and when the galleries are full of the great chorus which swells up from the floor of the House has an impressive effect.

During the last two days of the debate several contributions were made to the discussion. For example the Minister of Agriculture, speaking with the advantage of having gone over the records of the census of 1891 as filed in his Department, was able to show beyond cavil that wholesale stuffing had been done in that year. He gave many instances of this, some of them of a very clumsy character. In the town of Cornwall, there were 40 names given twice in the enumeration, and in a great many other places the names of persons were recorded who either were not in existence at all or had been away for many years. In the census of 1901 the address of every person was given, so that anyone might check over the returns and see whence if there were inaccuracies.

The Minister of Customs also contributed a strong speech to the debate. It was not lengthy, but bristled with facts of the most convincing character. Quite naturally, he confined himself very largely to trade matters, and as the statistics in this regard are collected by his Department he was able to speak with authority on that subject. The growth of Canadian

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commerce has been so large that few people really realize what enormous progress has been made. An increase of \$150,000,000 in the foreign trade of the Dominion within five years is a record of which every Canadian may be proud.

If the Opposition expected that the amendment proposed by Mr. Borden would weaken the Government on a division they must have felt disappointed when the vote was taken; for instead of gaining they lost the vote of Mr. Calvin of Frontenac, who had been a strong Conservative in years past. The solid strength of the Government was recorded, and there was a majority of 56. This is quite large enough for all practical purposes and is almost as large as the majority which Sir John Macdonald had prior to 1881. More than that, the debate served to demonstrate how strong are the reasons for supporting the Government cause under present conditions.

Promptly on Wednesday the House settled down to real business. On that afternoon Mr. Blair introduced his Bill for the establishment of a Railway Commission, which is one of the most important measures that has been brought before Parliament for many years. It is not likely, however, that it will be pressed beyond the second reading during this session, inasmuch as it is a long bill and embodies changes of such a radical character as to demand very thorough consideration. The immediate object to be served by introducing it this session is to have the changes in contemplation brought before the country, and to permit the Bill to be digested during the recess.

Mr. Blair presented a very concise and comprehensive explanation of the Bill. He pointed out that it proposed to do away with the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, which now has large judicial functions in connection with the railways of the country, and to transfer the powers hitherto exercised by that Committee to an independent Board of Commissioners. This Board would be composed of three members, whose tenure of office would probably be fixed at ten years, and who could only be removed by an Address of both Houses of Parliament. In selecting the Commissioners Mr. Blair said an honest effort would be made to secure men of the highest stamp and independence of character, experienced in business and railway operation, as well as in law. Everything would depend upon the care with which this choice was made.

The railway conditions prevailing in Canada, the Minister pointed out, were of such an extraordinary nature that a large measure of discretion would have to be vested in the Commission. The Board would have ample powers to regulate rates and to take such steps as would prevent unjust discrimination and undue preferences. Loud and persistent complaints were being made from all parts of the country with respect to these matters, and while it was only fair that the railways should be allowed a fair amount of profit on the business done, one of the chief objects in view was to provide the means for the redress of these grievances.

Preceding the introduction of this Bill Mr. Blair laid on the table of the House the results of an exhaustive inquiry by Professor S. J. McLean into the question

of railway rates and alleged discrimination in Canada. A vast amount of material was collected in this way, and when the House comes to the consideration of the Bill in detail this information will be of the greatest possible service. Professor McLean's report gives an accurate picture of the conditions which the new measure is designed to remedy, and it will show how carefully and prudently this matter has been taken up by the Minister.

Hon. John Haggart was the principal critic of the Bill on Wednesday afternoon. In past years he was a strong advocate of a Railway Commission, but having neglected the opportunity of putting his convictions into legislative form he now turns up as an opponent of that plan. That should not be considered as remarkable, in view of the easy and ready way in which the Conservatives are now engaged in opposing almost everything that they advocated while in power.

Unmistakable Signs of Catarrh.

If you have a ringing in the ears, dropping in the throat, bad breath, headache, morning weakness, bad taste in the mouth—then it's catarrh. Use Catarrhzone Inhaler four times daily and eradicate this awful disease from your system. Catarrhzone kills the germs, heals the inflamed membranes, clears nose, throat and air passages by one application. Catarrhzone quickly remedies the head noises and deafness, prevents drooping, and is warranted to absolutely cure all forms of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Lung Troubles. Two months' treatment costs \$1.00; trial size 25c. Druggists or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Sold by R. O'Leary.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS CURE HEADACHE.

FORAGE CROPS FOR SUMMER FEEDING.

The losses that occur annually to our farmers from the drying up of their pastures in July, August and September should induce every stock man to grow a few acres of green feed. In most cases only personal experience with fodder plants will enable a farmer to ascertain which are best adapted to his own needs and district. In the past the chief objection to soiling has been that time is too valuable to be employed for this purpose. But it is becoming very evident that on high priced lands, and with valuable herds of stock, we cannot afford to neglect our stock during the summer droughts. Some suggestions as to the selection and growth of suitable crops for summer feeding are worthy of consideration.

In laying out the work it is necessary to know how many head of animals it is desired to feed. The following estimate has been made of the land required to produce sufficient green feed for a cow for one day. Of Lucerne or other clover $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square rod per day; of barley, oats and peas, rye, wheat or millet, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square rod per day; of corn or sorghum $\frac{1}{4}$ of a square rod per day. The above is a fair estimate for a days feeding on land in a good state of cultivation, and with no al-

lowance for pasture. No cow can possibly consume $\frac{1}{4}$ a square rod of rye, barley, oats and peas or millet in a day's feeding, where there is a good strong growth. But allowing that the above estimate is approximately correct, we find that this one crop is sufficient to feed a cow for 320 days. The amount required by other kinds of stock can be calculated on this basis. It is always best to make a liberal allowance. There need be no waste since any surplus can be cut and cured for winter forage, or ploughed under as green manure.

Next it will be necessary to consider the most suitable kind of crops to grow, and the periods at which each will be available. For general feeding, rye, clover, rape, peas and oats, vetch, millet, sorghum and corn, will be found most satisfactory, and the list names will cover practically the whole season, if sown at suitable intervals. Rye sown in the fall will provide the earliest feed in the spring but as grass is usually abundant at that time, this crop is not so likely to be needed unless a complete system of soiling is practised. Clover, where it will grow well, comes next on the list, and will furnish an abundance of good feed during the latter half of June. Lucerne, or alfalfa, where the soil and climate are favorable to its growth, should be given first place on the list of soiling crops. It can be cut almost as early in the spring as rye, and furnished at least three crops, per season of highly nitrogenous food. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, but is apt to cause bloating if carelessly pastured. In the Southern parts of Ontario, it generally stands the winter well, and lasts for years without re-seeding. It should be sown in the spring, on clean, very well prepared ground, either alone or with a light nurse crop of barley, wheat or oats, and at least 20 pounds of good fresh seed to the acre. It is a little slow in gaining a foothold, and should not be pastured the first year, but after that it is very tenacious of life, and withstands droughts remarkably well. Rape may be sown about the first of May on rich, well prepared soil for early feeding, and additional sowings may be made at intervals as desired. It is advisable to sow rape in drills two feet apart, and cultivate as for turnips. From one or two pounds of seed of the Dwarf Essex variety should be sown to the acre, if drilled in, or double the amount if sown broadcast. Rape produces large quantities of green feed and is one of the best foods for keeping animals, including pigs, sheep and calves, in good condition. It is not satisfactory for milk cows, owing to its tendency to injure the flavor of the milk.

Oats and peas make one of the very best soiling crops for general growth, particularly for feeding dairy cows. They should be sown as early in the spring as the ground will permit, and at intervals thereafter, at the rate of about three bushels per acre, (equal parts, or two bushels oats to one of peas.) Vetches or tares are now grown in Canada to a considerable extent, especially by dairymen. They are likely to prove of value, not only in Ontario or Quebec, but in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, and the West as well. The common spring vetch has been most generally grown, but recent experiments go to show that the Hairy Vetch will yield a considerably larger amount of green fodder per acre in Ontario. It is very desirable for soiling purposes, especially on dry districts. It appears to be relished by all classes of farm stock. The greatest drawback to the more extensive cultivation of the vetch in Canada, is the high price asked for the seed. At present prices it will probably be found best to sow vetches along with peas and oats, at the rate of one bushel of vetches, one bushel of peas, and two bushels of oats per acre. This mixture will produce an excellent crop for July and August feeding and will also afford good pasture after the first cutting, if cut early.

Millet is another plant that is particularly good as a catch crop. It can sometimes be sown after a forage crop of peas and oats has been taken off the ground and if there is sufficient moisture to start it, it will yield a fair crop. If sown early in June, at the rate of about thirty pounds per acre, it will furnish a large crop of

good fodder by the middle of August. The Japanese Barnyard in moist soil, and Japanese Panic are the best varieties.

Corn (when it grows well) is the great standby for fall feeding. Another very valuable fall fodder plant for the southern part of Canada is sorghum. The Early Amber is the most suitable for our latitude. It should not be sown until the weather has become settled and warm, on land that has been prepared in the same way as for corn. If sown in drills like corn, three pecks of seed will be ample for an acre, but if broadcasted, more will be required. It is slow in starting, but after it has attained a height of a few inches, growth is very rapid, and the crop very heavy. It is greedily eaten by stock, but like corn it is carbonaceous in its nature, and some additional feed such as clover, oil-cake &c., should be added to balance the ration.

Soja or soy beans has been rather extensively grown for fodder in the Southern States for some years and are gaining popularity in the North as well. They produce a great amount of rich forage, growing to the height of from two and one half to four feet, branching freely and producing numerous woolly pods containing two to three round yellow beans. Sow about the same as for corn on a fine, deep, firm and moist seed bed, in rows about 30 inches apart, and on the level, from two to four pecks of seed to the acre. They are likely to do well in Southern Ontario, and in similar latitudes, although they have not as yet been largely tried. On account of their richness in protein, and their nitrogen gathering ability they are worthy of attention and trial. The yellow soy bean has been the most satisfactory of all varieties tested in Canada.

F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

TRESTLE WORK OF BRIDGE COLLAPSES.

A LARGE PIECE FALLS AND KILLS FOUR MEN NEAR MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 16.—While a number of men were working at the bridge over the River St. Francis on the South Shore Railway, a large piece of trestle work fell, killing four men. The victims are: Daniel Saton, Jos Joyal, Ed. Nadeau and Cyrille Salois.

DIAMOND DYES The Only Kind Bought and Used by Wise and Prudent Women.

The only pure, harmless and undiluted package dyes for home use are the Diamond Dyes.

Each package colors from one to eight pounds of goods according to depth of color and character of fabric.

The full and explicit directions on each package of Diamond Dyes are so simple that even a child can understand them, and easily match any desired shade. Diamond Dyes make old things look like new. You can color old and faded dresses, skirts, suits, blouses, jackets, capes, silks, ribbons, hosiery, feathers, and other goods, any desired shade, making them look as good as new.

Diamond Dyes give the best and strongest colors, unfading in washing or sunlight. You are always safe when you use them; no disappointments or failures.

When you go to your druggist or dealer to buy dyes, do not accept any but the "Diamond," they are the only guaranteed package dyes for home use.

FLOODS IN TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 17.—Reports received here tell of a very heavy rain and hail storm in North Texas and in the Indian Territory yesterday. There was much damage to the crops and houses. W. A. Anderson tried to cross Basque River near Waco just after the heavy rise and was drowned.

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25 cents.

The London Daily Mail claims to have authority to announce that the basis of peace has been practically agreed upon at Pretoria, but says that some little time will elapse before the details of the plan can be perfected. When Lord Milner promised the delegates one or two seats on the executive council, subject to the approval of the government and pending the restoration of a responsible government, they practically agreed to accept the British terms.

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Your Decision This Day Is All Important.

Paine's Celery Compound Guarantees a Freedom From Diseases and Sickness.

INDIFFERENCE AND CARELESSNESS LEAD TO PHYSICAL SHIPWRECK AND THE GRAVE.

The weak, ailing, sick and diseased have now more than ever before under their control their physical condition. They are free agents, and almost wholly responsible for their future. When the brain is not affected, and the mind can discern between right and wrong, a duty to themselves, their friends and country loudly demands a marked decision—prompt and determined action when health is impaired and life is in danger.

It is the part of wisdom that true decision be made to-day; to-morrow may be too late. In thousands of cases the checking and banishment of disease depends upon instant action; an hour lost frequently means the snuffing out of some precious life.

Few people in our country are without some knowledge of the wondrous life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that guarantees release from the diseases common to life.

What will your decision be to-day, poor sufferer? Will you give Paine's Celery Compound the fair and honest testing that others are giving it, with its certain reward of health, strength, vigor and happiness, or will you remain indifferent and careless, content to pass your few days or weeks in misery, agony and wretchedness until the dark grave claims you as its victim?

It is almost needless to enumerate the blessed results that flow from Paine's Celery Compound when used promptly in springtime, as you and your friends have a knowledge of them. Of this you may be assured; the seeds of disease are banished, the system is fortified, the blood is made red and pure, the nerves braced, digestion regulated, headaches, sideaches and backaches forever dispelled, and sweet, restful sleep takes the place of insomnia.

The mixed court martial which tried Major Littleton W. T. Waller, of the marine corps, on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, has begun the trial of Lieut. John H. A. Day, of the marine corps, on the same charge. Lieut. Day said the man shot Jan. 19 was a spy, who was shot by Major Waller's orders. Major Waller testified that he ordered the shooting of eleven men Jan. 20, but denied ordering the execution of a man Jan. 19. He admitted he was very ill at that time. Surgeon Love testified that Major Waller's illness then was such that he was not fitted to command. It was likely he might have given the order and forgot all about it. He thought an officer would have been justified in disobeying the order.

The surrender of the insurgents of the Island of Samar, Philippines, has been postponed until April 20 on account of the weather making their movements difficult.

Prof. Miller, Miss Jennett's murderer, was sentenced at Detroit life imprisonment at midnight Saturday night, just 72 hours after the murder had been committed.

Worms affect a child's health too seriously to neglect. Sometimes they cause convulsions and death. If you suspect them to be present, give Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which destroys the worms without injuring the child. Price 25c.

PREMIER TWEEDIE ARRIVES AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, April 16.—Premier Tweedie, of New Brunswick, arrived here this evening to consult with Premier Murray in regard to their visit to London during coronation.

WOMAN IS AS OLD AS SHE LOOKS.

It is not age but disease, weakness and ill-health that makes women look old, care-worn and wrinkled. You cannot look your best unless you feel well, strong and vigorous, with pure rich blood and steady nerves. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food makes good looks because it makes good health, restores the healthful glow to the complexion, rounds out the form and gives elasticity to every motion of the body.

King Edward has a new 22-horse power automobile of English manufacture, which is considered the acme of perfection in automobiles.

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Shiloh's Consumption Cure

and ours is so strong, we guarantee a cure or refund money, and we send you a free trial bottle if you write for it. SHILOH'S costs 25 cents and will cure Consumption, Pneumonia, Bronchitis and all Lung Troubles. Will cure a cough or cold in a day, and runs prevent serious results. It has been doing these things for 50 years. S. C. WELLS & Co., Toronto, Can.

Kerr's Clover Root Tea corrects the Stomach