

WILL CURB THE TIME WASTERS AT OTTAWA

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes as follows:—

Sympathy perhaps is due three important members of the House of Commons who have recently been assigned a most difficult task. Messrs. Boivin, Meighen and Forke have been appointed a special committee to devise means of shortening members' speeches. The House has just awakened to the weariness felt by the country at the interminable length of the Budget debate, and the long-drawn-out character of the session in general, and has decided on action.

As in the case of closure, the Canadian Parliament is about the last important assembly of the Western world to realize the necessity of a curb on members' loquacity. They have preserved the freedom of a "gentlemen's club" at the expense of efficiency. As the lawmakers of the land, the members consider themselves above the bonds that apply everywhere else. They may rise and talk as long as they please, knowing their words are recorded, even through the chamber is all but empty of their colleagues.

Of course, the private member maintains, with some reason, that he is sent to represent his riding, and has a right—yea, a duty—to speak. That right is not denied, but in self-protection the House must put some limit on the speech. The Ottawa Journal points out that in the recent Budget debate, which lasted a month, one man talked more than three hours, four men more than two hours, eight men more than an hour and a half, ten more than an hour. Only three of all the debaters talked less than half an hour.

It is common knowledge of those who attend the House that, after the first three or four speeches on each side, little new is said. Why, then, must the later speakers continue at such length? Members need more snap, brilliancy and condensation in their speeches. A short speech is harder to make than a long one, but the country demands the effort, for business must get on.

Brown—Give a man enough rope and he'll—

Jones (chucking a stump)—Put out a new brand of 5-cent cigars.

THE WRONG OX GORED BY BOOZE INSPECTOR ROW

(New Glasgow Chronicle.)

They had quite a demonstration in Pictou town lately, of politics, temperance activities, the enforcement of the N. S. T. A. and of morals. It came about in this way: A Mr. Heigh-ton was inspector of the N. S. T. A., who according to the written statement of the Rev. D. K. Grant was a most capable inspector, and who, without fear or favour, applied the law to rich and poor bootleggers alike. But unfortunately, Mr. Heigh-ton took a drink of intoxicating liquor when and where he felt like it. Recently he prepared a charge against one of the prominent citizens, Mr. Lott, of the shire town, of violation of the temperance law; had him arrested and placed in jail. No half measures with Heigh-ton.

Rev. D. K. Grant and Attorney General Douglas were horrified. The former demanded that Inspector Heigh-ton's appointment be cancelled; at the same time stating that though Mr. Heigh-ton was a good official he took a bracer straight, but he, Rev. D. K. Grant, from his lofty eminence of personified virtue and sobriety, could not stomach anything or anyone touching or tasting intoxicating liquor. The Attorney General ordered Mr. Lott liberated, which, when the order filtered down from Stipendiary Fraser to the jail keeper, was complied with.

It was like the old story of the wrong ox getting gored. We recollect of a story about President Lincoln and General Grant. The prohibits of the time heard that General Grant took a drink. Forthwith a delegation waited on the President, set forth in detail the dreadful example that the General's appetite set before those under his command, and asked for his dismissal. The President was silent for a while after his advisers had finished telling their stories. Then he turned to them with that famous whimsical smile on his face and asked: "Can you please inform me as to what brand General Grant drinks, as I would like to send some of it to the other generals?" Our reflection is that Rev. D. K. Grant should better have found out the brand of liquor Heigh-ton drank and then have sent some of it to the other inspectors.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Kennedy of Toronto are in the city today visiting old friends.

HOW TO CONTROL THE RHUBARB CATERPILLAR

A caterpillar which bores in the larger roots, in the crowns, in the leaf stalks and flower stems of rhubarb, has been common for some years past in Nova Scotia and has caused severe losses. In 1925, it was found in two counties in New Brunswick and this memorandum is to caution growers to take measures against the insect at once if a single plant is found infested in their plantation. The experience in Nova Scotia has been that in a plantation of rhubarb the borers increase to such an extent that no usable leaf stems can be obtained, and the crowns are eventually killed.

The first signs of infestation commonly noticed are masses of a gummy material on the leaf stems at or near the base, and the tough, fibrous nature of the stems when broken or cut for use. Examination of the crowns will then commonly show the burrows of the caterpillars in the larger roots and parts of the plant near the ground level. One caterpillar will bite a number of leaf stems in different places, the juice of the plant flows freely and forms the gum-like masses mentioned. The adult insect is a moth which lays eggs about the end of August for the brood of the following year. These are usually laid on couch-grass near the rhubarb plants.

CONTROL

Clean Cultivation

Keeping a plantation free from weeds, especially couch-grass, at the time of egg-laying is a preventive measure.

Destruction of Larvae.

When a plant is found infested, try to destroy all caterpillars. This will necessitate splitting the crown in several pieces to find the burrows, but not the destruction of the entire plant unless very badly infested. Re-plant the parts when free from caterpillars on another piece of ground, preferably at a distance.

Change of Location.

When putting out a new plantation, locate it at a little distance from the old one and be sure that all crowns used for planting are free from caterpillars.

People are pretty tolerant after all. Anw fake if labeled religion, can get away with almost anything short of murder.

SOME VALUABLE POINTERS FOR THE AMATEUR GARDENERS

Hints on Dahlia Culture.

Throughout the bulk of Central Ontario there is no danger in planting dahlias now. These flowers like an open position in rather light soil. Loosen up heavy clay by the addition of coal ashes, sand or similar material. Plant on side, six inches deep in light soil and a little shallower in clay loam. Divide clumps before planting. One small tuber with a sprout or eye will give better results than a clump. When watering give the soil around the plant a regular soaking, then let alone for several days. Daily sprinkling is harmful. Larger flowers will result if side buds are pinched off and the plant tied to a stake, but if bushy plants with plenty of small blooms are wanted, do not touch.

Tomatoes.

Tomatoes should be put in this week. If there should be any danger of frost later, cover with newspaper or flower pot. Best results in small gardens are obtained by staking. Use stakes six to eight feet high, drive firmly in the ground, then set tomato plant within an inch or so of the bottom. Keep all side shoots pinched off and tie main stem about every foot to stake. When stem reaches top stake pinch off end to encourage ripening of fruit. For a few early tomatoes select large stocky plants preferably grown in individual pots. These can be planted out even after the first bunches of fruit are formed. If there is any danger of cut worms, place a paper collar about each plant. This should extend an inch into the ground and two inches above. In large gardens use poisoned bran.

Gladiolus.

In planting the gladiolus examine corms or bulbs for signs of rot. Clean off the husk and if any black spots are found on the outside of the corm, it is better to discard. Some gardeners take the precaution of dipping all healthy corms in a 5 per cent. solution of formalin for 30 minutes. Avoid affected soil, and use particular care in examining new stock.

Timely Hints.

If the birds are eating the lettuce cover the same with a light lattice or a strip of chicken wire. This will scare them away.

Plant cosmos along the fence and be ready to tie it up when it gets a couple of feet tall.

Four o'clock seed for a row along a walk should be planted immediately.

Plant two seeds a foot apart and pull up one plant if both come up.

Yellow Ponderosa tomatoes seem to have made considerable strides in popularity in the last few years. They add color to a salad, pickles or preserves.

With the Sweet Peas.

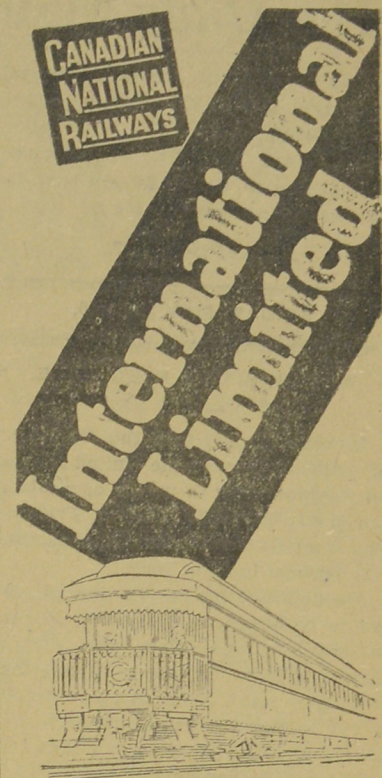
As soon as the sweet-pea plants are up an inch or so, as the case may be, keep the hoe going. Constant cultivation is the price of a good showing of sweet peas. Do not let them lack for water, but do not sprinkle them. Give them a real soaking, and then don't water them for several days. A little good fertilizer sprinkled along the row, just before the buds begin to swell, and well watered in, will help the plants a great deal and will add to the depth of the color of the flowers.

Shade-Loving Flowers.

Brightening up the shady corners of the flower garden is usually quite a problem, although many annuals actually prefer to be away from the sun part of the time. Of course, it is almost impossible to get anything to grow in a spot which is without sunshine during the whole of the day, except, perhaps, ferns; but the following will do well in partial shade: Alyssum, candytuft, clarkia, godetia, larkspur, lupine, Marvel of Peru, nemophila, nicotiana, pansy, phlox and verberna.

Summer Care of Roses.

Until the fast of July new and established roses can be helped along by surface applications of quick-acting fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or acid phosphate. Use a scant tablespoonful of any of these fertilizers, and dig it in lightly around, but not touching the plant. One or two applications a fortnight apart are sufficient. After July according to A. H. Tomlinson, O. A. C., Guelph, only slow-acting fertilizers such as bone-meal and potash, should be given. Phosphates, and particularly potash, are needed on muck and sandy soils. Too much nitrate will make the plants more susceptible to attacks of fungi. Wood ashes, which supply potash, may be applied at any time. Weak liquid manure is valuable. To be safe, it is well to cease all deep forking after the roses become settled, but shallow cultivation is advisable. A few low-growing plants, such as pansies, growing about the roots, after the bed is established, is an advantage.



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curiosity, the ungovernable desire for ever-new experiences; and, accepting that theory, we may take it for granted that he was not satisfied with the achievement of a lesser navigation than that of the entire hemisphere. It is unlikely that he even tarried at the Panama Canal or was interested in the Straits of Magellan. He kept to deep-sea waters, and probably did not pause until he reached the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, which lead to the tranquil harborage he recognized as home. Those who are sympathetic will perhaps indulge the depressing notion that in his long voyage he must have been affected by homesickness. It will be remembered, however, that he really had no family ties, that he had been robbed of his mother's watchful care before he was old enough to appreciate her tender solicitude, and that when he was released from the orphanage in which he had been confined he was entirely foot-loose and without responsibilities to any one but himself.

It is understood that the body of this intrepid explorer of the deep is to be shipped to Ottawa for examination. Would it be improper to suggest that it be preserved and given an honored place in a museum, a place worthy of enterprising spirit which had animated it and the loyalty displayed toward the country of its origin?

ATLANTIC SALMON HAD LONG SWIM TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Toronto Globe.)

A considerable amount of interest has been aroused in Canadian papers over the long voyage made by a young salmon just caught in the Gulf of Georgia between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. This piscatorial marathon swimmer has been identified as a produce of Atlantic waters. He was a ward of the Federal Fisheries Department, which, after watching over the security of his infant days, branded him by ringing his tail and then released him into the ocean off the Eastern coast. His capture in the tidal basin off British Columbia is evidence of his adventurous spirit, and indicates that, in common with many of his youthful human compatriots, he has the lust for wandering well developed.

Perhaps the remarkable feature of his liberation, his journeyings and his capture is that he should have been retake in Canadian waters. It is beyond question that he might have chosen many other harborages as the end of his long sea-trip. He might have gone south to join the members of his race who inhabit the Antarctic currents. He might have halted at the Columbia River and become tributary to Uncle Sam. But it is apparent that, with a true homing instinct, he chose a Canadian haven. This fact must be regarded as very gratifying to the Dominion, and might suggest a scientific inquiry to discover if something akin to patriotic feeling animates the soul of a fish—a sentiment similar to that which on land prompts the fidelity of the fowl, its own coop and the loyalty of the cat to its own domestic hearth. Should investigation confirm such an opinion it would not only add to our knowledge of the inhabitants of the deep, but it would be a feature that would tell very favorably for us in the development of our trade. If we had reasonable assurance that the young salmon which our Fisheries De-

partment releases into the ocean would, no matter how far they might stray, preserve themselves for home consumption by returning to their native shore, what reliance would it not give us in them; what comfort would it not bring that our efforts for their increase were not wasted? With two oceans at our doors, the question is one of remarkable possibilities.

But apart from speculation of an industrial or mercenary nature, it is interesting to meditate upon the long and adventurous voyage of this youthful salmon. It is fair to assume that he was satisfying the promptings of

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