PRAISES THE ACTION OF U. S. SENATE

Bishop of Killaloe Preaches Sermon, Lauding America's Stand on Ireland's Case.

Nenagh, Ireland, April 27.—Reservations to the treaty of Versailles, adopted in the United States Senate on March 18, by which that body went on record as sympathizing with Ireland and declaring she should be admitted to the League of Nations as soon as self-government is attained, "registered the death of tyranny in Ireland" said Monsignor Michael Fogarty, Bishop of Killaloe, in a sermon here Sunday. He declared the independence of the action of the Senate "could not be over-stated," and that it "applied the principle of freedom to Ireland."

"If Ireland had had one day's rest from the reign of terror she suffers," he declared, "she would have celebrated with solemn services in every church throughout the land that declaration of America. But in her manacles, from dungeon and from above the graves of her martyred dead, she saluted the great people of America for this declaration of sympathy and hope in her national struggle."

"She rejoiced," he continued," not only for her own sake, but for the sake of justice and honest truth. She rejoiced there was still one nation whose flag was not interlaced with vile hypocrisy. With such a mighty ally, Ireland can afford to bide her time in calm confidence. United, resolute and determined it is only a matter of a short time until tyranny is overthrown and national justice is made triumphant.

"There is a fisure already visible in Dublin Castle, and cement cannot be made that will close it again. In a few years Dublin Castle, will be, with the Bastile of Paris, in the limbo of time."

OTTAWA WOMEN TO BAN POTATOES

Decide to Purchase No More Spuds Until Price is Reasonable.

Ottawa, April 27.—At a largely attended meeting of women held in the City Hall this afternoon it was decided not to purchase potatoes until the price is reasonable. Mrs. J. A. Wilson, president of the Local Council of Women, who presided, claimed that the potato crop in Canada last year was 21,000,000 bushels more than in the previous year, and that only 3,000,000 more bushels were exported, and that there should be an investigation to find out what had become of the remaining millions of bushels.

Mr. G. W. Baxter, Fruit Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, gave figures intended to indicate that various causes had operated to contribute to high prices of potatoes, such as "late blight" in some parts of Canada; the wholesale destruction of potatoes in the Prairie Provinces by frosts; the poor harvest of potatoes in Saskatchewan and Alberta, when only fifty per cent. of the crop was gathered in, and various other contributory causes, but his answer was not very clear in reply to Mrs. Adam Shortt's pertinent inquiry as to why, considering all the evils enumerated by Mr. Baxter had happened during the fall and that potatoes from the same crop were sold last Christmas at $1.65 a bag, they have jumped to over $5 a bag, with all those evils eliminated.

GAGNON WILL KNOW HIS FATE TODAY

Evidence in Case in Which He Is Charged With Killing His Daughter, Completed Yesterday.

Quebec, April 27—The fate of Telesphore Gagnon, who is charged with murder in connection with the death of his daughter Aurore, will be known tomorrow. All the evidence was completed this afternoon, which consisted mainly of witnesses for the defence who testified that the prisoner had enjoyed a good reputation previous to publication of the facts concerning his daughter's death.

For the most part the pleas to the jury were made this afternoon and when the court meets tomorrow Crown Prosecutor will address the jury and Mr. Justice Desy will deliver his charge It is expected that the case will be in the hands of the jury by tomorrow afternoon.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

Once the liver fails to filter the poisonous bile from the blood, there is a clogging up and poisoning of the whole system which causes many troubles to arise. Therefore, upon the liver, more than any other organ of the body, depends the general health.

Carelessness and neglect, and oftentimes wilful disregard of natures laws will put the system out of sorts. The bowels become constipated, the liver inactive and the stomach upset. To bring the system back to its normal state, you should take Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They liven up the liver, get the bowels back to their proper condition and tone up the stomach.

Mrs. G. L. Cackett, Enchant, Alta., writes:—"I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and have found them good for both stomach and liver troubles. I have told others about your valuable medicine and they have used them with good results.

"They are also good for headache."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Government Ship First To Arrive

Canadian Aviator, from Glasgow, Moored in Montreal Harbor in Forenoon Sunday—Port Officials' Welcome.

The River St. Lawrence was formally opened for ocean traffic up to Montreal Sunday, when the Canadian Aviator of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine service slowed down outside the wharf at 11.30 a.m., tieing up to shed No. 12 twenty minutes later. The first ocean arrival for the season is commanded by Captain Herbert S. Hilton, J. McFadyen being the chief officer, and Pilot Alex. Perrault had the honor of bringing her up from Quebec to Montreal. As soon as the vessel was alongside the wharf, officials of the Government Marine service, including Mr. H. Millburn, superintendent, and Mr. I. J. Tait, superintending engineer, together with several port officials, among whom were Captain Bourassa, harbor master, M. P. Fennell, jr., secretary of the Harbor Commission, Captain Bayles, port warden, and others went aboard and tendered their congratulations to Captain Hilton on being the first to bring an ocean liner into the port this season.

UNIFORM HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIER DEAD

War Graves Commission So Decide and the Decision Has Gov't Approval.

London, April 27.—The War Graves Commission has decided unanimously on absolute uniformity of headstone for the graves of every man and woman who was killed or who died in the war. A plain design in Portland stone has been selected, recording the name, regiment and rank, symbol of religious faith and the inscription which Kipling chose: "Their name liveth for evermore," with room at the foot of the stone for an inscription limited to 66 words, to be personally chosen by those nearest to the dead. This principle of equality, whether for field marshal or camp follower, has the approval of the government.

Kipling and Winston Churchill, with other members of the commission, addressed a meeting of the army committee in the House of Commons tonight. Kipling, with intensity of feeling, spoke in favor of absolute equality. He said the main object had been to aim at dignity and simplicity.

Mr. Churchill said that the whole spirit of the army was in favor of equality and uniformity.

OTTAWA UNAWARE OF GEDDES' VISIT

Appointment of Envoy to Washington Subject of Much Discussion.

Ottawa, Ont., April 27—(Canadian Press)—No information is available here respecting the reported impending visit to Ottawa of Sir Aukland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, to discuss the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington. The appointment, it is understood, has been the subject of recent correspondence with London. It is expected to arouse considerable discussion when the estimates come before the House.

WESTGATE MENACE TO NAVIGATION

Derelict Sighted by Steamer Torantia About 500 Miles from New York.

Boston, April 27—The British steamer Westgate, which was abandoned by its crew on April 18 while on a voyage from New York for Halifax, was reported a derelict dangerous to navigation in a radiogram from the steamer Tarantia, New York for Gibraltar today. The message said the Westgate with masts gone and high out of the water, was drifting in a position about 500 miles fro mNew York.

ONT. WOULD STOP LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Toronto, April 27—A resolution, moved by H. McCreary, United Farmer Member of the Legislature, asking the Legislature to apply to the Federal Government for submission of a referendum to the electors of the Province of Ontario on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor into this Province, was carried on a division in the House tonight by 65 to 22, a number of Liberals and Conservatives voting with the United Farmers-Labor Government on the resolution.

The Ontario Temperance Act at present does not prohibit the importation of liquor.

GET PENITENTIARY FOR TWO YEARS

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., April 27—Herbert Adams, of Campbellton, N. B., and Eugene Guimond, of Matapedia, Que., pleaded guilty to uttering a forged check for $250 and were sentenced to two years in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, N. B., by His Honor Judge Wilson here this afternoon. Their counsel, P. J. Hughes, made a strong plea for suspended sentence upon the grounds of their long war service, Guimond having enlisted in 1914 and having had three brothers killed in the war, while Adams enlisted in 1915.

Only a born diplomat can be frank and popular at the same time.

CRIMINAL CASES BEFORE AMHERST COURT

Ray Rushton Tried on Charge of Assaulting Police Officer Breen—Other Cases Heard

Special to The Standard

Amherst, N. S., April 27—Four criminal cases came before Judge Patterson who is conducting regular County Court today. The most important case on the docket is that of Roy Rushton, of Springhill, who is charged with assaulting Fred Brine, Police Officer for the town of Springhill. In this melee, a man who aided Rushton in beating up the policeman, was killed by a revolver shot.

The other cases were the Hunter boys from Chignecto, tried for stealing two hats, Blair Fage, on a charge of forgery, and David Woods, who is alleged to have stolen boots and other clothing. Blair Fage pleaded guilty to the charge. It being his first offence the court was lenient and suspended sentence, one thousand dollars bonds being put up that the young man keep the peace for two years. The two Hunter boys, of Chignecto Mines, pleaded guilty to stealing hats on a C. N. R. coach, the hats being the property of C. B. Chapman and Co., Amherst. It was also their first offence and they were fined $7.50 each.

The Rushton case was next before Judge Paterson. This particular case has attracted wide-spread interest in the county and provinces. Rushton and McKay, residents of Springhill, were both drinking on the night of October 18th and Police Officer Fred Brine, who is police officer in the big mining town, told them to go home. Later in the evening he ran across the two men again. He endeavored to arrest one man and was assaulted and beaten about the head, kicked and pounded After being struck on the head he drew his revolver and fired a shot at his assailants, McKay was struck by the bullet and instantly killed. Rushton then made a get away leaving the officer on the ground. Dr. Wardrobe, who was called to the scene testified that when he examined Officer Brine and dressed his wounds he was still in a bad condition from the blows that he received.

Officer Brine was also in the witness box and was examined and cross examined. He gave the evidence as told above. Chief of Police Smith was the concluding witness and he corroborated the previous evidence. Rushton was then remanded for sentence until tomorrow morning.

EMBARGO HAS BEEN LIFTED

Irish Bacon May Now be Exported—Agreement Reached Between Labor Party and Packers.

By J. Denvir, Parliamentary Correspondent.)

(Special Cross-Atlantic Cable Service to The Standard. Copyright.)

London, April 22.—The Irish Labor party has announced the removal of its embargo on the export of bacon. This statement comes as a climax to a most amazing story. The demand of English buyers for Irish bacon has been so strong that prices soared to an incredible height, hogs costing as much as a pre-war cow, and as a result Irish working people found it impossible to buy corn. A suggestion made by Belfast labor men to the Irish Trades Council that the export of bacon be stopped was adopted and a manifesto issued calling on the eleven Irish unions to refuse to handle bacon for export. A great outcry from the farmers who had raised the hogs, the dealers bought and sold them to bacon manufacturers for export followed. The manufacturers thought they had the key to the situation and threatened to shut down the factories.

Another manifesto to the Trades Council pointed out that it was the curers; civic duty to cure bacon and that the community looked for them to continue, adding that if they stopped work it would be the duty of the community to enter the factories and do the curing themselves. On this the outcry multiplied. Even noted English labor leaders such as J. H. Thomas condemned the action of the Trades Council. Meanwhile the embargo continued. At Lonwford fair at one time one-quarter million of live pigs remained unsold as a result of the embargo. Finally at a meeting of all parties held last night, an agreement was reached whereby only 17 per cent. of Irish bacon would be exported and the remainder sold for home at a fixed minimum price.

SMALLPOX AT HAMPTON

Dr. Warwick, district medical health officer was in Hampton yesterday on a tour of inspection. Five houses are under quarantine there for smallpox, the disease is centered in only one house, however, the other four being under quarantine because of contact.

AROOSTOOK

Aroostook Jct., April 26.—The question of living in Aroostook Jct. is not only one of food, but also of houses, for like every other town and village, there is a great dearth of houses, and building materials are so high that building houses is now almost prohibitive.

In order to show to some extent how the Junction is affected, Mr. C. Ralston, C. P. R. Conductor, has decided to remove to St. Stephen, and the following families are waiting to move into the various houses: H. True, Ray Smith, J. Flemming, G. D. Hathaway, W. Crandlemire; R. Kelly, Customs Officer, has bought the residence of Ray Grant, and G. D. Hathaway has bought that occupied by J. F. Flemming.

The Union Hall is being painted and renovated.

G. F. Seeley has returned from Detroit, Del Grantham from Toronto, and H. H. Hopkins is removing from Halifax, where he resided during his term of military service.

Mrs. Perkins of Fort Fairfield, Me., Mr. W. H. Hoyt, Industrial Surveyor of Woodstock, N. B., was in Aroostook last week on official business.

STRONG PLEA FOR SOLDIER FISHERMEN

This Class of Returned Soldiers Entitled to Just As Much Consideration As Farmers.

Ottawa, April 27.—(Canadian Press)—A strong plea for some measure of re-establishment for soldier fishermen was voiced by William Duff, of Lunenburg, and supported by other Maritime Province members in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. Duff contended that this class of returned soldier was just as much entitled to government assistance as farmers and could produce as much, if not more food for the country. Other members pointed out that the cost of re-establishing fishermen would be less than in the case of farmers, and boats and nets loaned to them could be insured, thus providing ample security to the government.

The matter was brought up during consideration in committee of the soldiers settlement amendments and Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who was in charge of the bill, explained that the question of re-establishing fishermen was now before a special committee of the House. This class of returned men was, in his opinion, next in line for assistance and any recommendations along that line would be carefully considered by the Government. He saw no reason why legislation should not be introduced at the present session. The bill was reported and now stands for third reading.

In the evening Joseph E. Armstrong, of Lambton, once more brought forward his bill designed to bring inland water traffic under the control of the railway commission, as regards tolls, tariffs and agreements. He charged that the Canadian steamship lines had exacted excessive rates from western farmers. Mr. Armstrong went on to refer more particularly to the Canada Steamship Lines, which, he said, had been incorporated in 1913 on a capital of less than six millions. Last year, he declared, the financial statement of this company showed a surplus of nearly $7,000,000 and assets totalling fifty millions. All this had been extracted from the pockets of the people in the form of excessive freight rates. He quoted a letter which, he said, proved that the great steamship companies worked hand in glove to manipulate rates and conditions to suit themselves. The Canada Steamship Lines had more profit last year than all the gold and silver mines in Canada.

Edmund Bristol, of Toronto, declared that Mr. Armstrong had not stated the assets of the Canada Steamship Lines correctly. He also told what this company had done in the line of taking vessels from the Great Lakes and putting them on the high seas in order to fill the blanks in shipping due to the war. He concluded by stating that the only way to get cheaper rates was by building more ships.

Andover

Andover, April 26.—Miss Grace Porter went to Woodstock on Monday.

Mr. Roy Grass was called to Waasis last Monday by the sudden death of his mother.

Mrs. E. Stewart returned on Tuesday after spending the winter in Boston.

Mrs. LeBaron Hopkins and daughter, Maxine, came home from Boston on Monday.

Messrs. Robert and Clifford Watson left on Monday for Portland from which place Mr. Robert Watson will sail for England.

An interesting meeting of the Women's Institute was held at Mrs. Walter Gillett's on Tuesday.

Mr. Edward Waugh spent part of the week in Fredericton. Mrs. Waugh and grand-daughter, Dorothy, visited relatives in Florenceville.

Mr. Patrick Lynch spent the week-end at Grand Falls.

Miss Jessie Jamer came home from Wolfville on Friday on account of ill health.

Mr. William Baird, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Archie Dickson at Digby, N. S., returned home on Friday.

Rev. J. R. Belyea arrived home from St. John on Friday.

Mrs. Stanley Hawn, who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Darch, left on Thursday for Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hopkins and family arrived from Halifax during the week and will spend the summer at their home in Aroostook.

Mr. M. Atkinson, Fredericton, spent part of the week here.

Mrs. Marshall Wright spent a day or two recently in Fort Fairfield, Me.

A most enjoyable old fashioned dance was held in the Specialty on Friday evening. Good music being played by the local orchestra. At midnight a nice lunch was served by the ladies. After expenses were paid there were $30 left which the committee handed over toward the purchase of the community fire-whistle.

Mrs J. W. P. Dickison visited Mrs. Robert Kelly at Aroostook during the week.

Mr. W. E. McMonagle, Grand Falls, spent a few days here the past week.

The Auxiliary of Trinity Church met with Mrs. J. A. Perley and Mrs. N. A. Hanson on Thursday.

Mr. A. Fine, a former resident of Perth, but now of St. John, spent the week-end here with friends.

Mrs. Hugh G. Ashford, St. John, is visiting Miss Bessie Kilburn.

At the court house on Wednesday evening Miss Hazel McCain, Provincial Supervisor of the Women' Institute, organized a junior branch of the institute with Miss Vera Henderson, president, and Miss Josephine Bedell, secretary treasurer. This is the first junior branch to be organized in the province. The Andover Senior branch has the honor of being the first institute in the province.

Miss Hazel McCain was the guest of Mrs. R. W. H. Earle while in the village.

A man can't run a forty-horsepower automobile very far on a five-horsepower income.

Woodstock

Woodstock, N. B., April 21.—Rev. H. F. Rigley, Mr. T. C. L. Ketchum and Hon. W. P. Jones attended a meeting of the Anglican Synod in Fredericton this week.

Mrs. Henry DeWitt and children are visiting Mrs. DeWitt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Plummer, of Hartland.

Gordon Bell, who had his left leg amputated a few weeks ago in the Fisher Memorial Hospital, had to have the right leg amputated. The operation was successfully performed last week.

Watts Lodge, No. 95, I. O. O. F., McAdam Junction, will pay a fraternal visit to Carleton Lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening, to confer the initiatory degree on ten candidates.

Miss Mary Adams, of Fredericton, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey.

The friends of Dean Shaw, of Simonds, Carleton Co., who underwent a surgical operation at Dr. Prescott's private hospital last week, will be pleased to know that he is making a good recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bailey returned from a pleasant trip to Ottawa last week.

Miss Georgia Britton has returned to Presque Isle, after spending the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Britton.

Mrs. B. Nash Smith received at the residence of Mrs. C. Allen Smith, Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

After spending a pleasant winter in Houlton, Mrs. G. E. Tracey and daughter have returned to their summer cottage at Richmond Corner, N. B.

At the meeting of the W. A. of St. Luke's Church, held at the residence of Mrs. T. C. L. Ketchum on Friday afternoon, Mrs. S. R. Boyer was presented with a a half dozen silver teaspoons. Dainty refreshment were served at the tea hourfl

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth arrived here last week, having spent the greater part of the winter in Nova Scotia. After remaining here a few weeks, they will return to St. John.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the G. W. V. A. on Friday evening, the association elected the following officers: Major (Rev.) F. M. Lockary, president; Bert Bourne, 1st vice-president; Major C. J. McLauchlan, 2nd vice president; Ray Mooers, secretary; Clarence J. Dunphy, assistant secretary; Alfred Stewart, treasurer.

The friends of Mrs. Robert Strain will be sorry to learn that she is very seriously ill.

Lt. Col. Birdwhistle, general secretary for over twelve years, with the exception of the time he was overseas, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, with headquarters in Ottawa, delivered an illustrated lecture in the Town Hall on Friday evening. There was a large attendance present. Dr. Rankin, the president of the local centre, introduced the speaker, and at the conclusion of the lecture, the Colonel was given a vote of thanks.

In St. Gertrude's hall on Sunday afternoon, the officers of Woodstock Division, No. 1, A. O. H., were installed by Chas. F. Gallagher of Bath, the county president, as follows: Rev. F. M. Lackery, chaplain; Joseph Fewer, president; James Brown, vice-president; James S. McManus, recording secretary; Clarence Dunphy, financial secretary; John P. Mahaney, treasurer; Alex. Beaton, sergeant at arms; W. R. Gillen, chairman standing committee.

Mrs. Godfred P. Newnham has been a recent visitor in St. Stephen, the guest of Canon Newnham and Mrs. Newnham at Christ Church rectory.

The reorganized 67th Regiment, which is the senior regiment in New Brunswick, had a business meeting on Thursday evening in the Town Hall, which was followed by a banquet in McLean's restaurant. At 10 o'clock the officers met at the restaurant when a full course dinner was served. Lt. Colonel Kennedy, who presided, had on his right Mayor Noddin, and on his left John P. Mahoney. Major J. J. Bull was toast master. The chaplain, Rev. Father Lockary, said grace, after which a toast to the King was drunk.

Mr. A. J. Macquarie returned from his holiday trip on Saturday evening.

Mr. Fred Cowan has purchased the house belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. J. T. A. Dibblee on Division street.

Mrs. J. Rankin Brown has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. D. Lawson, St. Stephen.

Mrs. Everitt Smith, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. B. Belyea, has returned to her home in St. Stephen.

Mr. David Hipwell, of St. John, is in town, attending a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge.

the week-end in St. Jonn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Macquarie spent

Mrs. Douglas A. Cooke, of Montreal, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Sullivan have rented the Snow residence on Main street.

Mrs. E. A. Douglas, of Hallowell, Me., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Lynott.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bridegroom's father, Mm. Wm. Dickenson, Elmwood, when Mr Wm. Dickenson was united in marriage to Miss Hazel I. Sibley of Patten, Maine. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Millar of McKenzie Corner, in the presence of a few relatives and friends. The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk. Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson will reside in Elmwood for the present.

Mss. Harry Barter and Miss Beulah Orsen of Hartland spent theh week-end in Woodstock.

The Young People's Association of St. Luke's held a tea and an exhibition of their work for the year, at the residence of their president, Mrs. C. W. Mafr, on Tuesday afternoon. Miss Mary McPhail and Miss Dorothy Dickenson sang a duet very sweetly. Miss McPhail also sang a solo, and there was some instrumental music, altogether making a very enjoyable afternoon.

Campobello

Campobello, April 26.—A storm of rain and snow prevailed here from Friday night until noon time on Sunday when the storm subsided; a couple of inches of snow was present everywhere, but soon disappeared with the warmth of the wind and sun.

Mrs. Thankful Calder, an aged resident still continues very ill.

Mr. Percy Calder of Dennysville, Me., spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Arthur Calder returned home last week after having spent the winter at St. John, N. B.

Now that our American neighbors have begun operations in the sardine industry. Many of our people have sought labor at Lubec, Me., Eastport, Me., Robbinston, Me.

Those appointed to attend the W. A. convention to be held at St. John, N. B., during the coming week are Mrs. Horace Mitchell, Mrs. George Allingham, the Misses Lavonia Cline and Helen Calder.

The Misses Mamie and Flossie Calder, who have been employed at St. Stephen, N. B., during the winter months, have returned home.

INDIAN RIOTS—

CORN PLANTING FOR CANADIAN FARMERS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Indian corn, the peerless crop of the mixed farm, has a gradually enlarging sphere of usefulness in the Dominion of Canada. It is grown most extensively in the province of Ontario; the corn growing line in the province of Quebec is gradually being pushed northward, and in several districts in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the corn crop is gaining in favor.

This reliable crop will grow on a wide range of soil provided always there is good drainage and a plentiful supply of suitable plant food. It is specially adapted to warm, deep loam soils rich in decaying vegetable matter (humus) underlaid with a porous clay.

In the rotation, corn should follow clover hay or pasture. It may also be grown after grain or even follow a hoed crop, provided the soil is rich or a heavy application of manure has been made.

Fresh or green barnyard manure is the best plant food material, 12 to 15 tons per acre may be expected to give good returns. The application may be made in the fall, winter or spring. It may be worked in on top of the ploughing or ploughed under. The latter method is usually the most practicable and gives uniformly satisfactory results when properly carried out. The manure should not be buried too deeply in order that there will be the least possible chance for the leaching of valuable plant food constituents to depths in the soil beyond the reach of the immediate and future crops.

The aim in the preparation of the seed-bed should be to have it deep, moist, clean and fine. Clay land to be used for corn should ordinarily be fall ploughed, turning a fairly deep furrow but no deeper than the productive soil will allow. Sands and loams, shallow spring-ploughed, provide most favorable conditions for corn. Ploughed under immediately before planting, the sod, the growth of grass and the dressing of manure decompose rapidly, create a "hot-bed or warm condition" in the soil—necessary for the quick germination of the seed and the rapid growth of the plant, the secret to successful corn growing.

Moisture is a factor which must be duly considered in all seed-beds. No seed-bed is complete until the surface and sub-surface soil are connected, with the manure well incorporated so that there is no hindrance to the rise of soil moisture from the depths of the soil to where it may be available as required by the growing plant.

Hill and row are the two methods of planting. Hill planting 3 feet each way is recommended for weed infested fields since horse labor can be used to a maximum in the control of weed growth. It is also an advisable method where seed production is the aim or in short season districts, since hill planting is conducive to a quicker maturity of the crop than row planting.

Row planting 36 to 42 inches apart is preferred on land in a good state of cultivation. No special machinery is required since the ordinary seed-drill answers the purpose and in harvesting there is less wear and tear on the corn harvested than is observed in harvesting hill planted corn.

The rate of seeding is an important consideration. For each hill from 3 to 5 seeds of strong vitality are sufficient. For rows, 15 to 20 pounds per acre of high quality seed will usually give a stand thick enough to permit of harrowing.

The right time for planting corn depends upon soil and weather conditions. It should not be planted until every indication of cold weather is thought to be past. Neither should corn planting be left so late that there is danger of an insufficient moisture supply and a too short season for growth. The right time for planting can hardly be explained. The experienced planter feels "in his bones" that suitable conditions exist. The beginner can acquire this knowledge only by observation and the exercise of judgment. The range of dates is between May 15th and June 10th.

The varieties of corn for ensilage to sow depend upon the district where seeding is to be done. The flint varieties including Longfellow, Compton's Early and Salzer's North Dakota, among the earliest maturing varieties, are therefore, suitable for the short season corn growing districts. In the longer season districts besides the flints already mentioned, the dent varieties, Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Bailey and White Cap Yellow dent prove satisfactory. In the Prairie Provinces North Western dent is popular.

Choice seed only should be used, this can be most easily procured by selecting from seed purchased on the cob. Test all seed for germination before planting in order that there will be no chance of too thin planting. Place the seed deep enough to be in moist soil. Following planting stir the soil frequently to mulch the surface, stimulate the germination of weed seeds and to destroy weeds. After the shoots are through the ground begin inter-row cultivation. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and if too thick in the row, use a light drag harrow crosswise of the drills.

Keep the plants growing by maintaining a loose, mello surface soil. Cultivate deeply at first and as the secondary root systems develop and spread just under the first three or four inches of surface soil between the rows, cultivate shallower in order that the root systems will not suffer injury through pruning and thus prematurely check the growth of the crop.

W. L. GRAHAM,
Assistant Dominion
Field Husbandman.

When your head feels like a basket of broken bottles—you need

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Stomach or bowel disorder poisons the blood and thus irritates the rest of the body.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere in Canada. In boxes, 25c., 50c.

Now's the Time for

New Clothes

Let Your's be Also

Good Clothes

Attractive appearance often covers a multitude of shortcomings. Don't buy clothes by appearance alone. Make sure of quality first. Then add good style and proper fit and you'll have a suit that will give long service and complete satisfaction.

In short, buy 20th Century or our other good makes—$25.00 to $70.00. Values specially featured in Spring Suits and Overcoats, $35.00 to $60.00.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

Our Corner of the Earth

is charming in a thousand ways, but it has the dampest winters of all Canada and the winds are cold and "raw". Coughs and colds are prevalent.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND CHERRY BALSAM

will protect you and your family from coughs and colds. Keep a bottle always in the house. Colds demand prompt treatment.

Read what Thos. McAvity, of St. John, N. B., has to say about Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam:

"I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

Sold by all druggists and general stores. The same price everywhere—25c. & 50c. None genuine without Company's name.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B. 7

ST. JOHN WELDING WORKS

Announce Their Removal May 1st

TO 36 BRITIAN STREET

(Premises Formerly Occupied by Roderick & Sons)

NEW NAME—

ST. JOHN WELDERS AND ENGINEERS LIMITED

We will be engaged in Engineering and Machine Shop Work, in addition to our regular line, and respectfully solicit all business along these new lines.

DR. RYAN GIVES ADDRESS B

Tells of the Work Done By Club Elects Officers fo Year's Work.

The Canadian Club have had amongst their speakers during the past year several St. John boys who have won fame and honor while fighting for the Empire on the many different fronts on which the British fought to uphold the right of justice against the might of the Hun. Dr. E. J. Ryan another of the city's sons, was the guest of the Club last evening, and spoke on his experiences while serving with the Camel Corps, that famous flying column of desert fighters whose theatre of operations comprised the deserts of Egypt and Arabia and the Holy Land.

Sir Douglas Hazen in introducing the speaker, said that it was with great pleasure he introduced a St. John boy as the speaker of the evening at this the last occasion at which he would preside in the office of president. The doctor, he said, had enlisted at the outbreak of the war, leaving a lucrative practice in New York to take up arms for the old flag. He went to England with the First Contingent and transferred later to the Imperial forces with whom he served with distinction on several fronts.

Dr. Ryan, in beginning his address, said that he did so with considerable diffidence, as the Club were aware by addresses that had been delivered by previous speakers, the war effort of Canada had not by any means been confined to the Western front. They had heard of what had been done in Russia, at Archangel, in Mesopotamia, Siberia, and Salonika, he himself would speak of the Dardanelles and of Palestine and Arabia.

On joining the Imperial forces he was sent as a medical officer to the Dardanelles, there the medicals were obliged to face all the hardships of the campaign without the satisfaction of striking back at the foe. Then and there he determined to become a combatant and when the peninsula was finally evacuated and the troops brought back to Egypt he enlisted with considerable difficulty in the Camel Corps, a body of fighters comprised for the most part of Australians and New Zealand Cavalry.

On the outbreak of the Arab tribes on the Egyptian frontier, the Camel Corps was sent out to quell the uprisings. Because of the nature of the country, with its arid wastes of sand and scarcity of water, it was a country in which cavalry or infantry were helpless, and it was for this reason that the Camel Corps was formed.

The fighting which took place, apart from the hardships of campaigning under the climatic conditions which prevailed, was of a not very difficult nature. The Arabs were armed with muzzle loading guns and were wretchedly equipped, they had the support of the Hun morally, but material aid was lacking.

On reaching the country surrounding the Suez Canal, the Camel Corps was joined by a corps of yeomanry cavalry out from England, the force was not adapted to desert fighting and was later dismounted and sent to France where they served as the 74th Division.

The first battle in which the Camel Corps participated occurred in August seventeen. After winning this the corps pushed on to Raffa which they reached in January. Here they were joined by a Scottish regiment whose march of one hundred and thirty miles over the desert sands stands out as one of the most striking examples of the pluck of the British army brought to light during the war. It was this force which invented the "Sand Shoes" which were later adopted by the War Office.

The engineers attached to this force also accomplished marvels, laying a mile of rails a day and establishing the first railway line between Cairo and Jerusalem.

The doctor recounted many amusing anecdotes concerning the campaign in Palestine, where the blunders of the War Office, or rather their representatives on the staff, were responsible for many heavy losses. On the arrival of Allanby countless staff officers were given their choice between a fighting job or home, and from then on things prospered.

The Camel Corps was used as a screen in the Palestine campaign and were present at the taking of Beersheba, where a Highland regiment did splendid work, and also at Jaffa.

After the attack on Jaffa, the column were sent back to recuperate at a village established by the Rothschilds. Here they were joined by Lawrence, the uncrowned King of Arabia. The work done by the British Intelligence Department under his guidance was remarkable. The time and place of every enemy air attack was always made known to the British forces by them in ample time to prepare for it.

In the spring of 1918 the losses in France were such that two-thirds of the white infantry on the Palestine front were ordered back to France. The Camel Corps then got the order to attack Jericho, and, having taken it, to proceed some forty miles farther and blow up a large enemy viaduct. The party realized that the task set was a difficult one, and they were to be no more than a sacrifice party. In this they were correct, for of the ten thousand who went out on the march but four thousand returned, but the viaduct was blown up.

The Corps, after this attack, was sent to the Suez Camel to recuperate and do patrol duty. They soon tired of this, and when the call came, volunteered in a body to fight with Lawrence in Arabia. Lawrence, the doctor said, was an undersized man, with the pink and white complexion typical to the British, of a retiring disposition and very modest. The Turks held a number of strong fortifications in this part of the country which were immune from attack, as the Arabs would neither attack a fortified position, or attack after dark. The confidence of the Turks, because of this, made things easy for Lawrence's forces, and the Camel Corps succeeded in capturing a number of posts. These outposts were widely scattered, and in marching from one to another the troops were sorely pressed by the need of water. The holes from which they were obliged to drink were seemingly impossible, but, in spite of all, so