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Economy Power Durability

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## Follow Nature's Plan Paint in the Fall



October is a good month in which to paint. All the pests of summer, such as flies, spiders, and dust have gone, and the mild heat of the sun in the autumn gives the paint time to properly cure on the sides of your house. Besides it's the natural thing to put on a protecting coat to turn the winter weather. But to paint right you must use the right paint.

## G. V. PAINT

is what its name stands for—Good Value. It is a good quality paint at a reasonable price, and is used with satisfaction on all classes of buildings. It is the paint to use on your buildings.

Regular Colors \$3.00 per Gallon  
White \$3.30 per Gallon

T. McAvity & Sons  
LIMITED  
St. John, N. B.

## YEARS OF THE MODERN

YEARS of the modern! years of the unperform'd!  
Your horizon rises—I see it parting away for more august dramas.  
I see not America only—I see not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing;  
I see tremendous entrances and exits—I see new combinations—I see the solidarity of races;  
I see that force advancing with irresistible power on the world's stage;  
(Have the old forces, the old wars, played their parts? are the acts suitable to them closed?)  
I see Freedom, completely arm'd and victorious, and very haughty, with Law on one side, and Peace on the other;  
A stupendous Trio, all issuing forth against the idea of caste;  
—What historic denouements are these we so rapidly approach?  
I see men marching and countermarching by swift millions;  
I see the frontiers and boundaries of the old aristocracies broken;  
I see the landmarks of European kings removed;  
I see this day the People beginning their landmarks (all others give way);  
—Never were such sharp questions ask'd as this day;  
Never was average man, his soul, more energetic, more like a God;  
Lo! how he urges and urges, leaving the masses no rest;  
His daring foot is on land and sea everywhere—he colonizes the Pacific, the archipelagoes;  
With the steamship, the electric telegraph, the newspaper, the wholesale engines of war,  
With these, and the world-spreading factories, he interlinks all geography, all lands—  
—What whispers are these, O lands, running ahead of you, passing under the seas?  
Are all nations communing? is there going to be but one heart to the globe?  
Is humanity forming, en-masse?—for lo! tyrants tremble, crowns grow dim;  
The earth, restive, confronts a general divine war;  
No one knows what will happen next—such portents fill the days and nights;  
Years prophetic! the space ahead as I walk, as I vainly try to pierce it, is full of phantoms;  
Unborn deeds, things soon to be, project their shapes around me;  
This incredible rush and heat—this strange ecstatic fever of dreams, O years!  
Your dreams, O year, how they penetrate through me! (I know not whether I sleep or wake!)  
The perform'd America and Europe grow dim, retiring in shadow behind me,  
The unperform'd, more gigantic than ever, advance, advance upon me.

WALT WHITMAN  
(1819-1892)

## FEW GOLFERS CAN SLICE OR PULL SHOT AT WILL

IT is practically every golfer's ambition, to be expert or duffer, to control the flight of the ball in greater or lesser degree, as he so pleases. It is true that there are few, if any, golfers on this mortal coil who could pass such an exacting test at this, although there are exponents of the game who do not find any great degree of difficulty in making the ball come round in its flight from right to left, or from left to right, as the case may be. On the other hand, those who rely on bringing off this class of shot are very few and far between.

There are many golfers who are quite adept at either the slice or pull, but who cannot quite master both. This is because their natural methods and style of play tend toward bringing the ball in its flight from right to left, or from left to right, as the case may be, and on account of this natural inclination they consequently find the greatest difficulty in ever attaining even a comparative mastery over the other form of stroke, which is strange to their natural methods. One well-known golfer, who has the reputation of seldom playing a straightforward game with his wooden clubs says in a sense it is a reputation well deserved, as he cannot resist the temptation of trying experiments with his wooden shots, and if he had to play every tee shot in a stereotyped manner, attempting to hit it so that it flew straight down the middle of the course, without deviating in any way from the correct line, he should certainly find that the game was losing a great degree of its charm. Woodenclub play and its possibilities are, to his mind far the most interesting and fascinating phase of golf.

It may be good and beneficial to know how to play these scientific wooden-club shots, but whether the advantage gained in playing them altogether compensates for the possibilities of disaster, is a question which, in the mind of many keen critics, is much open to doubt, and a goodly number of players are prone to spoil their game by too slavish adherence to what they consider the scientific method of playing strokes. Pulling at will and selling at will are all very well in their way, but little harm can come to the ball of the man who can consistently hit it down the centre of the course.

But when talking of scientific wooden-

club play, one must naturally assume that before attempting the intricacies of guiding the ball in its flight, the player has been through the rudiments of learning how to hit a ball straight down the middle of the course with at least a fair degree of accuracy, as unless he had he would be attempting the feat of running before he could even walk, and a goodly number of just average golfers have this failing.

If, however, the theory of pulling and slicing at will is not carried to too extreme lengths, they are useful adjuncts to one's repertoire of golfing strokes, as occasions do arise when the knowledge of the art is of considerable aid. The worst part about learning to play for a pull is the fact that it eventually becomes a habit so firmly ingrained into the golfer's system that he will find he cannot play a tee shot with a wooden club without trying for that pull. Such a method becomes as second nature to him, and he loses the art of being able to play a wooden shot any other way than by attempting to bring the ball in its flight from the right hand to the left-hand side of the course, and there are many occasions when it is extremely inadvisable to play the tee shot this way.

If not curbed within reason, therefore, the gift of being able to pull a wooden-club shot at will is on occasion an extremely useful possession, as well as a dangerous one. Many younger players, in their efforts to attain length, are apt to carry the cult to extremes, to the detriment of the other classes of strokes which have to be played with wooden implements.

There are those who believe that it is more beneficial for a golfer to know how deliberately to slice a shot than to know how to pull, as more occasions present themselves when a slice is of benefit than when the pull would be of service. The advantage of a slice arrives when a hazard has to be crossed and the hole is so close on the other side that there is little room on which to land.

Again there are numberless occasions when it is necessary that a wooden-club shot should be played in such a manner that the flight of the ball is high and the drop at the end of that flight more or less vertical. With the aid of an ideal stamp of lie for the playing of this shot, it is possible to play it in many ways, even with a pull, but if the lie is at all of a hanging variety, there is only one way in which the stroke may be successfully played, and that is by using a deliberate slice, as the ball must be made to rise quickly, and one cannot get the sphere to do this by playing with a pull.

Therefore, if a man is bent on mastering one or the other of the scientific wooden-club shots played respectively with a pull or a slice, let him learn the shot which comes round from left to right, as for every occasion on which it is beneficial to play with a pull, five or six opportunities are presented where it is advantageous to know how to use a slice.

The great art in the playing of these shots is really to know when it is advisable to attempt to make use of the knowledge, as there are really not so many times when it is absolutely necessary for anything but a straightforward shot. The majority of first-class golfers seldom attempt to play freak strokes, but they all have their own fancy methods, perhaps natural to their style.—The New York Evening Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

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## CONTROL OF WEED SEED IN CLOVER

While there are only a few kinds of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clover seed in quantities sufficient to cause it to be prohibited from sale under "The Seed Control Act," it is yet very necessary that the seed for sowing be as pure as possible. It is not easy to say how much damage to soil, and injury to live stock, may be caused by impurities in red clover seed. For this reason "Pamphlet S-2" prepared by the Dominion Seed Analyst, and just issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is one that should command wide and general attention from farmers. "The Seed Control Act" prohibits the sale of red clover seed if it contains more than 80 seeds of noxious weeds or 400 of all kinds of weed seeds per ounce. The pamphlet referred to, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, tells of the maximum number of weed seeds per ounce that are permitted in the different crops of timothy, red clover, alfalfa, and alsike, and describes with exactitude, the steps that are necessary to purify the seed. Information is given of the relative prevalence of weed seeds; of the method of eradication of weeds, as regards testing, and instructions for taking and sending to the Branch to be tested. A series of exact illustrations of the commonest weed seeds and of sieves necessary for their removal are given in the pamphlet.

## PEACE—BUT NOT PLENTY

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, and France, Belgium, Italy, and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food.

Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce, and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

## PLANTS THAT POISON STOCK

It is impossible to say with exactitude how much damage results from cattle and live stock generally, eating poisonous plants. It is, however, certain that the waste thus caused amounts to serious proportions annually. Cattle, sheep, and swine are taken ill, and frequently die from trouble attributable to the consumption of poisonous plants when other things are supposed to have been the cause. If it were the custom in all cases of this kind to call in a veterinary surgeon to investigate it would be discovered in many instances that the consumption of poisonous plants was at the foundation. Some of these plants are common to every province in the Dominion, others are only to be found in sections of the country. The *Agricultural Gazette of Canada*, in the September and October numbers, deals with this matter in a very lucid way and supplies accounts of the most troublesome of these weeds in seven out of the nine provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces it is found that the plant known as Stinking Willie (*Senecio Jacobaea*), is the most dangerous and is known to have been the cause of the "Pictou County Cattle Disease." The injury resulting is not, however, from pasture but is caused from eating hay containing the plant. There are many other plants known to be, or supposed to be, poisonous to live stock; among them is the Fly Toad Stool (*Amanita Muscaria*) which is dangerous to pigs and cattle. Nature has given live stock the instinct to leave alone the majority of these poisonous plants, and when they are consumed it is usually because of the scarcity of other foods and intense hunger of the animals. Consequently it is apparent that more often than not, when live stock are disastrously affected by consuming any of these plants, the poison has come to them through feed supplied.

In Quebec the commonest of these poisonous plants is Wild Barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), Common Horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), Ergot (*Claviceps purpurea*), and the aforementioned Stinking Willie. In *The Gazette* a long list of the objectionable plants is given with particulars of the locality where reported and the kind of stock affected.

Tommy, in the trenches—"Done much travelling in your day, Yank?" "Yankee—" "Quite some." Tommy—"Ever been to Berlin?" "Yankee—" "Not yet."—Yankee's Statesman.

## FLAVOR-FULL

Undoubtedly there are degrees of flavor. Take Fruit for instance—you select an orange, and on eating it you find it to be flavory, certainly, but sharp—acid; choose another, a riper more matured fruit, and it is luscious, the flavor is mellowed and rounded—it is FLAVOR-FULL. Nature made a better job of the second orange. Exactly the same is true of Teas. Nature is not equally kind to all. It requires expert knowledge and continual care to select and combine FLAVOR-FULL Teas to produce the delicious cup obtained from KING COLE Orange Pekoe. If you love your cup of Tea, unusual pleasure awaits you in KING COLE Orange Pekoe.

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