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H. J. Burton & Co.

Groceries, Fruits, Bread, Summer Drinks.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

THE TOILET

SPONGES All Shapes and Sizes. Soft and Tough.
SOAPS THE FINEST of Every Description.
BRUSHES Nail, Hair, Flesh and Tooth. All of the finest quality of material. Prices very low considering.
Preparations for the teeth, skin and hair. Everything for the Bath and Toilet.
We invite you to make this YOUR Drug Store.

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

COCKBURN BROS., Props.
Cor. Water and King Streets

STICKNEY'S Wedgwood Store

ESTABLISHED 1844
is showing a fine collection of Copeland Spode. A large variety in Aynsley China. Complete line in Queen Mary Chintz China. Royal Corona plates, bowls, jugs, with the Kitties decoration.

G. HAROLD STICKNEY
DIRECT IMPORTER AND RETAILER

A.E. O'NEILL'S

FOR
MILLINERY
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Water St. ST. ANDREWS

STINSON'S CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand

IRA STINSON
ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

ST. ANDREWS SARDINES

The following letter, which appeared in *The Canadian Fisherman* for September, will be of interest to many readers of the BEACON:

September 5, 1917.
The Canadian Fisherman,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir:—An article on the sardine industry which appears in the August issue of your magazine has been called to my attention. The article is interesting and instructive but inaccurate in one detail, and I feel that in justice to the Booth Fisheries Co., of Canada, Ltd., you will be glad to correct the statement, which appears at the head of the second column on page 314, which would lead your readers to believe that they cannot purchase a Canadian packed can of sardines and receive first-class quality.

We have been operating a plant at Chamcook for the past two years, which produces a quality second to none put up anywhere in the world. Each lot of fish is the product of Canadian fisheries, caught in Canadian waters and brought to the factory in Canadian boats, and then packed under the most careful processing and sanitary methods, in the largest and most cleanly sardine factory in the world, which is located in St. Andrews, N.B., and built and equipped with Canadian materials.

Contrary to the inference in your article, under our brands the customer may secure a package that is not boiled or steamed, but carefully fried according to the best French methods, packed in the purest grade of olive oil, and the finished product is offered to the customer, not in an unattractive container, but in hand-cleaned cans wrapped in oil-proof parchment paper, and the whole surrounded by a most attractive label.

Despite these war times when the Canadian consumer is unable to procure the imported article there is no reason for any Canadians to deprive themselves of the delicacy of a strictly fancy sardine; and for your information, our brands are securing prices on a parity with any first-class imported article, except that the customer saves the duty when he buys the home product.

We are gratified to say that each tin is stamped with the word "Canada," as we are proud to demonstrate to the Canadian public that the article can be and is produced as well at home as in any other, foreign producing centre.

I would be very much pleased to hear from you, and trust that you will see your way clear to correct any erroneous impression which may have been left in the minds of your readers by the article in your August issue.

Yours very truly,
Booth Fisheries Co., of Canada, Ltd.
H. B. GRADY, General Superintendent.

INTESTINAL TROUBLES OF POULTRY

Poultry breeders will agree with Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa, that there is nothing more vexing in their pursuit than the problem of how best to deal with the intestinal parasites that infest fowl. Dr. Wickware has spent several years investigating the cause and cure of these pests and has embodied the result of his researches in a bulletin entitled "Intestinal Parasites of Poultry, Their Prevention and Treatment" that can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The doctor first of all describes the disease and methods of identification and then prescribes remedies by which it can be brought under control. When on the evidence of the Veterinary Director General it is stated that the annual loss to the poultry industry of the country from preventable causes amounts in value to \$5,000,000, it will be recognized how important and valuable the researches are that have been conducted and the knowledge derived therefrom that is embodied in this bulletin. Three elaborate full page plates minutely illustrating the parasites at various stages help greatly to identification of the troubles and to appreciation of their seriousness.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

On receipt of 70¢ by money order, we will send to any address in Canada prepaid, packed in mailing tube, our latest war picture, "Victorious Charge of Canadians at the Battle of Courcelette," size of picture 18x24 inches, exact reproduction from original oil painting by E. P. Gartlan. See the heroic charge of the Canadians to victory which resulted in the capture of the village and the taking of 700 prisoners. This picture is replete with valiant action, and will be treasured as a fitting memorial in Canadian homes. This is an exceptionally low offer, as we sell direct from factory to you. Send in your order now.

Address, HARRINGTON & BARRETT, Publishers of Historical and National Pictures
46 St. Alexander St.
Montreal, Que.
14-1wp

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SAVING SHOE LEATHER

HINTS FOR PROLONGING LIFE OF FOOTWEAR BY USE OF OIL

War demands leather—leather for soldiers' shoes, leather for harnesses, leather for equipment of many kinds. In this country there is no such surplus that we can afford to waste any of it; and it is wasting leather not to care for and preserve it properly.

In the army and out we all wear shoes. If we manage them rightly they will last longer; we will not need so many new ones, and there will be more left for others. The following suggestions are from the Leather and Paper Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm, apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel.

It is well to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm.

After treatment the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm—not hot. Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footwear neatfoot, fish oil or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a pint of oil.

DOING GERMANY GOOD

Hindenburg says that Woodrow Wilson does Germany good. That is his purpose, as the followers of the Kaiser will discover sooner or later.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

BUSINESS MEN ARE INTERESTED

EMPLOYERS HAVE BEEN QUICK TO SEE PRACTICAL ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY SERVICE ACT

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Canadian business men express themselves as highly pleased with the provisions by the Military Service Act of Medical Boards for the early medical examination of men liable to be drafted under the Military Service Act. This introduction of system and order into the method of raising men for military service has commended itself to the business community throughout the country, according to all reports received here.

Hearty promises of co-operation in having an early report made by all men in the various classes are also coming to hand, and this cooperation promises to simplify the working of the Act. The vast majority of the men in the various classes can be reached through the business houses where they are employed, so far as the cities are concerned at least.

A new force getting behind the Act is the business instinct of employers who, under the volunteering system, have had some unsatisfactory experiences through the haphazard dropping off of their employees.

All the Military Service Act really does is to get the country's military system down to a business basis as well as to make it more democratic and satisfactory in every particular.

WHAT NAME?

Orville Wright said at a Dayton dinner: "The war has developed flying enormously. We'll all fly after the war. Air fliers will then be as thick as motor fenders are to-day."

"What name shall we give to the air fender's mania? Aerospelias, perhaps? Or would flyoid be better? Maybe we'll call it influenza. Hold, though! All things considered, wouldn't the best name be skyatica?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WAS IT THE COW'S FAULT?

Supposing that you keep a cow giving five thousand pounds of milk in a year, for which you receive seventy dollars cash, how much profit does that cow make? This is not a riddle, but simply a query that every dairyman should be in a position to answer. Leaving aside the "higher accounting" side of revenue and expenses per cow—those persistent items of rent, interest, taxes, depreciation, etc.—and taking only income from milk or fat, and cost of feed, are you then in a position to say definitely that each cow you keep does make a good clear profit above feed cost?

Whether the feed is valued at forty or eighty dollars, whether the income is fifty or one hundred and twenty dollars, is there such profit that a fair return is made to you for the labor expended? For if revenue and expense just balance showing no margin of profit at all, there must surely be something wrong; your labor has to be paid for.

Milk and feed record forms may be had free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, so that the profit made by each cow may be ascertained. Perhaps some cows would show profit if fed better some won't. Many men in all provinces on the cow testing register at Ottawa show thirty and sixty dollars clear profit per cow above feed cost. You may have made more than that; if you made less, was it entirely the cow's fault?

C. F. W.

GET THIS ONE—GET IT!

Fellow came into the office—real likable fellow, too, albeit haggard; came in and slumped us on the shoulder and said:

"You're a poet, ain't you, huh? Yes? Say, I just came in to tell you—har! har! har!—to tell you the difference between a plumber and a poet! Know it? Naw, naw! It ain't anything about the plumber makes money, not 'tall not 'tall. Listen, it's this: A plumber lays his pipes, see; and a poet pipes his lay! Har! har! har! Good one, ain't it? Nice weather for a murder!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.



CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law of force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 1, 1917. Of this Class all those who will be entitled to conditional exemption who are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions
Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day
A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption
Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimize the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in every Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the call, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination
Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,

Minister of Justice.

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WAR M

HOW TO SAVE WHILE BACON FOR THE FRONT

ISSUED FROM THE FOOD CONTROLLER

SUNDAY
Breakfast
Cornflakes Grapefruit
Tea or Coffee

Dinner
Vegetable
Cornstarch Mould, Hot
Cakes

Tea
Celery and
Brown Bread
Peach Preserve

Milk
(Sunday's menu is planned
the labor of cooking is
as light as possible,
house mother and her
share of rest.)

The recipes for Cornstarch Mould, mentioned
Brown Bread, mentioned
follows:—

Cornstarch Mould—
Cornstarch, 1 table-
Sugar, 2 cups.
Milk, 2 cups.
Vanilla, 1 teaspoon.

Scald milk; mix corn-
salt (4 teaspoon) with a
and add to scalded milk
water 20 minutes, stirring
Add vanilla, and pour
bowl or tin. When cool
serve.

Brown Bread (Boston)—
Rye meal, 1 cup.
Granulated cornmeal,
Graham flour, 1 cup.
Soda, 2 tablespoons.
Salt, 1 teaspoon.
Molasses, 2 cups.
2 cups sour milk, or
milk or water.
Mix and sift dry ingre-
dients and milk, stir until
into a well-buttered pan
never be more than two
on cover and steam three
hours.

MONDAY

Breakfast
Oatmeal Porridge
Liver and Bacon with Pot-
Tea or Coffee

Dinner
Mutton Stew Carrots
Cottage Pudding with

Tea
Corn Soup Bread
Baked Apple

Tea
Milk
The recipes for Potato
tage Pudding, mentioned
follows:—

Potato Cakes—
Into a cup of mashed po-
egg. Season with salt and
into small cakes, and roll
outmeal or cornmeal. Pa-
pings into frying-pan.
side, turn and brown on
Cottage Pudding—
4 level tablespoons
1 egg
1 cup milk
2 level cups sifted
4 tablespoons baking
1 teaspoon salt
Mix as for butter cake

TUESDAY

Breakfast
Apples Cornmeal
Pork Sausages
Tea or Coffee

Dinner
Baked Trout Cream
Mashed Potatoes
White Bread

Tea
Baked Beans
Scalloped Potatoes
Baked Pears

Tea
The recipes for Cornmeal
Baked Beans, mentioned
follows:—

Cornmeal Porridge—
Into one quart boiling wa-
one level cup of cornmeal, a
To avoid lumps cook vigor-
fire for five minutes, the
double boiler and cook
hour.

Baked Beans—
Soak one cup of white beans
in the morning, drain, cover
water and cook slowly until
into earthen bean pot put
few pieces of fat, salt, po-