

Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

2 MITCH

SIR: I wish to protest. I don't mind being stopped and asked by a sailor wearing a cartridge belt full of cartridges and a bayonet, for my registration card. That is all right. But I object to being asked, all day long, on the streets, by a National Protective Leaguer for my birth certificate.

By a Home Defender for my auto-driver's licence.

By a Security Leaguer for my dog licence.

By a Police Volunteer for my gas bill.

By a Patriotic Spy Snooper for my Sing-

Sing discharge papers.

By a member of the Non-Fighting Quartermaster's Department for the birth certificates of my five children.

By a Gentleman With a Badge That He Flashes At Me So Quickly That I Can't Read It, for a copy of my income tax return.

By a Maiden Lady Wearing a Uniform and a Rapacious Look, for my marriage certificate.

I am a perfectly good citizen, and am willing to do everything the Government wants me to do. But is not this cruel and unusual punishment for a comparatively innocent man?

Yours,
P. PATRIOTIC.
—The New York Evening Post.

CANADA FOOD BOARD EDUCATIONAL DIVISION

CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

Never perhaps since the opening of the war have the Allies had more sound reason for optimism than at the beginning of this last quarter of the year 1918. The enemy has been defeated in a succession of battles on the Western Front. His successes of the spring have been neutralized and his campaign upset. A million and a half men have been added to the Allies' Military resources from the United States. The submarine menace has greatly declined. The number of ships for carrying supplies has been greatly augmented. The efforts of this continent to keep the soldiers fed and stave off threatened starvation in Allied Europe until the new harvest became available has been gloriously successful. And further, the harvest of Great Britain, of France and of Italy have, in some measure, overcome the disadvantages reported earlier in the year by reason of weather conditions and are being safely garnered by the help of women, boys, civilians from the cities, prisoners of war, and soldiers released from active duty at the front for short periods. Greater than all these factors of success in "food fighting," will be the magnificent harvest being reaped by farmers of the United States. This year's harvest promises to be the greatest on record.

It cannot be too emphatically urged, however, that the necessity for conservation of food and increased production of food will continue in this country while the war lasts and for some time afterwards. The encouraging news as to the release of the strain which was viewed so seriously earlier in the year should not lead us to relax our efforts now, except in so far as the Canada Food Board may revise the food regulations as circumstances warrant from time to time. The results which have been obtained on this continent by the use of substitute foods for those required overseas are the basis of the optimistic outlook of the Allied food situation in Europe today. The situation of the immediate future is based on the continuation of those efforts. The food reserves of the world at war have been exhausted. The 1918 crops in Allied countries must be conserved for the future and our efforts to produce foodstuffs in greater abundance must not be relaxed.

There is grave danger always when a crisis is passed, of falling back into the condition from which we have escaped, through the relaxation of our vigilance and our energy. The Food Controllers of the Allies have warned us of this danger. We should be warned also of persons who well-meaning, but nevertheless in the interest of the enemy, urge that all such efforts to conserve and produce are now superfluous and that the danger is passed. The danger is not passed. But we have found a way of overcoming it and we must follow that safe path until the war is over.

WHY FISH ARE HIGHER

One frequently hears the question: "Why are fish so high?" Many people who accept the increased cost of meats, vegetables and other food, of clothing, rent and other essentials, as matters of fact, ask this question. Sometimes they add: "It costs nothing to produce fish."

It is true that fish grow unaided in the ocean. There is no cost for planting or cultivating. But to harvest fish, i. e., to catch them, does cost money. The following tables show briefly and eloquently the chief reasons for the increased cost of fish:

BEFORE THE WAR	
Cost of vessel,	\$10,000 to \$15,000.
Cost of sails,	\$700 to \$800.
Cost of gear,	\$3.50 per tub.
Cost of ice,	\$2 to \$3 per cwt.
Cost of provisions,	\$200 per trip.
Now	
Cost of vessel,	\$20,000 to \$30,000.
Cost of sails,	\$1,600 to \$1,700.
Cost of gear,	\$11 to \$12 per tub.
Cost of ice,	\$4 per cwt.
Cost of provisions,	\$400 per trip.
It costs the fishermen more to fish. It also costs him more to support his family ashore.—Fishing Gazette.	

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS IN CHARLOTTE COUNTY

- Additional list published in the *Royal Gazette* of September 4.
- 9830 Charles W. Young, St. Stephen.
 - 9833 Georgia E. Young, St. Stephen.
 - 9835 A. W. Little, St. Stephen.
 - 9836 Harry B. Epps, St. George.
 - 9837 Rev. F. T. Wright, Seal Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 9038 Louis H. Porter, Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews.
 - 3299 R. B. Harvey, Seal Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 7727 P. M. Small, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 5977 Vernon Johnson, Woodward's Cove Grand Manan.
 - 4086 Mrs. W. L. Harvey, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan.
 - 7736 J. Sutton Clark, St. George N. B.
 - 3916 F. W. Andrews, St. Stephen.
 - 5388 Mrs. J. E. Ganong, St. Andrews.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

MR. MACMASTER ON THE WAR

THE TRUE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

At a meeting at Chertsey for the organization of the new Chertsey Division, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the first object of the National Unionist Association was the winning of the war.

At the invitation of the meeting, Donald Macmaster, the member for the present division, has issued a statement of his views on the war. In this he says that one of the important domestic questions growing out of the war is the presence of the alien in our midst. As to the alien naturalized before the war, he points out that all certificates granted since the war are now referred to a committee, presided over by a Judge, and if the committee reports that it is desirable that a certificate should be revoked, then the Secretary of State must revoke it. This will cover all that class of people who ran to cover on the breaking out of the war. As to the ordinary unnaturalized enemy aliens, they should, Mr. Macmaster states, either be deported or interned, and none should be employed in any confidential relationship whatever, although "there are some services of a very special and delicate character on which it may be necessary to employ enemy aliens, but such employment should be invariably surrounded with the safeguards necessary to protect the public interest." As to aliens of neutral origin, "it is difficult to deny these the hospitality of our freedom, though it is done at the expense of our own citizens whose jobs they covet."

On the war situation generally Mr. Macmaster says:—"Our first duty as a people is to be united and steadfast in our endeavors to bring it to a conclusion. There is not so the faintest sign of our being able to do so by negotiation. The enemy may talk about peace, but his acts are all acts of war, and if we wish to contemplate a peace approved by the enemy we have but to look at the conditions imposed on Russia and Rumania."

Referring to the proposal for a League of Nations, he asks:—"How is it possible to contemplate a League of Nations in which Germany is a partner? The true League of Nations is the League of Nations that is now fighting against her brutal tyranny and rapacious greed. The day has come, and it has been long overdue, for the whole British family to stand together united and determined to maintain their common interests."—The Times London.

KEEPING SCHOOL UNDER SHELL FIRE

Keeping school at Reims, under the fire of German guns, is naturally attended by peculiarly hazardous conditions. Some of the schools are in huge wine vaults, far underground; others are in buildings that have cellars, into which teachers and pupils flee for safety when danger impends. An article in the *Atlantic Monthly* describes the morning experiences of a teacher whose schoolroom was not of the subterranean kind.

The sessions begin as usual at half past eight, writes the teacher. I am giving a lesson in oral arithmetic, when, all of a sudden, my assistants, who have remained above, come rushing down the stairway crying: "The bombardment is close by!" "Bring your children down instantly!" is my reply.

Suddenly a terrific noise deafens us. Two shells have fallen on a house close by. The little ones begin to tremble and cry. Aided by my teachers, I quickly form them in groups—encouraging them while in order to take them down into the cellar.

We have hardly begun to go down when we hear above our heads a tremendous crash, mingled with the noise shattered glass. Another shell has fallen on the building, penetrating the first two concrete layers and smashing all the windows. The children, who are a little way behind, are terrified and begin to shriek. Some soldiers, who have taken refuge with us, take them in their arms and quickly carry them down. The older ones, whom I am leading, remain perfectly calm, and go down quietly. Below, we gather them about us and comfort the most timid. My assistants meanwhile are comforting others.

Our stay in the cellar lasts two hours. It seems to us extraordinarily long. So far as most of the children are concerned, it is a surprise, and it ends by amusing them. At last, about twenty minutes past two, hearing nothing more, I go up to make sure that the bombardment is over. The pupils come up, two by two, each of the older ones leading a little one. I form them in line, and each of us takes, charge of a group. Then I dismiss them for the afternoon."

As was stated, this work has been in progress for a number of years, until the present time we have a scheme which extends over most of the settled parts of the Dominion, with the exception of the Northwest, and have, as well, many thousand miles of primary level lines. After the death of Dr. W. F. King, in the spring of 1916, the positions of Chief Astronomer, His Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, and Head of the Geodetic Survey, remained unfilled till last winter, when Mr. N. J. Ogilvie, of Ottawa, became head of the Survey. Dr. Otto J. Klotz was given the position of Chief Astronomer, and Mr. J. J. McArthur that of H. B. M. Boundary Commissioner.

Of late the feeling has been growing that the primary survey points should be made more accessible to the public, and with this in mind the work this summer along the Bay of Fundy between St. John and St. Andrews has been carried out, and very accurately determined points have now been established. The size of the triangles referred to is very great, the length of the sides varying from 25 miles up to something over 100 miles as the extreme limit. In the Passamaquoddy Bay the work has been in conjunction with some hydrographic work carried on by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. In St. John the points will be immediately available for harbor use. On the summit of Chamcook Mountain is established one of the corners of one of the large triangles, and another is at the northern end of Grand Manan Island.

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GEODETIC SURVEY OF CANADA

As stated in our last issue, a member of the staff of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, in charge of Mr. H. F. J. Lambart, has been engaged in this vicinity on the work of triangulation. The Geodetic Survey was started some years ago by Dr. King, then Chief Astronomer of Canada and His Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, with headquarters at the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa. The work of this new survey, which, by the way, had been long delayed in Canada (being an institution which all countries of the world regarded as essential if accurate maps of a country are to be had), soon outgrew its accommodation in the Observatory and the Trafalgar Building, and, through the influence of Dr. King, a building all to itself was erected near the Observatory, and this the Survey now occupies.

Its operations are two-fold, first, to cover the country over with what is called a network of triangles, which is known as the Primary scheme, whose corners are permanently marked on the earth's surface by copper boards let into the solid rock, and by means of concrete piers. By the very accurate measurement of the angles of these innumerable triangles at night with a large instrument, and acetylene lamps to project a beam of light towards the angle where the observer is making the measurement, and by measured bases (each of which is very accurately measured side of one of these triangles) at long intervals across the country, the geographical position and the length of all these sides of triangles are determined. With this accurate data at their disposal it becomes an easy matter to coordinate all the maps of a country and to determine their true relative positions. This network of triangles extending for hundreds of miles across the country is subject to all manner of errors, some accidental and others of a permanent nature which are not sensibly apparent until checked up by reference to points, at stated intervals, astronomically determined and known as Laplace points. Secondly, the running of precise level nets, which are lines throughout the country over which very precise levels have been taken, and fixing the sea elevation of points along those courses, and marking by means of primary Bench Marks on which is stamped a number, the name of the Survey, and, lastly, its elevation above the mean sea level.

progress for a number of years, until the present time we have a scheme which extends over most of the settled parts of the Dominion, with the exception of the Northwest, and have, as well, many thousand miles of primary level lines. After the death of Dr. W. F. King, in the spring of 1916, the positions of Chief Astronomer, His Majesty's Boundary Commissioner, and Head of the Geodetic Survey, remained unfilled till last winter, when Mr. N. J. Ogilvie, of Ottawa, became head of the Survey. Dr. Otto J. Klotz was given the position of Chief Astronomer, and Mr. J. J. McArthur that of H. B. M. Boundary Commissioner.

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CANDIES MAKERS ON HALF RATION

Candy manufacturers in Canada have used, in the past, eleven per cent. of all the sugar consumed in Canada. This has been reduced to a maximum of 5 1/2 per cent. by the Canada Food Board, owing to the sugar situation.

NEW SUGAR REGULATIONS

New sugar regulations have been put into effect by the Canada Food Board by which restaurants are limited to two pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served, while soda fountains and ice cream establishments are restricted to 25 per cent. of the average monthly amount of sugar used during 1917. The various manufacturers using sugar have also been subjected to revised regulations.

SERVE BY SAVING WHEAT
To Fight, our armies must have plenty of food. We can all help by using substitutes for wheat flour.

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St. Stephen, N. B.

STIR YOUR TEA

Stir the pot of Tea a minute or so before pouring. This evenly distributes the tea essence that has been drawn from the leaves, but is lying mostly at the bottom of the pot. You will then get the full flavor from your Tea. And if it is KING COLE Orange Pekoe, note when you stir, the delightful fragrance of the infused leaves. Note also the rich color of the Tea when poured—both indications of unusual quality.

KING COLE Orange Pekoe is different from other Teas.

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