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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 22nd September, 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[September 13 to September 19.]

DURING no week in the course of the war has less news of hostilities been transmitted than in the one under review; but while the news was meagre, and no outstanding event transpired, there was considerable activity on several fronts.

In the Western campaign the week witnessed mainly trench raids, cannonading, and aerial operations, in the course of which little change of positions was effected.

In the Eastern campaign their was no Teutonic advance at any point. The trouble in Russia created by General Korniloff's abortive revolt was subsiding, and favorable reports were being received of the condition and fighting spirit of the troops at the front. While the political situation was still in a state of uncertainty, the general outlook, both from military and political view-points, was much more reassuring than for some time past.

There was practically no news during the week of military operations in the Caucasian, Mesopotamian, Egyptian, East African, and Balkan campaigns.

In the Austro-Italian campaign hostilities were maintained with great vigor. The Italians succeeded in gaining complete possession of Monte San Gabriele; and held their ground at all points in the face of desperate efforts by the Austrians to drive them back.

Reports of shipping losses resulting from the German submarine campaign were generally withheld during the week, those reported in the daily press being given under the heading of "News of the Sea." There would appear to be a gradually diminishing number of losses of merchant shipping from this cause.

While the week's progress of hostilities, in which aerial operations played so conspicuous a part, was not marked by anything of decisive character, the general result was not unsatisfactory to the Entente Allies. The talk of peace seemed to be increasing in Germany, but nothing was done in the way of practical steps to secure it.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

AFTER a very long and rather stormy session Parliament was prorogued on Thursday evening. During the session much important legislation was enacted, to which we do not have time even to refer to-day. The War-time Election Act, which passed the House of Commons early in the week by the rigid application of the closure, came back to the House on Thursday, after having passed the Senate with some amendments. The amendments were concurred in by the Commons; and as the Act has probably received the Royal sanction it is now in force.

The forthcoming election, which is both unnecessary and untimely, is expected to be held in December. Let us hope that it may be conducted with a minimum of political rancour.

COMPLETION OF QUEBEC BRIDGE

On Thursday afternoon the span connecting the two cantilevers of the Quebec Bridge was put in position, the work of raising it from the pontoons having started on Monday morning. Thus is accomplished what is in every way a great engineering feat. Particulars of the Bridge, and a comparison of it with the Forth Bridge in Scotland, are given in another column.

The cost of the bridge will probably be near $18,000,000; but a large part of this is accounted for by the collapse some years ago of the original cantilever on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, and by the loss of the connecting span (similar to the one now just put in position) a year ago. It is to be hoped that the transport facilities which the bridge is intended to afford may be utilized to an extent that will justify the huge expenditure involved.

C. P. R. TRAIN SERVICE

Effective Monday, Sept. 24th. double service on St. Andrews Sub-division, will be discontinued. On and after that date there will be only one train in and out of St. Andrews, daily except Sunday; arriving at St. Andrews 11.55 a. m. (Atlantic) and leaving at 6.00 p. m. (Atlantic)

CANADA AND U. S. WILL PROTECT BIRDS

FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN BENEFIT GREATLY BY NEW INTERNATIONAL MEASURES

The International Convention for the protection of migratory birds in Canada and the United States, ratified in December last, constitutes the most important and far-reaching measure ever taken in the history of bird protection. It affords the best means of ensuring not only a cessation of the decrease in the numbers of our migratory birds such as the insectivorous birds, the wild-fowl, waders and sea birds, but, in many cases, it assures an increase in their numbers, which have been ruthlessly depleted. It affects over 1,000 species of our chief insect-eating and game birds. It guarantees to the farmer the continued existence of the insect-eating birds, the most powerful and active allies he has in the fight against the destroyers of his crops; and it guarantees to the sportsmen a never-failing supply of ducks, geese, and other game birds.

In fulfillment of its obligations under the Convention, the Canadian Government introduced the Migratory Birds Convention Bill to carry out the provisions of the Convention, and this measure has recently passed both Houses of Parliament. As soon as assent is given to the bill, regulations will be promulgated fixing close seasons.

In the case of insectivorous birds, it will be unlawful to kill them or to take their eggs at any time of the year. The close seasons on ducks and geese will not exceed three and one-half months, and the dates of opening and closing will be fixed in accordance with local conditions and after consultation with the proper authorities in the different provinces. On a number of birds, such as the cranes, swans, curlew and most of the shore-birds, with the exception of woodcock, snipe, certain plover and yellow-legs, which are becoming greatly reduced in numbers a close season of ten years will be provided. The wood duck and eider duck will also be given special protection. Where they are injurious to agricultural or other intdrests, provisions will be made for the killing of protected birds under special permit. Regulations will also be made to prohibit the shipment of migratory birds or their eggs during the close seasons and generally to govern the traffic in them and their eggs.

While the numbers of the migratory birds in Canada and the United States have been most seriously depleted by various causes, confidence is felt that, with inter ational co-operation, and, particularly, the prohibition of spring shooting, a gradual increase in the abundance of our wild bird life will take place.—C. G. H.—September *Conservation.*

IMMATURE POTATOES ARE BETTER FOR SEED

EXPERIMENTS PROVE THEY YIELD BETTER. HILL SELECTION ADVISABLE

Potatoes which have not fully matured give better yields than fully matured seed. This has been proved by experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph for the past five years. The practice of planting immature potatoes is quite common in England.

The farmers of this country should follow the same practice, and should combine it with hill selection. When the potato vines are beginning to ripen, the most vigorous hills can easily be noted. Vigorous tops above ground usually mark a good yield of potatoes underground. The vigorous hills should be dug at the time the selection is made, providing it is late enough in the autumn to insure the potatoes keeping well until planting time next spring. Where the potatoes in a hill have particularly strong tops, are of good size and yield well, they should be kept for seed. In hills which do not yield satisfactorily, however, the potatoes should be used for cooking and not saved for seed. An examination of the field at this time of the year will demonstrate that some hills have resisted bugs, disease and drought better than others, and that the yield of certain hills is higher than others. The disease-resisting and high-yielding hills will produce a better crop than seed taken from the common bin or from the planting of small potatoes, as is often the case.—F.C.N.—September *Conservation.*

"You can trust the wisdom of the plain people." "Some of us can," replied Senator Sorghum. "Others will discover it's just that that will prevent them from coming back."—*Washington Star.*

"What did you get out of that will case?" asked the first lawyer. "A hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer. "Good round sum, eh?" "Yes, but I thought the old man left more than that."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Do you think it is right, mama, for him to spend all that money on me?" "Why not? If he isn't going to marry you, you are so much in; and if he is, you are only establishing a proper precedent."—*Judge.*

"When is their marriage to be solemnized?" "As soon as it has been financed."—*Boston Transcript.*

GREAT INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

GROWTH IN BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Ottawa, Sept. 19—Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year show that Canada's greot trade expansion continues unabated. For the first five months of the previous fiscal year the total trade was $768,635,217, while for the corresponding period this year it is $1,128,274,119. The trade balance in Canada's favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is $180,000,000.

The total imports for August amounted to $91,931,000 as againsr $72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year ending with August total imports were valued at $474,031,859, and for the same period last year $322,198,881. With this increase in import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of $3,075,000, and for the five months of $17,540,000.

The export trade shows a corresponding increase of from $96,932,161 in August last year to $152,563,345 during the corresponding month this year. For the five months the export trade totalled $672,022,649, an increase of $217,291,385 over the same period last year.

THE FUTURE OF THE HORSE

As far as the light-legged horse is concerned, he is practically doomed. The motor car has taken his place. Although still of some use in courtship, he will go out of business as soon as the self-guiding car comes on the market.

For a number of years the heavy horse will be in demand. He is keenly in demand at the present time. Prices were never so high. After the war is over, there will be a great demand for them in the countries now ravaged by war.

I have in my possession an official publication from the Belgian Government giving many harrowing details as to what happened to the Belgian horses. The brood mares and foals running in the fields were slaughtered, being often used as targets by the German soldiers. One pure-bred stallion, valued at $10,000, was burned up in his box while the groom and his wife and children were forced on their kness to watch the agonizing death of the noble animal. Then, the Germans realized that they were making a mistake in destroying these valuable horses and began to ship them to Germany. They sent their experts to select the best individuals, giving to the Belgians for payment orders on the Republic of France, payable at Paris. These orders were in German and were often for the most trifling sums.

I have had interviews with representatives of all large cartage companies in our cities, and they say that, so far as they have gone in trying out the motor trucks, they have fonnd the horse much more satisfactory and economical. Whether the development of the motor truck, which, until comparatively recent years, did not receive as much attention as that of the passenger car, will be taken up with energy enough to make it sufficiently economical to supersede the horse, I cannot say. The heavy farm tractor is a thing of the past. The light farm tractor has come in to stay. So far as the horse business is concerned, a man can continue to breed heavy horses without any risk of market failure for at least ten or fifteen years to come.—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, before the Western Canada Irrigation Association.

THE SHOOTING SEASON

September ushers in the shooting season with the accompanying dangers from the presence of hunters in the woods. The sportsman is usually a smoker, careless with matches and sparks from his pipe.

This year, owing to the long dry spell, the wooded areas are especially inflammable. The least spark may be the cause of a conflagration, the result of which candot be estimated.

An appeal is made to sportsmen to be careful with fire, to refrain from smoking while in the woods or, if this is impossible to make sure that all matches are thoroughly extinguished and that live sparks do not fall on the dry leaves or grass.

If camp-fires are necessary, guard them, and, when no longer required, extinguish them. Tramping out a fire is not positive; fires frequently follow dry roots into accumulations of dry material, only to break out again when fanned by a high wind.

The destruction of the forest means also the destruction of the game and wild life therein, and it is therefore in the interests of the sportsmen, if for selfish reasons only, to be careful with fire.—September *Conservation.*

Mildred—"Women don't have so many enemies as men have, do you think?" Clarence—"Maybe not, but the women seem to get more pleasure out of theirs."—*Judge.*

She—"Why did the land agent speak of the property as a parcel?" He—"Because it is tied up, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Everyone to sleep during his sermons." "I don't." "How ever do you stay awake?" "Don't go to church."—*Buffalo Express.*

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

September 22.—Zutphen, 1586. King Edward II of England died, 1327; Ostend, in Belgium, surrendered to the Spanish, 1604; Lord Chesterfield, author of *Letters*, born, 1694; John Home, Scottish poet, born, 1722; Nathan Hale executed at New York, 1776; Theodore Hook, English novelist, born, 1788; Michael Farraday, English scientist, born, 1791; Major-General Hugh L. Scott, American military commander, born, 1853; Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln, 1861.

September 23.—Flamborough Head, 1779. Assaye, 1803. John André, British spy, captured near Tarrytown, N. Y., 1780; Planet Neptune discovered by Galle at Berlin, 1846; Bismarck appointed Prime Minister of Prussia, 1865; Opening of University of California, 1869; Marshal Bazaine, the French commander who surrendered to the Germans at Metz in 1870, died, 1888; Wilkie Collins, English novelist, died, 1889.

September 24.—William Wykeham, founder of Winchester School, died, 1404; Paracelsus, Swiss physician, died, 1541; First Pan-Anglican Synod met, 1867; "Black Friday," 1869.

September 25.—Stamford Bridge, 1066. Lucknow, 2857. Pacific Ocean discovered by Balboa, 1513; Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, died, 1680; Robert Dodsley, London bookseller and dramatist, died, 1764; Mrs. Felicia Hemans, English poet, born, 1793; Eliza Cook, English poet, died, 1889.

September 26.—*St. Cyprian.* Admiral Lord Collingwood born, 1750; Charles Bradlaugh, English social and political reformer, born, 1833; Irving Bacheller, American writer, born, 1859; King Christian of Denmark born, 1870; Earl Grey appointed Governor General of Canada, 1904.

September 27.—Busaco, 1810. George Cruikshank, English artist, born, 1792; First Railway opened in England, 1825; Hon. William Pugsley, K. C., M. P., born, 1850.

September 28.—Strasburg, 1870. Thomas Day, English writer, author of *Sandford and Merton*, died, 1789; Richard Owen, English zoologist, born, 1804; G. E. Clemenceau, former French Premier, born, 1841; F.-M. Viscount French born, 1852; Kate Douglas Wiggin, American author, born, 1857; General Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, Premier of Union of South Africa, born, 1863.

SMALL LOSS OF FRENCH SHIPPING

SUBMARINES NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL

Paris, Sept. 20.—Two French merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons, and two vessels of less than that tonnage were sunk by Teuton submarines or mines in the week ending September 16, according to an official statement given out to-day by the French admiralty. In this period nine hundred and eighty vessels arrived and eight hundred and ninety-four cleared at French ports. Two French ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

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MARITIME CAMOUFLAGING

That camouflage—deception applied to warfare for confusing or baffling an enemy—has become a factor in the submarine campaign is borne in its application by both allies and Germans.

The Germans were the first to use camouflage. Prior to declaration of unrestricted submarine operations, U-boats would often use innocent neutral merchant ships as screens, thus easily approaching their prey. Sometimes a submarine would rig up sails on its wireless masts, which would give it appearance of a harmless sailing craft, or would set a rowboat adrift as a decoy and, submerging just behind it, lie in wait for victims. At low levels periscopes were often camouflaged by driftwood or by a mass of debris, and at higher levels made virtually invisible by mottled painting.

On their part, the allies have been clever in camouflaging. Dark shadows on vessels were obliterated, and entire superstructure painted to blend with the horizon. Slow ships have been made to appear speedy by having waves painted on their bows and wavy lines on their sides to match surrounding water. This trick has been quite successful in causing enemy marksmen to shoot in front of the ship, in belief that it was travelling swiftly. Vessels have also been made to appear much smaller than they actually were—*The Wall Street Journal.*

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire. The Seventeenth Annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the prevention of tuberculosis will be held in the Normal School Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. on Wednesday, September 26th, 1917, beginning at 10 a. m. Hon. J. W. Daniel, M. D., President; George D. Porter, M. B., Secretary.

On Monday and Tuesday the 24th and 25th of September the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction will be held in the same place, and the Canadian Public Health Association will also hold its sixth Annual Convention there on Thursday and Friday the 27th and 28th of September.

The Public are cordially invited to attend any or all of these meetings.

"Here is a letter from Jobbles. He is spending is vacation at a mountain resort." "Is he enjoying himself?" "He may not be having such a good time now, but I suspect he's had one. He wants to know if I'll lend him money to come home on."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

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