SUMMER TIME FOR EVER

It is a chastening experience for an average human intellect to digest the Report issued on Monday on the working of Summer Time, and then to remember the derision, the forebodings, and the mordant criticisms which were excited by the first proposal in Britain that we should use more sunlight and less of the light that comes from electricity, gas, and oil. Mr. Willett, though every Englishman should be eternally grateful to him for bringing the scheme before us, was not of course its originator. Millions of persons in many generations must have reflected that it was an extravagant and irrational proceeding to lie in bed in the spring and summer till the sun was high in the heavens and then burn artificial light for two or three hours at night. Benjamin Franklin, whose catholicity of interests does not rank very far below that of Leonardo, propounded a daylight-saving scheme in detail and with a great deal of elaborate sarcasm at the expense of custom. Some one had told him that the sun actually rose at five in the morning in a month when he and his friends never thought of getting out of bed till seven or eight. So, he explains, he had risen one morning to find out if this were true. And it was true. He had seen the full light with his own eyes and the sun himself in the sky, and had confirmed the fact that the light grew in intensity during all that period in which he had habitually been dead to the world—and so on. In spite of all the shafts of sarcasm and promptings of common-sense, we went on our old irrational way

But for the war we should probably never have shaken ourselves out of the rut. Irrational custom was indirectly supported by highly rational people, who pointed out with shattering logic that the Summer Time scheme was a vast piece of make-believe unworthy of a serious people. All that people had to do was to make up their minds to begin work earlier during certain months of the year. But instead of exercising enough moral courage to do that, they were actually thinking of deceiving themselves by Act of Parliament. They were going to put the clock on and pretend that it was seven o'clock when it was really six. Was ever such childishness agreed upon by grown men! Others, again, less rational and more violent, denounced the change because it *was* a change. Our conventional time had become to them something like a Divine order merely because they could remember no other. They had been born in that chronological faith and devoutly hoped to die in it. Now that we have before us an impartial Report on the nation's experience under the Summer Time Act, we see the incomparable pithiness of the saying that an invention is subject to three stages. People when they first hear of it say that it is not true; next, that it is contrary to Scripture; and lastly (when its success is admitted) that they always told you so. The "Scripture" stage is quite a real one. The writer knows of a country parson who when he heard of the Summer Time Act deprecated this flying in the face of Providence Such "holy vegetables," in Sydney Smith's phrase, are seriously quite mystified by the nomenclature of time, and think that if you change your names for it you are changing the Divine foundations of the world. The muddle-headedness of the rioters who shouted "Give us back our eleven days!" when the Old Style gave way to the New in Britain were in a perfectly honest state of confusion. And in Ireland to-day it is common to hear people distinguish between "God's time" and "Government time"—which is Summer Time.

Personally, we are overjoyed that the Report recommends the permanent retention of Summer Time, and that the Committee are able to record enthusiastic approval of the arrangement all over the country. There are some complaints, it is true, but these rather emphasize the approval. In Ireland opinion is divided. It is proposed that in future Summer Time shall be introduced on the second Sunday in April and shall last to the third Sunday in September; and that the variation from normal time shall be one hour throughout the whole period. We wish that the period of Summer Time could be a clean cut of six months, or at all events from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September; but the reasons for the plan proposed are no doubt valid, and as they are designed to meet objections they make for permanency, and are therefore to be accepted without captiousness. Let us admit that the whole scheme is a vast national agreement to cheat ourselves into a more sensible use of daylight. It seems to us, however, not only to be justifiable but to be indispensable. Without Government authority people could not possibly agree as to the date on which they would begin their business earlier in the day, or as to how much earlier they would begin. The alternatives are Government sanction and chaos.

Our own abiding impression of Summer Time last year is of the delightful length of the evenings and the clean freshness of the mornings. The long evenings of June arrived by a delightful magic in May, and as for the summer mornings, they had a beauty which even grateful observers of Nature had missed before. The explanation is simple enough. Any one who rose about seven o'clock under Summer Time caught the slanting, if not the level, rays of the sun; he was really up at six, and saw what had been enjoyed previously only by those who belonged to the class of early risers. Perhaps those who always were and who remain early risers enjoy still more charming and subtle efforts of lighting under Summer Time, since their time of rising is an hour earlier than ever. The slug-a-beds can hope to share these joys, however, only by moral courage. Summer Time can do no more for them. At all events no desperate energy is required to be up when the sunlight is shining horizontally into woods. It is then that their interiors are illuminated by exploring rays in a manner that is impossible when the sun is more nearly overhead. Then "there is a spirit in the woods." The slanting lights of sunrise are not the lights of sunset, as Wordsworth very well understood when in his greatest ode he took the difference between the two to symbolise the hardening of man during his earthly pilgrimage:—

"The innocent brightness of a new-born Day
Is lovely yet;
The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober coloring from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality."

It is strange how little is known of dawn by people who have watched the sun set thousands of times. Probably there are many people in the professional classes who in fifty or sixty years have not seen the sun rise more than two or three times. The practical difficulty caused by longer evenings is that many people go to bed too late. This is their own fault. People do not dock themselves of sleep because they live in the extreme North of Scotland. It is a more serious matter when uneducated people who stay up too late keep their children up too. In the main the Committee find that the fears expressed on this subject have not been realized, but there is undoubtedly room in some districts for instruction about the immense importance of proper hours of sleep for children. On the balance, the Committee find that children have gained in health more than they have lost. It is most interesting to know that there was less juvenile crime as a result of Summer Time. Healthier physical conditions mean healthier mental conditions.

Among the curious objections we notice an assertion that laborers suffer from lower vitality in the early hours. But an answer comes from the Health of Munition Workers Committee, who say:—

"The temperature of the human body is not constant, but is known to exhibit a distinct cycle during the twenty-four hours. A modification in the hours of work and rest leads to a corresponding modification in the hours of highest and lowest temperature. Thus a party of Arctic explorers found that a complete reversal of their hours was followed within a few hours by a similar reversal of their temperature curves."

The human system quickly adapts itself; it is really a working model of "checks and balances." The same thing is true of animals; cows proved much more accommodating in giving their milk than the pessimists expected them to be. On the other hand, farmers in several districts entirely refused to adopt Summer Time. They caused more inconvenience, probably, than they avoided, as the children of the farm laborers had to attend school under Summer Time, and the domestic time-tables in those houses must have fallen into sad disarrangement. The majority of farmers, however, grew to like Summer Time, as they found an hour of overtime in the evenings useful for getting in crops, and during that hour they could also draw upon outside labor. Outside labor is a thing farmers continually want, and generally cannot get just when they want it. An unexpected difficulty occurred in Lancashire. In the early mornings of the second half of September artificial light had to be used in the weaving sheds. The heat generated was great, and there was an early-morning strike. The recommendation that the future date for reversion to normal time should be earlier than last year is apparently intended to meet such cases. The experience of the Meteorological Office is to be regretted, but cannot be allowed to weigh against the mass of evidence as to the benefits of Summer Time. Sir Napier Shaw says that several observations had to be abandoned owing to the loss of continuity, and that "there is now no possibility of placing beyond dispute the exact time of any event, except those dealt with by telegraph, which occurred between May 21st and September 30th." He adds that a future historian may find it impossible to fix the exact hour of the battle of Jutland. We confess our surprise. Is it so very difficult to allow exactly for an hour in all calculations? Another odd fact is that, in spite of the notably elementary instructions issued by the Government as to how to move the hands of a striking clock without throwing the clock out of gear, the casualties among clocks were high. When all has been said, the Report is a record of a tremendous success. There is only one possible comment, which is at once a summary and a sentiment—Summer Time for ever!

—The Spectator.

SPRING CLEAN-UP

Throughout Canada the disappearance of the snow reveals accumulations of ashes, garbage and othrr refuse, which, owing to the covering mantle, are not visible during the winter. For this reason it is necessary that an outdoor clean-up be undertaken, as well as an indoor. To accomplish this work systematically, the "clean up week" has been inaugurated, and has proved successful in inducing many municipalities to adopt efficient means to the end.

Preparations, should be undertaken at once for this annual event. The people must be educated to a thorough overhauling of their premises, both inside and out. Much useless material, probably the accumulation of years, will be found serving only to harbor dust. This should be either disposed of to those who can use it or destroyed. Fires of apparently unknown origin can frequently be traced to these accumulations in attics or other out-of-the-way storage spaces. Clean them out, and, instead of wondering what to do with them, there will be a feeling of relief that they are gone.

Clean-up the area around the home. Dispose of the ashes, and you will be surprised at the extent of garden you will be able to cultivate from the apparently useless surroundings of the home.

As an encouragement to the people the municipal authorities should do their part. There should be an early start made on street cleaning and the opening up of outing spaces, and provision should be made for the removal of the refuse gathered by householders.

Canada's season for outdoor life is not long, and it should not be shortened by delay in cleaning up and making presentable our gardens, streets and open spaces. —April *Conservation.*

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "the first thing you did after joining a military company was to get into the guardhouse! And I thought you were going to be another Napoleon." "Well, may be I am. Napoleon got into prison, didn't he? What I'm going to do is to start at the Elba end of his career and work the other way."—*Washington Star.*

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

April 21.—Alexander the Great died, 323 B. C.; Diogenes the Cynic died, 323 B. C.; Jean Racine, French dramatic poet, died, 1699; David Mallet, poet, died, 1765; Bishop Heber born, 1783; Lady Burdett Coutts born, 1814; Charlotte Brontë, novelist, born, 1816; Major-General Sir Archibald Murray born, 1860; Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") died, 1910.

April 22.—Order of the Garter founded, 1344; King Henry VII of England died, 1509; Henry Fielding, novelist, born, 1707; Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, born, 1724. James Grahame, poet, born, 1765; Bytown, now Ottawa, founded, 1827; Thomas Haynes Bayly, lyrical poet, died, 1839; Ada Rehan, actress, born, 1860; Joseph Jefferson, American actor, died, 1905; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British statesman, died, 1908.

April 23.—St. George's Day. Julius Cæsar Scaliger, scholar, died, 1484; William Shakespeare born, 1564—died the same day, 1616; Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra, author of "Don Quixote," died, 1616; Lord Anson, navigator, born, 1697; Chauncey M. Depew, former American senator, born, 1834; William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, died, 1850; Thomas Nelson Page, American diplomatist, born, 1853; Frederick G. Penfield, American diplomatist, born, 1855.

April 24.—Brazil discovered by Alvarez de Cabal, 1500; Bank of England founded, 1694; Daniel Defoe, author of "Robinson Crusoe," died, 1731; Edmund Cartwright, inventor of the power loom, born, 1743; British Army captured Washington, 1814; Anthony Trollope, novelist, born, 1815; Sir George Nares, Arctic explorer, born, 1831; General Joseph Gallieni, French commander and sttaesman, born, 1849; Cyril Maude, actor, born, 1862; War began between Russia and Turkey, 1877; Field Marshal Count von Moltke died, 1891; Spain declared war against United States, 1898: Justin McCarthy, M. P., writer and historian, died, 1912.

April 25.—St. Mark. Anzac Day. King Edward II of England born, 1284: Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died, 1595; Oliver Cromwell born, 1599; William Cowper, poet, died, 1800; Hostilities between United States and Mexico began, 1846; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K. G. born, 1862; Guglielmo Marconi, perfector of wireless telegraphy, born, 1874; H. R. H. Princess Mary born, 1897.

April 26.—Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator, killed, 1521: David Hume, philosopher and historian, born, 1711; Sir Eyre Coote, military commander, died, 1783; Johann Ludwig Uhland, German poet, born, 1887; Gabriel Rosetti, Italian author, died, 1854; Henry Morgenthan, American diplomatist, born, 1856; Lord Harcourt born, 1863.

April 27.—Dunbar, 1296. Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, died, 1404; Edward Gibbon, historian, born, 1737; Sir William Jones, poet and scholar, died, 1794; James Bruce, African traveller, died, 1794; Herbert Spencer, English philosopher, born, 1820; General Ulysses S. Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, born, 1822; Henry L. Drayton, Chairman of the Canadian Railway Commission, born, 1869; Queen Victoria designated Empress of India by Act of Parliament, 1876; Ralph Waldo Emerson, American essayist and poet, died, 1882.

THE GARDEN ON THE FARM

In an agricultural survey of 400 farms in Dundas county during 1916, 54 per cent of the gardens were reported as being neglected, and only 45 per cent. as being well kept. Very few people, whether living in the country, or in towns, or in cities, fully realize the possibilities of the small piece of ground represented by the back-yard of the ordinary city lot or the garden plot on the farm. The farm garden does not receive the attention of the farmer himself to a sufficient extent, and is often left entirely to the care of the farm women. More vegetables in the diet mean better health and cheaper living. This applies to the farmer as well as to the other members of the family.

Planting. If the farm garden is properly arranged, it can be worked with a horse and horse-cultivator, thus eliminating much of the drudgery. A plan should be made of the garden, preferably on paper, but at least in mind. This plan will be very useful when purchasing, planting and recording the dates of planting.

Soil Preparation. The soil should be thoroughly prepared. All rubbish and clods should be thoroughly cleaned out and the coarser lumps of soil finely pulverized. If there is any doubt as to whether the soil is sufficiently prepared, give the garden the benefit of the doubt, and put a little more work on it. Well prepared soil means a proper seed-bed and better germination of the seed when it is planted.

Varieties. It is better to grow a few of the standard varieties of the more common vegetables than to attempt too many novelties.

Seeds. When buying seed, it is well to remember that the best are the cheapest. Deal with reliable seed firms and place orders for the seeds early.

Sowing. The seeds of such hardy plants as peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, carrots and onions may be sown as soon as the ground is in *proper* condition. The seeds of tender crops, such as cucumbers, corn and beans, should not be planted until danger from frost is past.

There is no reason why there should not be a good and productive garden on every farm. It is a profitable undertaking and will give good returns. The time will be well spent and much may be accomplished in the time that the busiest farmer and his family can easily find if they have an appreciation of the importance of the garden and a disposition to undertake the work.—F. C. N.—*April Conservation.*

Conductor—"What's the number of your berth?" Uncle Hiram—"Wall, lets, see—it's July 10, 1845."—*Puck.*

"Would you tell Bliggins anything in confidence?" "To a certain extent. I'd be perfectly confident that anything I told him would be repeated."—*Washington Star.*

"Is your husband a regular attendant at lodge?" "I wouldn't say that exactly, but he takes a night away from home regularly every week for that purpose."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"My butler left me without any warning." "There are worse things than that. Mine left me without any spoons."—*Baltimore American.*

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP

Rescued From Watery Graves

Grim irony of fate mocked and almost thwarted the feeble, but successful, efforts of three starving Nova Scotia fishermen in their battle with the deep in a small motor boat off Sable Island, graveyard of many a craft, on Thursday, when almost exhausted from hunger, thirst and ceaseless vigil and toil, they fought for life and salvation from passing ships, following a desperate experience during three days without food or water.

Suspected of being a German submarine, their frantic waving of improvised signals were seen and unheeded by two passing steamers, and they were subjected to protracted and minute examination by a third, the rescue ship which landed them here on Saturday, before an encouraging answer came to their call for succor.

Hardy, resourceful, skilled and trained in the trials and tribulations of their calling, deep-sea fishermen, the Nova Scotians are now little the worse for their fight against death and will soon proceed to their homes and anxious relatives, who had almost given then up as having sailed to the sea from which no traveller returns.

Bradford L. Atkinson, aged 25 years, of New Elton, Cape Sable Island; Moses G. Smith, aged 53, of West Head, C. S. L., and Russell Atkinson, aged 18, of West Head, C. S. L., left their fishing port on Monday morning in a small motor boat. Engine trouble developed, and they were soon at the mercy of the elements. Vainly they endeavored to repair their motive power, while they labored might and main to keep their craft from foundering in a heavy sea which they encountered as the current carried them out to Sable Island

To sustain life a few biscuits and half a gallon of water were available, and this supply was nothing to men on whom wind and weather laid the burden of a fight for life. True to the traditions of their race and calling, they kept their spirits while their strength ebbed fast in cold and ceaseless toil. Hope flamed in their hearts on two occasions when steamers hove in sight; but their signals were unanswered and they were mocked in their efforts as the vessels disappeared in the distance. They knew that they were suspected of being an enemy craft.

Finally, on Thursday last, two hours before dark, a freighter appeared and evidently saw their signal. While they watched with grim foreboding, the craft slowed down. They realized that they were being examined carefully as they bailed to keep their sinking craft from foundering. This proved their salvation.

On the freighter, now at No. 4 berth, keen eyes of nautical experts peered through powerful glasses at the object which was calling for help. At a distance, it suggested that terror of the sea, the German submarine. There was a doubt, however, and as the frieghter had a short period of daylight for investigation, charity demanded closer investigation.

It was finally decided that the bailing might be more than a subterfuge, and soon the steamer was headed towards the tiny craft. Closer observation revealed the form of a motor boat and speed increased. Soon the fishermen were being assisted overside, and later fed and warmly wrapped by willing British hands and cheered by kindly words they fell into a most welcome oblivion from trouble and exhaustion. The elder of the men was so completely worn out that it was necessary to hoist him aboard the steamer. The fishermen are still resting aboard the steamer and arrangements are being made for their return to their homes.—*St. John Globe,* April 16.

Boston, April 16.—The big St. John-Halifax and Boston schooner *John S. Beacham.* Capt. Theodore Doucette, of St. John, was wrecked and abandoned at sea several days ago, and the crew, in a terribiy exhausted condition, were later rescued by the Boston fishing schooner *Wave* and reached this port. Some of them are still in a precarious condition. The crew left the schooner when all hope was gone, and for five days and nights rowed in a small boat amid gales and snow storms.

The crew has lived for days on a few crackers and were in very bad shape. They were put to bed on the steamer, given hot drinks and medicine and warm clothes, but some of them were still badly off when Boston was reached and were taken to hospital.

The *Beacham* was built at Liverpool, N. S., and was a 42 year old three-master. Captain Doucette was badly frost bitten. The other five members of the crew were more or less frost bitten. The crew included First Mate Watson Fife, who comes from the provinces, Second Mate Felix Gallant, address not known; Andrew Arnensen, who is critically ill, and Leon Zottis.

STARTED WORK AGAIN AFTER 60

St. Raphael, Ont.

"Four years ago I had such pains in my back that I could not work. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them, and found the pains were leaving me and that I was feeling better. After I had taken six other boxes of

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

I felt as well and strong as I did at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old. Frank Zealand."

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sample free if you write to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 66

Cheeks Like The Wild Rose

For all complexion ills—for Pimples and Blotches and Sallow Skin—take the one thing that will cleanse the system of impurities.

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

Creams and ointments and lotions won't do it—because they only treat the skin. The trouble lies deeper—*in the blood.* Purify the blood—cleanse the stomach—regulate the Liver—and you will have a complexion like the wild rose.

Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters is Nature's tonic and blood purifier.

25c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large, $1. At most stores. 27

The Brayley Drug Co., Limited, St. John, N.B.

"The Orangemen held a Box Supper in the Hall on the Evening of the 13th, for the benefit of their new hall, which they have already under way.

Miss Thelma Cossaboom and Mrs. Webster Cossaboom are both very ill at the time of writing.

Mr. Henry Morse is suffering from a severe illness.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

April 13.

One of the worst snowstorms of the winter prevailed on Monday and Tuesday. A very large amount of snow fell and it was necessary for the men to work for an entire day clearing the roads.

Capt. Owen Morse, of the schooner *Bessie L. Morse,* has returned from Gloucester with a load of salt which he had carried from Tiverton, N. S. Mrs. Roy Morse and children were passengers on board, Mrs. Morse having been called away by the illness of her father, Edgar Outhouse.

Capt. Delbert Guptill, of the schooner *Wilfred D.,* has sailed for St. John, carrying as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Thurber, who were on their way to their home in Nova Scotia.

Miss Carrie Cheney and her sister, Mrs. Austin Cook, have gone to Lubec, where they have employment for the summer.

On Easter Sunday the morning service in the Church was a most impressive one, and thirty new members were taken into the Church by Mr. Wilson; and following the service there were three baptisms. In the evening the three who had been baptized that morning were made church members.

The Churdh Aid was unable to meet this week owing to the severe weather.

Mrs. Chester Russell, accompanied by Mrs. E. Russell, made a trip to St. Stephen this week.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M.

April 14.

About ninety persons are leaving here this spring for different parts of N. B., to engage in the fish business. Among those leaving last Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guptill and family, Edgar Cook, Page Guptill, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Ingalls, Arthur Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young and son, Emerson, J. L. Guptill and Merton Foster, the others will leave here next Monday, the 16th.

One of the worst snow storms of the winter raged here from Monday at noon till early Wednesday morning, and the result was that the roads had to be shovelled more than any other time during the winter.

Miss Hilda Guptill spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Guptill.

Ross Cronk, who has been confined to the house for a couple of weeks with sore eyes, is able to be out again.

Mrs. J. L. Cossaboom and Mrs. Melvin Cossaboom, of White Head, spent a few days last week as guests of Mrs. A. M. Dakin.

Prof. Frost, of Eastport, who has been coming here once a week during the winter to instruct the K. P. Band, made his last trip last week.

Mildred—"I have only two girl enemies and they don't speak to each other." Josephine—"How fortunate."—*Judge.*

PURITY FLOUR

Milled especially for particular cooks—those who want "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

221

TASTEFUL SATISFYING

You'll Like the Flavor

The White Lead Behind a Paint Determines its Quality

Only a very real quality in a White Lead can give successful results in paint-mixing. A worthless compound masquerading as White Lead cannot impart to paint those essential qualities without which it never gives permanent satisfaction.

To avoid risk of failure in mixing your paint, make it a point to use only paint in which the White Lead used is

Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead

It is absolutely pure, whiter than others; of great covering capacity and long life. Working under the brush with ease and freedom, it produces a tough, elastic film that does not crack or peel.

Its real cost is less than that of seemingly cheaper white leads—because it produces a beautiful protective paint that lasts for many years. White Paint of unknown ingredients never looks well and rarely lasts two years.

Sold by leading Hardware Merchants and General Stores

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Atlantic Standard Time

PHASES OF THE MOON

April

Full Moon,	7th	9h. 49m. a.m.
Last Quarter,	14th	4h. 12m. p.m.
New Moon,	21st	10h. 1m. a.m.
First Quarter,	29th	1h. 22m. a.m.

Day of Month	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p. m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water p.m.
April							
21	Sat	5:38	7:15	11:26	11:47	5:33	5:55
22	Sun	5:37	7:16	0:08	12:13	6:22	6:44
23	Mon	5:35	7:17	0:34	1:01	7:10	7:32
24	Tue	5:34	7:18	1:22	1:50	7:57	8:19
25	Wed	5:32	7:20	2:11	2:40	8:43	9:05
26	Thur	5:31	7:21	3:01	3:31	9:29	9:52
27	Fri	5:29	7:23	3:53	4:23	10:16	10:41

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

	H.W.	L.W.
Grand Harbor, G. M.,	18 min.	....
Seal Cove, "	30 min.	....
Fish Head, "	11 min.	....
Welshpool, Campo.,	6 min.	8 min.
Eastport, Me.,	8 min.	10 min.
L'Etang Harbor,	7 min.	13 min.
Lepreau Bay,	9 min.	15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

CUSTOMS

Thos. R. Wren, ... Collector
D. C. Rollins, ... Prev. Officer
D. G. Hanson, ... Prev. Officer
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 9 to 1

OUTPORTS

Indian Island.
H. D. Chaffey, ... Sub. Collector
Campobello.
W. Hazen Carson, ... Sub. Collector
North Head.
Charles Dixon, ... Sub. Collector
Lord's Cove.
T. L. Trecarten ..... Sub. Collector
Grand Harbor.
D. I. W. McLaughlin, ... Prev. Officer
Wilson's Beach.
J. A. Newman ..... Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

Railway Attendant (to man smoking)—"You can't smoke." The Smoker "So my friends say." Railway Attendant—"But you mustn't smoke." The smoker—"So my doctor says." Railway Attendant—"Well, you sha'nt smoke." The smoker—"So my wife says."—*Puck.*

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE

To Robert E. Parks of the Parish of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, Farmer, and Ethel Parks his wife, and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of May, A. D., 1912 and made or expressed to be made between Robert E. Parks and Ethel Parks his wife, of the FIRST PART and the undersigned, Elspa Fryer, Mortgagee, of the SECOND PART, and registered upon the Records of Charlotte County on the 22nd day of May, A. D., 1912 in Record Book No. 75, at pages 229 to 232 inclusive, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in payment of both principal and interest thereon, according to the terms of said Mortgage, be sold in one lot by public auction, at the Market Square, in the Town of Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1917 at 2.30 of the clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises named and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—

"All those several lots, pieces or parcels of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint George in the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at the road leading from Saint George to Saint Andrews at the north-west corner where intersected by the Kelly Road running in a north-westerly direction along the north side of said Saint Andrews road to a cedar stake at the sand pit on the Dewar Hill, thence in an easterly direction along Duncan McRae's line to the Ridge Bars on the Kelly Road, thence following the said Road on the North East side in a south-easterly direction to the place of beginning, containing Seventy Five acres more or less. Also all that other piece or parcel of land lying and being in the aforesaid Parish and County, Beginning at the north-east corner of the intersection of the Saint Andrews and Kelly Roads running in an easterly direction along the east side of the Kelly Road to the Ridge Bars to a marked stake, thence along lands owned by one W. W. Stewart, thence southerly along said Stewart's land about one hundred rods to a stake, thence in an easterly direction, until it strikes the Lynch Lot, thence southerly about twenty-two rods until it strikes lands owned by John Spofford, thence in a westerly direction along Spofford's line to the Saint Andrews Road to a marked Stake, thence along the north side of said Saint Andrews Road to the place of beginning, containing Forty Acres more or less. Also all that other piece or parcel of land lying and being in the said Parish and County, beginning on the west side of the Great Road leading from Saint George to Saint Andrews at the north-east corner of lands owned and occupied by Hugh Dewar, running in a westerly direction until it strikes a corner maple tree, thence along Dan Gillmor's line in a southerly direction to a marked stake, thence in an easterly direction to the aforesaid Saint Andrews Road, thence along the west side of said Road in a north-westerly direction to the place of beginning, containing fourteen acres more or less. All and except one half acre deeded by Seelye Spofford and Jane Spofford his wife to Jane and Fred Spinney, which is described as follows:—Beginning on the West side of the Kelly Road at a spruce tree, running west along Fred Spinney's land, thence north by land deeded by John Dewar to Seelyie Spofford, thence along said land to the place of beginning, containing one half acre more or less. The lands and premises intended to be hereby conveyed being the same lots of land deeded from Seelye Spofford and Jane his wife to Robert William Walsh by a deed duly recorded in the Charlotte County Records on the ninth day of September, A. D. 1910 by No 13282 in Book 72 at pages 474, 475, and 476, as by reference thereto will fully appear."

Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements on the said premises being, or to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated at Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, this ninth day of April, A. D. 1917.

ELSPA FRYER, Mortgagee.

M. N. COCKBURN, Solicitor for Mortgagee.
42-5w

TRAVEL

Grand Manan S. S. Company

After Oct. 1 and until further notice S. S. Grand Manan leaves Grand Manan Mondays 7.30 a.m., for St. John, returning leaves St. John Wednesdays 7.30 a.m., both ways via Campobello, Eastport and Wilson's Beach.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays 7.30 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Friday 7 a. m., via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews, both ways.

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays 7.30 a. m., round trip St. Andrews, returning 1 p. m., both ways via Campobello and Eastport.

Atlantic Standard Time.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Mgr

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

While S. S. "Connors Bros." is temporarily off her route the auxiliary boats "Alma Connors" and "Page" will supply her place till further notice.

Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., on Saturday, 7.30 a. m. for St. Andrews, calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store, St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews Tuesday for St. John, calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor, tide and weather permitting.

AGENT—Thorne Wharf and Warehouse Co., St. John, N. B.

'Phone 2851; manager, Lewis Connors Black's Harbor, N. B.

This Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the Company or Captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

Presbyterian Church—Revd. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

Methodist Church—Revd. R. W. Weddall B. A., Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

St. Andrew Church—Revd. Father Meahan, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 8.00 a. m., 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

All Saints Church—Revd. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

Baptist Church—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

Albert Thompson, Postmaster

Office Hours from 8 a.m to 8 p.m.

Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do *not* require the "War Tax" stamp.

Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

ARRIVES: 12.20 p. m. CLOSES: 5.05 p. m.

All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. Stuart, High Sheriff

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

Circuit Court: Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Chief Justice K. B. D. McKeown; Tuesday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chandler.

County Court: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

George F. Hibbard, Registrar

Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

Advertise in the Beacon

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B.