



SONG OF THE FAIRIES

AT NIGHT IN AN APPLE ORCHARD

NOS beata fauni proles, Quibus non est magna moles Quamvis lunam incolamus, Hortos saepe frequentamus.

Furto cuncta magis bella, Furto dulcor puella, Furto omnia decora, Furto poma dulcora.

Cum mortales lecto jacent Nobis poma noctu placent. Illa tamen sunt ingrata Nisi furto sint parata.

THOMAS RANDOLPH. (Born June 15, 1605; died March 17, 1684.)

FROM "AENEID" OF VIRGIL

THE emblem of the revolt in Ireland—a green flag with a yellow castle upon it, and beneath the castle the motto "Urbs antiqua fuit studiisque asperrima belli"—has a touch of classicism in it, inasmuch as its motto is taken from the "Aeneid" of the Roman poet Virgil.

The words of the motto, translated into English, are "There was an ancient city, most keen in the pursuits of war." Here is the entire passage:

Urbs antiqua fuit, Tyril tenuere coloni, Carthago Italianorum Tiberinaeque longa Ostia, divae opum studiisque asperrima belli.

In English: An ancient city there was, held by Tyrian colonists, Carthage, opposite Italy and the long Tiberine

Shores, rich in resources and most keen in the pursuits of war.

The motto of the Irish flag of revolt is made up of the first half of the first line and the second half of the last line of the first book of the poem.

MAGNA CHARTA

THE 19th of June 1215 remains an ever-memorable day to Englishmen, and to all nations descended from Englishmen, as that on which the Magna Charta was signed. The mean wickedness and tyranny of King John had raised nearly the whole body of his subjects in rebellion against him, and it at length appeared that he had scarcely any support but that which he derived from a band of foreign mercenaries.

It was a stage, and a great one, in the establishment of English freedom. The barons secured that there should be no liability to irregular taxation, and it was conceded that the freemen, merchants, and villains (bond laborers) should be safe from all but legally imposed penalties. As far as practicable, guarantees were exacted from the king for the fulfilment of the conditions.

WOMEN IN ST. PAULS A DEAN'S DILEMMA

Colonel Seymour, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and late of the United States army, told the following story of the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association at Essex Hall, London, some days ago:

When about to go to Canada to join the Expeditionary Force (before America's entry into the war) he asked the dean of St. Paul's whether the cathedral would take into its care five American flags which he had in his possession. The dean agreed, and Colonel Seymour then asked Mrs. Page, wife of the American Ambassador, and Lady Perley, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, to place the flags in position in the cathedral.

"To allow women to take part in a ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral would be to establish a precedent," he exclaimed. "That's all right," said Colonel Seymour. "I come from a country where we make those things." He put it to the dean that the five flags might be regarded as five babies, and Mrs. Page should be their mother and Lady Perley their godmother. The Church allowed women to take part in the ceremony of baptism—and so it happened.

FISHERIES RESEARCH IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE IN 1917

(Continued from page 1)

no longer near shore, but only at some considerable depth, about 15 fathoms, the reason being that the surface water was at that time too warm for them. Mr. Cowie has already reported that fall spawning herring occur in the Gulf, basing his view on the herring, which he obtained in summer in his net experiments, and some of which were nearly ripe for spawning. We are glad to be able to confirm this so definitely. The time of spawning was about the end of August on the Cape Breton shore, and about the middle of the same month at the Magdalen Islands. These fall spawners could undoubtedly be caught at this time by setting nets at the right depth, which depends upon the temperature, about 48° F., apparently being that preferred by these fish.

The regular collection of material by the various kinds of gear employed gave us large quantities of all sorts of animals from different depths and levels, and enabled us to determine just where they were to be found. Since we took temperatures and collected samples of the water at various depths and at various points from Cape Breton to the Magdalen Islands we were able to ascertain just how the distribution of an animal depends upon the physical conditions. The warm water that collects at the surface during the summer is entirely unsuitable for the cod and plaice, but agrees perfectly with the lobster and mackerel. The haddock and the herring, on the other hand, dislike both the very warm water near the surface and the very cold water in the depths and are to be found principally in between these, where they find conditions that suit them.

The cod were spawning during May and June, large numbers of their eggs being found floating at the surface. Their fry occurred during June and July. The plaice were spawning with the cod, and their eggs were found floating at the same time. Their fry were very abundant, and as summer wore on went deeper and deeper into the water until they reached the coldest layers near the bottom. The sole spawned during June, July, and August, and its floating eggs were very abundant at the surface or a little below, while the young fry kept to slight depths where the water was of intermediate temperature.

The herring and mackerel are only partly exploited, but owing to their somewhat uncertain movements the fishermen must be constantly on the qui vive to make the most of them. It is different with the cod fishery, for an immense area well stocked with cod is within easy reach, and only a small part of it is exploited and that for only a portion of the time. Haddock and hake are taken, but only to a limited extent, because of the very limited area where suitable water and bottom occur. A few pollock are taken, but this part of the coast marks the extreme northerly limit of their range as a fishery. Very rarely are pollock seen any farther in the gulf, although they have been known to go as far as Gaspé. The sword fishery ends at Cape North and does not reach Eastern Harbor. Halibut are only occasionally taken.

We were particularly concerned with the possibility of developing new fishery resources, and found many fishes entirely neglected. Smelt occur in fair quantities but have not been caught. Flounders are abundant along shore but only small ones can be got in shallow water during the summer, as the larger ones retreat to the deep water and cannot be easily caught until they come near shore during the cool weather. Perch or cunners, locally called tanche, are very numerous everywhere in shallow protected water. Through small, they are of very good flavor and have long been eaten in the New England States. There are also in the shore waters large numbers of the shore crab, the sand shrimp, and the periwinkle, as well as mussels. Oysters and quahaugs, which are to be found in the harbor, are few, because the bottom suitable for them is of very limited extent, but if properly handled the oysters would well repay the attention of one man.

Alwives are rare along this part of the coast and of no value. Tomcod also are rarely seen. In the outer waters at slight depths there are few fishes of any value, but rather large numbers of lump suckers are taken in the salmon traps in the spring and should be made use of. On the trawls a fair number of mutton-fish or rock eels are taken, and also an occasional cat-fish. Both of these should be used as food instead of being thrown away as is done now. Skates are few and of small size at Eastern Harbor, but many large ones are to be found at the Magdalen Islands, and the recent development of a demand for skate-wings makes it certain that a fishery for them would be profitable, if they could be conveyed quickly to market from that point.

In the deep cold water that covers most of the bottom of Eastern Harbor there are only a few kinds of valuable fishes. The only one at present in use is the cod, of which we have already spoken. The plaice is very abundant and of large size, and is taken on the cod lines but not brought in. Large quantities of sole also occur in this cold water, but they have never been reported as occurring in the gulf of St. Lawrence, for having such small mouths, they do not take the hook and are not known to the fishermen. They can be captured only by the net trawls. The large spider crab is also an inhabitant of the deep cold water and should become a highly prized delicacy, as it weighs as much as two pounds and the long legs contain a large quantity of delicate white meat that can be very easily removed. All who ate it pronounced it superior in flavor to lobster. It may be taken very readily in baited traps, and if net trawls were used a fair number of these crabs would be taken as a by-product. There are also in the cold water several varieties of large shrimps that might well be fished by using shrimp trawls.—Reprinted from Canadian Fisheries.

least. When the dogfish or grayfish arrive, the mussels are of particular value when fishing for cod and haddock, since the gray-fish do not take this bait. A trawl set off Eastern Harbor on September 4, and baited with mussels, gave a big run of cod and not a single grayfish, although, as Mr. Calder reports, the grayfish were all around in the water, as the trawl was being lifted. Trawls set near the Magdalen Islands, baited with salt herring, took grayfish to the exclusion of almost all other fish.

Another possibility for bait is the rough mussel, which is to be found in tolerable quantities half buried in the mud in the brackish water in the mouths of rivers, like the Plateau river at Cheticamp.

At the Magdalen islands clams are dug for bait, but are not very abundant. There are, however, large quantities of the round whelk (Lunatia heros) or "cockle," as it is called in the Bay of Fundy, where it is much sought after and sold at a high price to the bank fishermen. We obtained large numbers at the Magdalen Islands on the sandy bottom that prevails there in depths of from 5 to 15 fathoms. It would be a simple matter to collect them with a suitable drag or rake and keep them in crates till needed. They are to be found at Eastern Harbor also, but for lack of extensive areas of the right kind of bottom at suitable depths, they are not numerous enough to be of any importance.

FISHERIES OF EASTERN HARBOR

The fisheries of Eastern Harbor are carried on almost exclusively by farmer-fishermen, which considerably limits their extent. Up-to-date equipment for fishing is largely lacking, but the curing of the fish is very efficiently done. In the case of certain fisheries further expansion is probably not advisable, as, for example, those of the salmon and lobster which are carried on along shore. The former are shipped in the fresh state and the latter are canned. The present high prices have led to the fishing for these being very thorough. It is regrettable that the lobster canneries operate for such a very short period, since the canning of other fish, as, for example, grayfish or mackerel, might enable the factories to operate most of the season and would both lower the cost of operation and improve the type of factory. Grayfish have already been canned at Eastern Harbor experimentally.

The herring and mackerel are only partly exploited, but owing to their somewhat uncertain movements the fishermen must be constantly on the qui vive to make the most of them. It is different with the cod fishery, for an immense area well stocked with cod is within easy reach, and only a small part of it is exploited and that for only a portion of the time. Haddock and hake are taken, but only to a limited extent, because of the very limited area where suitable water and bottom occur. A few pollock are taken, but this part of the coast marks the extreme northerly limit of their range as a fishery. Very rarely are pollock seen any farther in the gulf, although they have been known to go as far as Gaspé. The sword fishery ends at Cape North and does not reach Eastern Harbor. Halibut are only occasionally taken.

We were particularly concerned with the possibility of developing new fishery resources, and found many fishes entirely neglected. Smelt occur in fair quantities but have not been caught. Flounders are abundant along shore but only small ones can be got in shallow water during the summer, as the larger ones retreat to the deep water and cannot be easily caught until they come near shore during the cool weather. Perch or cunners, locally called tanche, are very numerous everywhere in shallow protected water. Through small, they are of very good flavor and have long been eaten in the New England States. There are also in the shore waters large numbers of the shore crab, the sand shrimp, and the periwinkle, as well as mussels. Oysters and quahaugs, which are to be found in the harbor, are few, because the bottom suitable for them is of very limited extent, but if properly handled the oysters would well repay the attention of one man.

Alwives are rare along this part of the coast and of no value. Tomcod also are rarely seen. In the outer waters at slight depths there are few fishes of any value, but rather large numbers of lump suckers are taken in the salmon traps in the spring and should be made use of. On the trawls a fair number of mutton-fish or rock eels are taken, and also an occasional cat-fish. Both of these should be used as food instead of being thrown away as is done now. Skates are few and of small size at Eastern Harbor, but many large ones are to be found at the Magdalen Islands, and the recent development of a demand for skate-wings makes it certain that a fishery for them would be profitable, if they could be conveyed quickly to market from that point.

In the deep cold water that covers most of the bottom of Eastern Harbor there are only a few kinds of valuable fishes. The only one at present in use is the cod, of which we have already spoken. The plaice is very abundant and of large size, and is taken on the cod lines but not brought in. Large quantities of sole also occur in this cold water, but they have never been reported as occurring in the gulf of St. Lawrence, for having such small mouths, they do not take the hook and are not known to the fishermen. They can be captured only by the net trawls. The large spider crab is also an inhabitant of the deep cold water and should become a highly prized delicacy, as it weighs as much as two pounds and the long legs contain a large quantity of delicate white meat that can be very easily removed. All who ate it pronounced it superior in flavor to lobster. It may be taken very readily in baited traps, and if net trawls were used a fair number of these crabs would be taken as a by-product. There are also in the cold water several varieties of large shrimps that might well be fished by using shrimp trawls.—Reprinted from Canadian Fisheries.

tant of the deep cold water and should become a highly prized delicacy, as it weighs as much as two pounds and the long legs contain a large quantity of delicate white meat that can be very easily removed. All who ate it pronounced it superior in flavor to lobster. It may be taken very readily in baited traps, and if net trawls were used a fair number of these crabs would be taken as a by-product. There are also in the cold water several varieties of large shrimps that might well be fished by using shrimp trawls.—Reprinted from Canadian Fisheries.

tant of the deep cold water and should become a highly prized delicacy, as it weighs as much as two pounds and the long legs contain a large quantity of delicate white meat that can be very easily removed. All who ate it pronounced it superior in flavor to lobster. It may be taken very readily in baited traps, and if net trawls were used a fair number of these crabs would be taken as a by-product. There are also in the cold water several varieties of large shrimps that might well be fished by using shrimp trawls.—Reprinted from Canadian Fisheries.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN AND PARTY ARRIVE

Ottawa, June 7.—It is announced officially through the office of the Chief Press Censor that the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden and party, and the Right Hon. W. H. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, and party, have arrived safely in the United Kingdom.

Sir Robert Borden was accompanied by the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council; the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior; the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Colonization and Immigration, and their secretaries. Sir Robert Borden left Ottawa on May 24th, the day following the prorogation of Parliament.

AT THE YARMOUTH Y. M. C. A. BOYS' CAMP, HELD AT TUSKET FALLS IN AUGUST, I FOUND MINARD'S LINIMENT MOST BENEFICIAL FOR SUN BURN, AN IMMEDIATE RELIEF FOR COLIC AND TOOTHACHE.

ALFRED STOKES, General Sec'y.

SUMMER BOARDERS AT THE SEASIDE

I have opened my Cottage for a few Guests

Terms: \$3.00 per day Apply to ISABELLE VENNELL Campobello, N. B. (FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT)

Tenders For Coal

TENDERS for the supply of Coal for the Prince Arthur School will be received by the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of St. Andrews up to noon on Friday 29th June. The quantity required is 50 tons good quality Anthracite; egg size, or, alternatively, 75 tons Springhill or other equally good bituminous coal.

Address tenders to D. C. ROLLINS, Secretary Board of School Trustees 50-2w. St. Andrews, N. B.

WANTED—at once, Bell Boys and Table Girls at 48-ft KENNEDY'S HOTEL

WANTED—Six first class carpenters. Wages 40 cts. per hour and board. Apply at reservoir for Connors Bros. at Black's Harbor GRANT & HORNE, St. John.

TO LET—Small Cottage (furnished), for summer months, on Pagan Street, St. Andrews. MRS. A. McMULLON

ST. Andrews, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months. Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address MISS MORRIS, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2 Barber's Chairs, and 1 Shoe Shine Chair. Apply to JOS. HANDY

FOR SALE—Two driving wagons, one a rubber-tire, almost new; also a road cart. Apply to HUGH McQUOID.

FOR SALE—Driving horse, bay, 13 years old, weight about 1200 lbs. For particulars apply to MRS. G. D. GRIMMER, or L. D. MURRAY, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—1 Driving Horse; 2 Work Horses; 1 Double Sloop, crank axle; 1 Cushion-tire two-seated Top Surrey; 1 Brass-mounted Double Driving Harness; 2 sets Single Driving Harness. Apply to Wm. J. McQUOID, St. Andrews, N. B., Phone 29.

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep, large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale two vacant lots adjoining, on Water Street, and a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address MISS E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

NEW BRUNSWICK DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

Table with columns: 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.

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:

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W., Grand Harbor, G. M., 18 min., Seal Cove, 30 min., Fish Head, 11 min., Welshpool, Campob., 6 min., Eastport, Me., 8 min., Leptang Harbor, 7 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

OUTPOSTS

INDIAN ISLAND, H. D. Chaffey, Sub. Collector; CAMPOBELLO, W. Hazen Carson, Sub. Collector; NORTH HEAD, Thomas Dixon, Sub. Collector; LORD'S COVE, C. J. Treacarten, 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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

MARITIME PROVINCES (65) Introduction of Summer Time—St. John and Halifax Time Balls.

Summer Time.—Summer Time, which is one hour in advance of Atlantic Standard Time, will be kept in the Maritime Provinces.

Period of alteration.—From 2 a. m. on the 14th April to 31st October, 1918. St. John and Halifax Time Balls.—All Time Signals from the St. John Observatory of the Canadian Meteorological Service will accord with the Summer Time and the Time Balls at St. John and Halifax will be dropped at 1 o'clock, corresponding to 4 hours Greenwich Mean Time.

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.

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

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte: CIRCUIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October. COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton

The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918 Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Prin. Fredericton, N. B.

Doing Our Bit

The most patriotic service we can render is to continue to fit young people to take the places of those who have enlisted. There will therefore be no Summer Vacation this year. One of the principals and other senior teachers always in attendance. Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue!



Try a Beacon Adv.

TRAVEL



Grand Manan S. S. Company

After June 1, and until further notice, boat of this line will leave Grand Manan, Mon. 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2.30 p. m.; returning Tuesday, 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan, Wednesday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Thursday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings Cove, and St. Andrews.

Leave Grand Manan Friday, 6 a. m., for St. John direct, arriving 10.30 a. m., returning leave St. John, 2.30 p. m., arriving 7 p. m.

Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, and Cummings Cove.

Atlantic Daylight Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7.30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay.

Leaves St. Andrews Monday evening or Tuesday morning, according to the tide, for St. George, Back Bay, and Black's Harbor.

Leaves Black's Harbor Wednesday on the tide for Dipper Harbor, calling at Beaver Harbor.

Leaves Dipper Harbor for St. John, 8 a. m., Thursday.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. 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—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7.30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Fri; day evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 p. m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor, Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. 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 Bayville every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday-school Room open every Friday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

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: 12.30 p.m. Closes: 4.55 p.m.

Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12.30 p.m.

All Mails for Registration must be Post Paid to the Office of the Chief of Ordinary Mail. Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.

BIOLOGI

THE Joe's the week in charge Owing to University being cancelled at other part of the week in summer vacation. Dr. C. Ontario, has weeks, at