ON CONSULTING THE DICTIONARY

AT seventeen one does it by stealth, ashamed of being ignorant of anything; at twenty-seven and for ever after, if one is sincere, one keeps one's dictionary at one's elbow and lets pass no occasion of consulting it. The young monarch disdains advice and rules with only his magnificent desire for the right to guide him; the mature despot discovers that what is wrong with himself and every one else is lack of knowledge or judgement, and slowly he realizes that the scarred and dowdy counsellor, whose painful methods and apparently childish reasoning and reiteration repelled his fresh, joyous spirit, is his indispensable choice. Being a Queen, she makes Leicester and Raleigh stand in her presence, but calls for a chair for Burleigh; being a King, he accepts Pitt and victory with reluctance and tears.

This is a counsellor that inevitably grows on his master. If one has the habit of consulting the dictionary, he is even inclined, in the midst of conversation with a friend or an acquaintance, to reach for it in order to get the exact meaning of a word that has raised doubts i i his mind. This is a compliment to a tried friend because it adds the confidential thoughts of a third, but it may appear to a visitor or a casual acquaintance to be merely bad manners, interrupting the attention that he considers his due as a guest; accordingly it is necessary at times to hesitate and consider whether Smith is to go away thinking his host ill-bred, or whether, by the act of introducing him to your dictionary, he is to be sacramentally admitted to friendship.

The love of books is intensest in youth and almost invariably cools with the passage of winters, but the love of words is a mild passion that is seldom present in youth and seldom absent in maturity and age. There is a year in the life of all intelligent men and reading women when they make up their minds that they must have a dictionary. In the case of the humble-minded it may be eighteen, and the proud may fight against his necessity till he is thirty, but in the end he surrenders and loves it the better when he finally realizes that he did not know all its heart by reading and by common conversation.

One can do without an encyclopaedia; the persuasive advertisements prove it. But in the long run one cannot be without a dictionary; not in the big bookcase but in the revolving one, or in the small bookcase by the side of one's chair. Who ever saw a flamboyant advertisement of a dictionary? If it is advertised at all, there is no inducement to purchase, nothing insidious in the description, no argument showing that you require to be cajoled. The thing is described and you buy it or you stick to your well-thumbed friend, as you will, I am not a disciple of the big, many-volumed dictionary. Neither purse nor bookcase has the dimensions that match folios: the article I cherish is a three-and-sixpenny thing that is little and good, comparatively little and really good. It is no trouble to handle, just the right weight and size to throw at any one. This is a test that no booklover would hastily apply, but it occurs reasonably enough. If a volume is too light to hurl with effect, it is not ponderous enough for a dictionary; if you have to lift it with both hands, it is a work of reference rather than a book, and the trouble of getting up often from a chair in order to pay homage to it at its own shelf is enough to generate in time the disregard which is the second greatest insult that can be rendered to a book.

While the publisher does not make any personal appeal to you to purchase, he is wary in regard to some points. In his eyes the age of a dictionary is as important a matter to the possible purchaser as the age of a lady who thinks of matrimony is to herself. Accordingly the year of birth of my dictionary is not told, but as it appears from a short preface that it is based on a larger edition of 1898, it cannot yet be too old for marriage with a true mind. Thousands of words have been added to the language since it appeared, however, and possibly scores have really died, though nothing in creation dies as slowly and silently and obscurely as a living word. The speed at which important events develop is indicated by the fact that such words as aeroplane, aerodrome, dirigible, and all that series, agar-agar, aspirin, chassis, ragtime, and teddy-bear are to be found in an appendix. There is already room for another large appendix in which a multitude of such words as butter-ticket, meat-days, *poilu*, Anzac, and such phrases as "William the Weed" and "scrap of paper" will require to be defined. Some words such as frightfulness, bulletin, non-combatant, neutral, and culture, or rather, *Kultur*, will as certainly require redefinition.

Occasionally I find omissions, sometimes of quite common words, and I take pleasure in writing them neatly in the margin. Perhaps there is more satisfaction in finding the dictionary lacking than there would have been in finding the desired word in its place; in any case it serves small purpose to make these rubrics, but the inclination is irresistible. It is the only one of my books that I feel free to marginize. Talking of faults recalls the anger of the autocratic Scottish parson who, when his meanings were disputed by reference to the first of dictionary-makers, asked his argumentative parishioner the despotic question: "Am *I* not as good an authority as Dr. Johnson?" This was merely an extreme way of expressing dissatisfaction with one definition or accent. How often we are inclined to rebel against our own dictionary, even though consultation of half-a-dozen others corroborates it! As a small instance of this may be adduced the pronunciation of the word "curlew." My dictionary gives the accent as falling on the former syllable. I disagree with this both because I have always heard the accent placed on the latter syllable, and because this accent far better reproduces the phonetics of the cry.

On what principle do dictionary-makers provide illustrations? I find pictures of the most simple things, and have puzzled for a long time over intricate definitions that would have been much clearer if there had been a design to serve as illustration. I suspect that there is a tradition in these things. Dictionary-makers are probably human beings, and remember the fascination that the quaint pictures of old-fashioned dictionaries provided for their own childhood, for that these pictures are added for the attraction and delectation of children I have little doubt. Witness the pictures in my dictionary of an abacus (that is, the counting-frame), a poleaxe, ratlines, a retort, a belaying-pin, a sextant, the sheepshank knot—what boy has not marvelled at the number and beauty of sailors' knots?—a Highland target, a cutter, and many other boyish delights.

The grim humour to which Dr. Johnson gave full rein in his dictionary is in my volume only to be discovered in one instance. Hackwork is defined as "literary drudgery for which a person is hired by a publisher, as making dictionaries, &c." So the compiler on a sunny morning looked out of his window at the high scurrying clouds, smiled at the unimportance of all things done indoors, and turned again to his task.

One of the pleasantest uses of the dictionary is to dip into it without aim except to discover and enjoy new words and meanings, as the elder Pitt was accustomed to do while preparing a speech. If one does this while suffering from depression or from some obscure pain, it is astonishing how malignant the dictionary becomes. It desires our company only when we are at ease. When we are troubled it drives us away, or distresses us by directing our eyes almost entirely to definitions of disease, obscure words that in our moments of comfort might have no existance, so little are we capable of perceiving them. On occasion one opens the dictionary in quest of interesting words, and succeeds in discovering nothing of permanent interest. On other occasions the finds are abundant. On a single page, for instance, I have found these enticing words with which I have hitherto been quite unfamiliar:—

ruelle—the space between the bed and the wall.

ruff—the act of trumping when one has none of a suit left.

ruddoc—the redbreast, a word of Spenser's and Shakespeare's.

rudenture—the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.

rudge—a provincial word for a partridge. Probably Partridge and Rudge, as in Barnaby Rudge, have the same significance as a surname.

The appendices are full of interest. The More (why more?) Common English Christian names are given in one of these. The first column includes Aaron, Abiathar, Abigail, Abihu, Abijah, Abner, Absalom, and Amaziah. This is a staggering survey of the more common English Christian names, especially when one finds that there is a separate appendix devoted entirely to Scripture Proper Names, in which Aaron and Abner do not appear, though the others do. One of my pleasantest recollections is the pronunciation by a Cumberland family of girls of the name of their four-year-old sister Abigail. I was taught to pronounce that name Abbigal, a fearful cacophony. They were cotimually shouting A-bikl, as nearly as possible a word of two syllables, almost disjoined, and with a very long *a*. With that pronunciation the name became one of the pleasantest imaginable.

A whim of the dictionary's is to attract the eye to some new word when one opens it in search of the accent or meaning of another. On occasion one indulges this whim of a tried friend so far that one ends up by forgetting the word that one is in pursuit of, and has to ferret it out of the backwoods of the brain again. Recognition of such small perversities in inanimate things is more than a fancy.

A. S.—*The Spectator.*

COUNT RUMFORD

SIR Benjamin Thompson, better known as Count Rumford, was one of those few but fortunate men who have both the means and the inclination to be useful to society generally. He was continually doing something or other, that had for its object, or one of its objects, public or individual improvement. He was an American, born at Rumford, in New England, in 1752. After receiving a good education, and marrying advantageously, he espoused the cause of the mother-country against the colonies during the American war, and was knighted by George III for his services. Sir Benjamin, in 1784, made a continental tour, and eventually entered the service of the king of Bavaria, in the singular capacity of a general reformer. He remodelled the whole military system of the country; he suppressed a most pernicious system of mendicancy that prevailed in Munich; he taught the people to like and to cultivate potatoes, against which they had before had a prejudice; he organized a plan for employing the poor in useful pursuits; and he introduced a multitude of new and curious contrivances of various kinds. He was made a count for his services. He returned to England in 1799, but lived mostly in France, till his death on the 19th of August 1814. Count Rumford's papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and his detached scientific essays, range over the subjects of food, cooking, fuel, fireplaces, ventilation, smoky chimneys, sources of heat, conduction of heat, warm baths, uses of steam, artificial illumination, portable lamps, sources of light, broad-wheeled carriages, &c. He was well-versed in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He founded the 'Rumford Medal' of the Royal Society: leaving £1000 stock in the three per cents, the interest of which is applied biennially, in payment for a gold medal, to reward the best discoverers in light and heat; and he benefited many other scientific institutions.

Count Rumford adopted a singular winter-dress while at Paris—white from head to foot. This he did in obedience to the ascertained fact, that the natural heat of the body radiates and wastes less quickly through light than dark-coloured substances. But the most remarkable achievement of Rumford's life, perhaps, was the suppression of the beggars at Munich. Mendicancy had risen to a deplorable evil, sapping the industrial progress of the people, and leading to idleness, robbery, and the most shameless debauchery. The civil power could not battle against the evil; but Rumford took it in hand. He caused a large building to be constructed, and filled it with useful implements of trade—but without letting the beggars into the secret. Having instructed the garrison and the magistrates in the parts they were to fill, he fixed on the 1st of January 1790, as the day for a *coup d'état*, when the beggars would be more than usually on the look-out for New-year's gifts. Count Rumford began by arresting the first beggar he met with his own hand. No sooner had their commander set the example, than the officers and soldiers cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good-nature; so that before night, not a single beggar was to be seen in the whole metropolis. As fast as they were arrested, they were conducted to the town-hall, where their names were inscribed, and they were then dismissed with directions to repair the next day to the new workhouse provided for them, where they would find employment, and a sufficiency of wholesome food. By persevering in this plan, and by the establishment of the most excellent practical regulations, the count so far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that these heretofore miserable objects began to cherish the idea of independence—to feel a pride in obtaining an honest livelihood—to prefer industry to idleness, and decency to filth, rags, and the squalid wretchedness attendant on beggary. In order to attain these important objects, he introduced new manufactures into the electoral dominions.—*Chambers' Book of Days.*

ADMIRABLE CRICHTON

JAMES Crichton, (1560-85), known as the 'Admirable,' born at Eliock Dumfries; educated at St. Andrews under George Buchanan, thereafter leaving Scotland for the Continent (1577). After two years in the army of Henry III of France, Crichton proceeded to Italy, and at Genoa (1579) delivered before the senate an elaborate Latin oration, printed by order of the authorities. Going on to Venice (1580), he was befriended by Aldus Manutius, (grandson of the great Aldus of the Aldine press), and there Crichton challenged all scholars to learned disputations, the challenger claiming to be not only a scholar, poet and linguist, but an expert swordsman. Crichton spent some time at Milan (1584), and pubiished there an elegy on the death of the archbishop, Cardinal Borromeo, and laudatory odes to the cardinal's successor and to the Duke of Savoy. He also published a collection of Latin poems (March 1585). Tradition has it that he met his death at Mantua (1585), treacherously slain by the son of the duke. Popular Italian superstition urged that the calamities befalling the house of Gonzaga were divine judgements for this foul murder. The epithet 'Admirable' was first applied to Crichton by John Johnston in his *Heroes Scoti* (1603), but Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty gave wider publicity to it in his *Discovery of a Most Exquisite Jewel.* (1652).—*Nelson's Encyclopaedia.*

WHY SCOTS SUCCEED

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Houes of Lords on Wednesday, July 26, resumed the debate on the training of the nation initiated the preceding week by Lord Haldane. He affirmed that the nation was not decadent, and that it had a future before it worthy of its past. The war had shown that our Empire could and would go on from strength to strength according to the calls made upon it. The people had shown their power to rise to a great occasion.

Lord Sydenham said he believed the extraordinary success of Scotsmen in past years who had taken a part in building up the Empire out of all proportion to their numbers was largely due to the fact that they and their parents made sacrifices to obtain the education which had enabled them to raise themselves.

Speaking at the Poetry Society's Examination in "The Art of Speaking Verse," at the University of London, Mr. Galloway Kyle, the examiner, said that the truest interpretation of the aspirations and emotions of the tremendous times in which we are living was being given in poetry written by men in the Army, whose work was more vivid and intense than any prose description or records. This would have its influence on the poetry of civil life, and he believed that such new verse would come to be regarded as more representative, as well as more concentrated, than prose essays, *belles lettres*, or fiction, and as such would permeate the public mind more effectively.

The death has occured of the oldest rector in England, the Rev. William Towler Kingsley, who had held the living of South Kilvington, Thirsk, for 57 years. He celebrated his 101st birthday on June 28 and received many congratulations. He was a Wrangler at Cambridge in 1838, and was for some time a Fellow and tutor of Sydney Sussex College. Mr. Kingsley was a cousin of the late Charles Kingsley, the novelist, and a close friend of John Ruskin and J. M. W. Turner. Mrs. Kingsley, who survives her husband, is now about 90 years old.

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick, for home and overseas service, for the week ending Aug. 12, is as follows:

St. John—	
For 9th Siege Battery	3
For 3rd Regiment C. G. A.	1
237th Battalion	9
No. 2 Construction Battalion	14
Field Ambulance Train	24
145th Battalion	1
4th Pioneers Battalion	1
62nd Rgt., Home Service	13
	— 66
York—	
For 236th Battalion	13
For Field Ambulance Train	14
For No. 2 Construction Bat.	1
Home Service	3
	— 31
Northumberland—	
For 132nd Battalion	9
For Home Service	1
No. 1 Construction Battalion	1
For 236th Battalion	1
	— 12
Westmorland—	
For 165th Battalion	1
For 65th Battery	5
For 145th Battalion	1
For Canadian Engineers	3
Home Service	2
	— 12
Charlotte—	
For Mechanical Transport	1
For 9th Siege Battery	2
For 236th Battalion	5
Home Service	1
	— 9
Queen's and Sunbury—	
For Army Medical Corps	4
For 236th Battalion	2
	— 6
Carleton—	
For 65th Field Battery	1
For 236th Battalion	1
For 237th Battalion	1
Home Service	1
	— 4
Restigouche—	
For 65th Battery	1
For 132nd Battalion	2
Home Service	1
	— 4
Albert—	
For 145th Battalion	2
King's—	
For King's county	1
Victoria	0
Madawaska	0
Gloucester	0
Kent	0
	147

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Acadia Institutions

ACADIA COLLEGIATE and BUSINESS ACADEMY

WOLFVILLE - NOVA SCOTIA

A Residential School for Boys and Young Men

New Stone Students' Residence in charge of Joseph E. Howe, M.A., Housemaster.

Pupils prepared for University Matriculation in Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, and complete instruction in Commercial Course, Stenography and Typewriting. Students prepared for Civil Service Examinations.

Expenses Moderate.

School reopens September 6, 1916

For Calendar apply to

PRINCIPAL W. L. ARCHIBALD, Wolfville, N.S.

Watch for Announcement of ACADIA LADIES' SEMINARY next week.

He—"I thought I saw a burglar in my room last night and fired at him. It proved to be my own coat hung up and I found a bullet-hole through it." She—"Mercy! How fortunate you weren't in it when you fired."—*Boston Transcript.*

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.

TRIMBLE BROS.

Annual Sale of Summer Footwear

IN NOW ON

Aug. 18 to 26

For this sale we have marked all our Oxfords, Pumps, Tennis Shoes, White Shoes, and other Summer Footwear at Prices to close them out.

TRIMBLE BROS.

CALAIS, ME.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

FOR THE

DOMINION WAR LOAN

TO BE ISSUED IN SEPTEMBER.

By purchasing a bond you will help to WIN THE WAR and obtain for yourself an investment of the highest class yielding a most attractive rate of interest.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

OTTAWA.

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 9, 1916, Justice Barry; Tuesday, October 3, 1916, Chief Justice K. B. D., Landry.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

Judge Carleton.

MORTGAGE SALE

To Wallace B. Hysler and Estella C. Hysler of Campobello in the County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and all others whom it doth or may concern:

Take notice that by virtue of a mortgage bearing date the second day of May A. D. 1911 and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the County of Charlotte in Book Number 75 at pages 442, 443 and 444 on the twenty-sixth day of July A. D. 1912, and made between the said Wallace B. Hysler and Estella C. Hysler of the one part, and Sarah E. Byron of the City of Everett in the State of Massachusetts of the other part, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage there will for the purpose of realizing payment of the moneys secured by the said mortgage, the same having become due and default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the office of N. Mark Mills in the Town of Saint Stephen in the County of Charlotte on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. 1916 at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon the lands and premises described in said mortgage as follows:—

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the said Island of Campobello in the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point on the North Road, so called, at the south westerly corner of the lot of land now owned by Shepperd Mitchell and thence running easterly, along the southerly line of said Shepperd Mitchell's lot, about 120 feet; thence southerly parallel with said North Road, 50 feet; thence westerly, parallel with said first mentioned boundary, about 120 feet to said North Road, and thence northerly, bounding on said North Road about 50 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said Measurements, or any of them, more or less.

Dated this eighth day of July A. D. 1916.

Sgd. SARAH E. BYRON, Mortgagee.

N. MARKS MILLS, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

3-2m

Notice of Sale of Real Estate at North Head, Grand Manan, Under License to Sell

There will be sold at Public Auction on the wharf near the landing of the S. S. Grand Manan at North Head Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, on TUESDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the hour of six o'clock in the afternoon, after the arrival of the Steamer Grand Manan from St. John, the following described lands and premises, being the whole of the real estate of which Zachariah Dakin, late of the Parish of Grand Manan in the County of Charlotte, died seized, and which is described in a License to Sell the said real estate granted by the Probate Court for the County of Charlotte, on the twentieth day of April, 1916, to the undersigned administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits which were of the said Zachariah Dakin, deceased, namely: ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate at North Head, in the Parish aforesaid, and being a part of Lot Number Seventeen, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the highway leading from Swallow Tail Light, at the northeast corner bound of land owned and occupied by William E. Tatton, and from thence following the said highway on the south side in an easterly direction five rods to a stake standing one and one-half rods from the centre of the highway, and from thence turning at a right angle and running southerly eight rods to a stake, and from thence turning at a right angle and running westerly five rods, or until it strikes the eastern line of the said William E. Tatton's land, and from thence following the said line in a northerly direction to the place of beginning of the said described lot, and to contain quarter of an acre, more or less, the said lot being thus described in a deed thereof dated the thirty-first day of October 1881, from Lewis E. MacFarlaud to the said Zachariah Dakin, and registered in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Charlotte, the seventh day of February, 1914, in Book No. 78, Pages 571, 572 and 573. ALSO, all and singular the following described premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the Parish of Grand Manan aforesaid, a part of Lot Number Seventeen, and bounded as follows, viz:—Commencing at a post on the southwest corner of land owned by Zachariah Dakin, running southerly five rods nine feet and ten inches, thence easterly five rods, thence northerly five rods nine feet and ten inches, thence westerly five rods to the place of beginning. The said last mentioned lot of land being thus described in a warranty deed thereof from W. E. Tatton and wife to the said Zachariah Dakin, dated the fifth day of June, 1901, registered in the Office of the said Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County, the seventh day of February, 1914, in Book 78, pages 574 and 575. AND ALSO, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in White Cove, North Head, in the Parish of Grand Manan aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Commencing at the new Highway Road, at the southwest corner of land owned by William E. Tatton, and running easterly along the said Tatton's line nearly nineteen rods to land owned by E. Gaskell, thence running southerly alongthe said Gaskell's line and along the School land, forty-four rods to land owned by the said Sarah Flagg, being the homestead, thence running westerly along the said homestead line eighteen rods to the said Highway Road, thence running northerly along the said Highway Road thirty nine rods to the place of beginning. The said last mentioned lot of land being thus described tn a deed thereof from Sarah Flagg to the said Zachariah Dakin, dated the twenty-ninth day of December, 1891, registered in the Office of the said Registrar of Deeds for Charlotte County, the seventh day of February, 1914, in Book No. 78, pages 573 and 574.

The above sale will be made under and by virtue of the said License to Sell the real estate for the purpose of paying the debts of the said deceased and the costs of administration of his estate, pursuant to the said License to Sell.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated the twelfth day of August, A. D. 1916.

DANIEL MULLIN, Administrator of the Estate of Zachariah Dakin, deceased

Office: Pugsley Building, Corner of Canterbury and Princess Streets, St. John, N. B.

8-3w.

"Is your boy Josh a student of efficiency and conservation of energy and that sort of thing?" "Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel; "he's learnin' to roll a cigarette with one hand."—*Washington Star.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

PHASES OF THE MOON

August	
First Quarter, 6th	5h. 6m. p.m.
Full Moon, 13th	8h. 0m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 20th	8h. 53m. a.m.
New Moon, 28th	1h. 25m. p.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.
19	Sat	5:39	7:23	3:57	4:17	10:25	10:51
20	Sun	5:40	7:22	4:50	5:11	11:17	11:46
21	Mon	5:42	7:20	5:46	6:09	0:13	12:18
22	Tue	5:43	7:19	6:47	7:10	0:47	1:14
23	Wed	5:44	7:17	7:52	8:10	1:53	2:21
24	Thur	5:45	7:15	8:54	9:07	2:57	3:23
25	Fri	5:46	7:14	9:45	9:56	3:53	4:14

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

Aug. 10—15, 1916.

Entered Coastwise

10 Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, St. Stephen.
" Motor Schr. Cornwall, Justason, St. Stephen.
11 Motor Bt. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
12 Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, St. Stephen.
14 Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, Lord's Cove
15 Motor Bt. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
" Motor Schr. Page, Matthews, Back Bay.
16 Motor Schr. Alma Connors, Barker, Black's Harbor.

Cleared Coastwise

10 Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
" Motor Schr, Cornwall, Justason, Beaver Harbor.
12 Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, St. Stephen.
" Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
14 Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, St. Stephen.
" Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, St. George.
" Motor Schr. Page, Mathews, Back Bay.
" Motor Slp. Beta, Bray, Grand Harbor.
16 Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, St. Stephen.
" Motor Slp. Alma Connors, Barker, Beaver Harbor.

Entered Foreign

10 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Lubec.
" Motor Yacht Rough Rider, Johnson, Perry.
" Motor Barge G. B. Otis, Calder, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Price, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
11 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Yacht Rough Rider, Johnson, Perry.
" Motor Schr. Olive G., Green, Lubec.
12 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. K. of P., Morrison, Eastport.
" Motor Slp. Abbie, Malloch, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Maby, Murchie, Red Beach.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Price, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Eastport.
14 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
" Motor Barge G. B. Otis, Calder, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Price, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Katherine, Townsend, Eastport.
15 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Tempest, Ray, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Robbinston.
" Motor Slp. Beta, Bray, Eastport.
16 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Regina, Morrison, Eastport.
" Motor Slp. No Name, Gleason, Perry.
" Motor Yacht, Jemima F. 3rd, Goddard, New York.

Cleared Foreign

10 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Ingersoll, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Eastport.
" Motor Barge, G. B. Otis, Calder, Eastport.
" Motor Yacht, Rough Rider, Johnson, Perry.
" Motor Barge, Lowell, Price, Eastport.
11 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
" Motor Yacht, Rough Rider, Johnson, Perry.
12 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
" Motor Barge Lowell, Price, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Maby, Murchie, Red Beach.
14 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Barge G. B. Otis, Calder, Robbinston.
" Motor Barge Lowell, Price, Eastport.
15 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Joker, Mitchell, Eastport.
16 Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Calais.
" Stmr. St. Andrews, Grant, Eastport.
" Motor Schr. Casarco No 3, Foster, Eastport.
" Motor Bt. Regina, Morrison, Eastport.
" Motor Slp. No Name, Gleason, Perry.
" Motor Yacht Jemima, F. 3rd, Goddard, New York.

TRAVEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Farm Laborers EXCURSIONS

From Maritime Provinces

Aug. 12th

26th

Conditions and Arrangements same as previous years.

M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., St. John, N. B.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER.

FRONTIER LINE

STEAMER ST. ANDREWS

Leave Eastport Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 a. m., for St. Andrews, Robbinston, Red Beach and Calais. Return, leave Calais Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., and 5.00 p. m., (weather and tide permitting) for Red Beach, Robbinston, St. Andrews and Eastport.

INTERNATIONAL LINE

S. S. CALVIN AUSTIN AND GOVERNOR DINGLEY

Leave St. John Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., Eastport at 2.30 p.m., for Lubec, Portland and Boston. Return, leave Central Wharf, Boston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m., for Portland, Eastport, Lubec and St. John.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Direct between Portland and New York

S. S. NORTH LAND AND NORTH STAR

Leaves Franklin Wharf, Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 p. m. Also Mondays at 10.30 a. m., June 19th to Sept. 11th, inc.

METROPOLITAN LINE

Direct between Boston and New York 13½ Hours

Route via Cape Cod Canal

EXPRESS STEEL STEAMSHIPS MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL

Leave North Side India Wharf, Boston, Week Days and Sundays at 6 p. m. Same Service returning from Pier 18, North River, Foot of Murray St., New York City.

Eastern Standard Time

P. E. CHADWICK, Agent, Calais, Me.
A. H. LEAVITT, Supt., Eastport, Me.

CHANGE OF TIME

Grand Manan S. S. Company

Season 1916—Grand Manan Route

On and after June 1st and until further notice, the steamer "Grand Manan" will run as follows:

Leave Grand Manan Monday at 7 a. m., for St. John via Campobello, Eastport and Wilson's Beach. Arrive at St. John at 2.30 p. m.

Returning leave Turnbull's Wharf, Tuesdays at 10 a. m., for Grand Manan via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport. Arrive at Eastport 2 p. m., Grand Manan 5 p. m.

Leave Grand Manan, Wednesdays, at 7 a. m., for St. Stephen via Campobello, Eastport and St. Andrews.

Returning leave St. Stephen, Thursdays at 7 a. m., for Grand Manan via St. Andrews, Eastport and Campobello.

Leave Grand Manan, Fridays at 6.30 a. m., for St. John direct. Arrive at St. John 11 a. m.

Returning, leave St. John at 2.30 p. m., for Grand Manan direct. Arrive at Grand Manan 7 p. m. same day.

Leave Grand Manan for St. Andrews Saturday at 7 a. m., via Campobello and Eastport. Arrive at St. Andrews at 11 a. m.

Returning leave St. Andrews at 1.30 p. m. same day, via Eastport and Campobello.

Atlantic Standard Time

L. C. GUPTILL, Manager Grand Manan.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

On March 3, and until further notice, the S. S. Connors Bros., will run as follows:

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 2581; 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.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Géorge F. Hibbard, Registrar

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

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