



BOCHE

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.] SIR.—The war is now over four years old, and yet there seems still to be some considerable misunderstanding with regard to a term which is in constant use, both in conversation and print. I refer to that excellent word "Boche." How long will it take us to learn not to spell it "Bosch" or "Bosche"? It must by now be known to every one that it is a French nickname for the Hun. Being French, therefore, it could only be written "Boche," because in French the combination "sch" does not exist, or at least only in a few so-called "learned" words. In German, on the other hand, "sch" is the equivalent of the English "sh," so that by spelling it "Bosch" we give the word a Germanic appearance, which is manifestly absurd. As regards the origin of the word, enough theories have been put forward to fill a volume, and literary authorities, such as the late M. Emile Faguet, have written at some length upon it. Suffice it to say that during the war of 1870-71 the Parisians, in the amusingly characteristic way they have of inventing novel terminations for words, nicknamed the Germans les Alleboches, instead of les Allemands. This was shortened into les Boches, and thus the termination, the actual origin of which has aroused so much controversy, replaced the whole word. The delightful appropriateness of the nickname, carrying with it, as it does, a mild yet stinging touch of opprobrium, naturally brought the term into vogue again in 1914, and somewhat to the Hun's disgust, it caught on universally. The Hun hates being called a Boche. The word seems somehow to mark him as a thing apart, a creature possessing a mentality peculiar to his own species, and this is only too true. One explanation of our frequent misspelling of the word may be that it is confused with Bosch magnetos, or with the place Stellenbosch, of Boer War fame. This, let me hasten to state, is entirely erroneous, as here the word is simply the equivalent of the English "bush," and can have no possible connexion with "Boche." There is nothing vulgar about our French Allies' nickname for the enemy. It is both fitting and fair, and possesses none of the coarseness which national feeling sometimes gives to terms when applied to enemies. So by all means let us continue to use the term. But let it remain French, and not be spelt "Bosch."—I am, Sir, &c., R. J.

SIR WALTER RALEGH

(Concluded.) AND yet, in his outward relations—family, his servants and mariners, and some friends excepted—he was not generally happy. No man in his station had ever more opportunities of popularity than Raleigh, and no man more consistently declined them. In his lowest as in his highest fortunes there is ever this gesture of disdain: "The world is to which I am nothing indebted." That it was a fault he has himself confessed, but thought the time gone by to mend. It is true, that I never travelled after men's opinions, when I might have made the best use of them; and I have now too few days remaining to imitate those that either out of extreme ambition or extreme cowardice, or both, do yet (when death hath them on his shoulders) flatter the world between the bed and the grave. He was reported "damnably proud"; and for this, and a certain insolent splendor that he bore about with him, even more than for his Court favor and his privileges, he was for the greater part of his courtiership hated by the people. He is described by one as "a tall, handsome, bold man"; by another as having a good presence in a handsome and well-compact person, a strong natural wit and a better judgment, with a bold and plausible tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage. His portraits, which are numerous, mostly exhibit him in middle age, and confirm each other and these impressions. Tall and well-made, sumptuously clothed (as in the portrait from the parlour at Downton, now in the National Portrait Gallery) in a white satin doublet, embroidered with rich pearls, and a great chain of great pearls about his neck, he looks at us coolly and a little scornfully from the canvas, the eyes grey, lips full and firm, hair, beard, and moustache thick and curly (the beard turning up naturally, which gave him an advantage over the gallants of his time), and then, to qualify the challenge of the rest, the forehead astonishingly high and smooth. He was a man throughout his life much gazed at and noted, and had a lofty, telling way of doing things. "The nature of the man," says his best biographer, Mr. Stebbing, "was that he could touch nothing but immediately it appropriated itself to him. As is fabled to have been the first to import mahogany into England from Guiana. He set orange trees in the garden of his wife's uncle, Sir Francis Carew, at Beddington; and he has been credited with their first introduction. The Spaniards first brought potatoes into Europe. Harriot and Lane first discovered them in North Carolina. He grew them at Youghal,

and they became his. Harriot discovered learnedly on the virtues of tobacco, and Drake conveyed the leaf to England. Raleigh smoked, and none but he had the repute of the fashion. For words, ways, and doings he was the observed of all observers. He was active in twenty different ways at once. He was always before the eyes of the world. His name was on every lip." So versatile a man might have been expected to be superficial. It is a fault not yet discovered in Raleigh. Whatever he did he worked hard, as a man to whom ease was pleasant and idleness a curse. All his life he could, if occasion demanded, "toil terribly." He was an indefatigable reader, whether by sea or land, and took always a trunk of books with him aboard ship. He loved companies where men talked freely, and whether he was discussing free will with Marlowe and Harriot, or archaeology with Camden, talking projects with Dee, or literature with Ben Jonson, he was equally of the circle and at ease. He is said to have founded the Mermaid Club. Being a rich student, he made a good patron. A book of music is dedicated to him as to a virtuoso, and a book of medicine as to a practitioner. He brought Spenser and his "Faerie Queene" to Court. But above all else he was devoted to inquiries of voyaging and navigation (Halley and his Voyages owed much to Raleigh), and to the problems of discovery and the planting of new lands. He brooded on schemes more daring than Englishmen had yet attempted: no "journeys of Picory," or running "from Cape to Cape," and from place to place, for the pillage of ordinary prizes; he would mix statecraft with his buccaneering, and advancing at a bound on the primitive grandeur of the Drakes and Hawkins, to the English Cortes or Pizarro. His dream of an Empire of Guinna, and of "that great and golden city which the Spaniards call El Dorado, and the Natural Manoa" persisted, beside the calmer vision of Virginia, to the end; and in the end, it may be said, he sacrificed his life to it. Inaction made his dreams sombre. It was a misfortune which he had often caused to deplore that the Queen so seldom let him go to sea. In the Armada fight of 88, though of the Council of War, he had no command, but served in his own ship as a volunteer. He planned raids on Spain and on Panama; but always at the last moment he was forbidden or recalled. It came to be said that he did not really wish to go, that he was become too easy and luxurious, and therefore employed others. He never saw Virginia, nor, probably, would he ever have seen Guiana or sailed as Vice-Admiral in the Cadiz and the Islands Expeditions, had he not at these times been an exile from Court. When Elizabeth died, Raleigh, after twenty-two years in her service, was at the height of his fortunes. He was now fifty-one, and, for a warlike prince, as fit a counsellor, perhaps, as any man in England. James, however, was not warlike; the rest was ordained. The reign had hardly begun when Raleigh was arrested on a charge of conspiracy in the Spanish interest against the Royal person and succession—Raleigh, whose whole life had been a crusade against Spain, and whose writings had been so many pearls and trumpet-calls against Spanish tyranny and lust. He was condemned to death, reprieved, and sent to the Tower. The suddenness and injustice of his fall, the circumstances of brutality which attended his trial, and the dignity, manliness, and ability of his defence, made a deep impression on all his friends and on a great many who had been his enemies. This feeling was never lost; it grew with the slow years of his imprisonment, broke into fury over his scaffold, and transformed the memory of one of the best hated men in England into that of a martyr and a patriot hero. Of his life in the Tower, where he lived not uncomfortably with his wife and family, of his reading and experiments, and the visits of his friends much might be written. His mind was never more active. He wrote freely on contemporary affairs; framed text-books of arts and policy for the Prince of Wales, who openly admired him (none but his father, he said, would keep such a bird in a cage); and with that unconquerable courage which had supported him so often, like one that had never had leisure before, sat down, at the age of fifty-five, to write a "History of the World." His learned friends helped him, but for the most part his mind marched alone. This book, which did not pass its first volume, was his companion for seven years, and contains, in stray sentences and deliberate digressions, his riper experience and philosophy of life. It is grave and melancholy, and in its music winds between the bass, the violoncello, and the horn, wooing the eloquence of "just and mighty Death." It was published in 1614, in the eleventh year of his captivity; became one of the formative books of the century; and was a favourite with such good judges as Cromwell, Hampden, and Pym. What value Raleigh had for his own writings is not clear, but it is observable that the only three which he published in his lifetime—"The Last Fight of the Revenge," "The Discovery of Guiana," and "The History of the World"—are also his best. He was a fine poet; but his verses are for the most part unclaimed, and lie with the common stock of Elizabethan poetry. Perhaps the sentence of his that lives truest to-day and comes nearest to our hearts, is this, said after all his failures, of his colony of Virginia: "I shall yet live to see it an English nation."

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

December 8.—Conception B. V. M. Naval action off Falkland Islands, 1914. Mary, Queen of Scots born, 1542; Richard Baxter, English nonconformist divine, died, 1691; Vitus Behring, Danish navigator, died, 1741; Eli Whitney, American inventor of the cotton gin, born, 1765; August Belmont, New York banker, born in Germany, 1816; Henry Timrod, American poet, born, 1829; Sir George Birdwood, English scientist and official of the Indian Civil Service, born, 1832; Dogma of Immaculate Conception promulgated by Pope Pius IX, 1854; Thomas DeQuincy, English author, died, 1859; W. H. Vanderbilt, American financier, died, 1885. December 9.—Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, born, 1594; John Milton, English poet, author, and patriot, born, 1608; Sir Anthony Vandycck, Dutch portrait painter, died, 1641; Rev. William Whiston, English translator of Josephus, born, 1667; Earl of Clarendon, English statesman and historian, died, 1674; Sierra Leone, British West African colony, founded, 1786; Joseph Bramah, English machinist and lock-maker, died, 1814; Samuel Woodworth, American poet, author of *The Old Oaken Bucket*, died, 1842; Emma Abbott, American singer, born, 1850; Father Matthew, Irish temperance advocate, died, 1854; Meredith Nicholson, American novelist, born, 1866; Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, died, 1874; Sir Hugh Allen, Canadian financier and shipowner, died, 1882. December 10.—Stormberg, 1899. Llewellyn Prince of Wales killed, 1282; Edmund Gunter, English mathematician, died, 1626; Sir Hugh Myddelton, Welshman who organized water supply of London, died, 1631; Thomas Holcroft, English dramatist and novelist, born, 1745; The Royal Academy, London, instituted, 1768; General Sir William Fenwick Williams, hero of Kars, born in Nova Scotia, 1800; Tommaso Grassi, Italian poet, died, 1863; Countess of Warwick, English social reformer, born, 1861; Leopold King of Belgium, died, 1865; Treaty of Peace between United States and Spain signed at Paris, 1898; Assouan Dam, Egypt, inaugurated by Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 1902; Earl Grey assumed office of Governor-General of Canada, 1904. December 11.—Magersfontein, 1899. Pictorial Fathers landed in America, 1620; Hon. George G. King, Canadian Senator from New Brunswick, born, 1836; Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians born, 1878; Richard Doyle, English artist and caricaturist, contributor to *Punch*, died, 1883; Signor Mario, Italian singer, died, 1883; General Garcia, Cuban leader, died, 1898. December 12.—Plevna, 1877. Oliver Cromwell declared Lord Protector of England, 1653; Admiral Lord Hood, English naval commander, born 1724; Dr. Erasmus Darwin, English physiologist and poet, born, 1731; John Jay, American statesman, born, 1754; Lord Bolingbroke, English political and philosophical writer, died, 1751; Colley Cibber, English dramatist and poet laureate, died, 1757; Heinrich Heine, German poet, born, 1799; H. M. S. *Plumper* lost at Dipper Harbor, N. B., 1812; Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, English engineer, constructor of the Thames Tunnel, died, 1848; William K. Vanderbilt, American financier, born, 1862; Edwin Forrest, American tragedian, died, 1872; Robert Browning, English poet, died, 1889; Sir John S. D. Thompson, Canadian Premier, died, 1894; Arbitration Treaty between Great Britain and United States signed at Washington, 1906. December 13.—St. Lucy, Vaalkop, 1899. Council of Trent, first session, 1545; New Zealand discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, Dutch explorer, 1642; Dr. Samuel Johnson, English writer and lexicographer, died, 1784; Bishop Phillips Brooks, American divine and author, born, 1735; Hamilton Wright Mabie, American writer, born, 1846; John Fraser, Canadian Auditor-General, born, 1852; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, born, 1856; Confederate victory of Fredericksburg, 1862; John Strange Winter (Mrs. A. Stannard), American novelist, died, 1911. December 14.—Tycho Brahe, Danish astronomer, born, 1546; James Bruce, Scottish traveller in Abyssinia, born, 1730; Sir Collingwood Schreiber, Canadian rail-

way engineer, born, 1831; Louis Napoleon elected President of the French Republic, 1851; Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin, former Canadian Postmaster-General, born, 1874; H. R. H. Prince Albert born, 1895; First trans-Atlantic wireless message sent by Marconi, 1901; Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of President Grant, died, 1902; Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian navigator, reached the South Pole, 1911.

WANTED, on the Van Horne Estate, Minister's Island. Man to milk and work in barn; wife to run boarding house. Apply to the Superintendent. 22-1f.

WANTED—Second Class teacher for Bocabec Cove, Parish of St. Patrick, School District No. 1. Address, JOHN S. BROWNING, R. R. No. 1, Chamcook, 23-4wp.

TO LET—House to let after Dec 1. Apply to Mrs. ROBERT SHAW 20-1f.

FOR SALE—at a bargain. One No. 4 Stafford hot water furnace in perfect condition. Apply to W. F. KENNEDY. 22-3w.

FOR Weir Stakes apply early to—OSCAR WILKINS Canterbury Station, N. B. 21-6wp.

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. 44-1f.

FARMS FOR SALE

The Department of Agriculture wishes to publish a more complete list of farms for sale during the coming winter. All persons having improved farms for sale, are requested to communicate with the Superintendent of Immigration, 108 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. 22-6w.

TO WEIR OWNERS

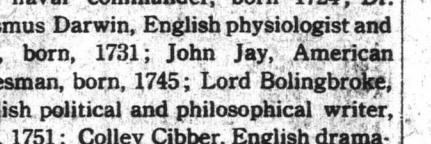
If you need any WEIR STOCK for next season I will be able to fill a few orders, at reasonable prices, if I can get the orders before the snow gets deep. Address, ANDREW DEPOW, Canterbury, N. B. 21-6w.

CAMPOBELLO

FOR SALE—Eleven room dwelling house and outbuildings with nine acres of first class farm and garden, Herring Cove Road, Campobello. Commodious sheds, stable, and hennery buildings, all in good condition; about three-quarters of a mile from Welshpool public wharf and like distance from Herring Cove Beach; well situated for permanent or summer occupation, and for summer boarders, market gardening; near telegraph and telephone, and ferry connections with Eastport and Lubec. For further particulars apply, F. H. GRIMMER, St. Andrews, N. B. 22-1f.

Notice Re Dog Licenses 1918-1919.

All persons residing in that part of the Town of St. Andrews known as the First District who own, keep, or harbor within said district a dog or dogs are notified to pay to the Town Clerk the license fixed by Town By-law. Formal receipts will be delivered by the Town Clerk upon payment of the license fees. Male dogs, \$1.00; female dogs, \$2.00. E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk. 21-4w.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 27th December, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 12 times per week on the route St. George to C. P. Ry. Station, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster General. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. George and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector, St. John, N. B., November 13th, 1918. 21-3w.

Following the removal of the ban against public gatherings by the Provincial Health Department, classes will be resumed at the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Fredericton, N. B. on NOVEMBER 20, 1918. We trust that all our old students will be able to return on that date. Information regarding our courses of study will be furnished on request.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
PHASES OF THE MOON
December
New Moon, 3rd 11h. 19m., a.m.
First Quarter, 10th 10h. 31m., p.m.
Full Moon, 17th 3h. 18m., p.m.
Last Quarter, 25th 2h. 31m., 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.

Dec.
8 Sun 7:59 4:41 2:33 2:49 8:56 9:28
9 Mon 8:00 4:41 3:19 3:39 9:43 10:15
10 Tue 8:00 4:41 4:11 4:34 10:36 11:05
11 Wed 8:01 4:41 5:11 5:35 11:32 0:00
12 Thur 8:02 4:41 6:15 6:40 0:18 12:33
13 Fri 8:03 4:41 7:16 7:43 1:02 1:38
14 Sat 8:04 4:41 8:14 8:42 2:07 2:44

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, C. Hector
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, Sub Collector
H. D. Chaffey, CAMPOBELLO
W. Hazen Carson, NORTH HEAD
Charles Dixon, LORD'S COVE
T. L. Treacrett, GRAND HARBOR
D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer
WILSON'S BEACH
J. A. Newman, Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS
PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

Entered Foreign
Nov. 28 Lowell, Frost, Eastport.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport.
30 Bessie B., McCoubrey, Robbinston.
" Laura S., Phillips, Robbinston.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport.
" Eldorado, Price, Eastport.
Dec. 2 Eldorado, Price, Robbinston.
3 Julia & Gertie, Calder, Robbinston.
" A. T. Haynes, Ross, Eastport.
4 Donald K., Sutherland, Robbinston.
" Joker, Mitchell, Eastport.
Cleared Foreign
Nov. 28 Julia & Gertie, Calder, Robbinston.
" Lowell, Frost, Eastport.
29 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport.
30 Bessie B., McCoubrey, Robbinston.
" Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, Eastport.
" Laura S., Phillips, Robbinston.
" Eldorado, Price, Robbinston.
Dec. 2 Eldorado, Price, Lubec.
3 Julia & Gertie, Calder, Robbinston.
" A. T. Haynes, Ross, Eastport.
4 Donald K., Sutherland, Robbinston.
" Joker, Mitchell, Robbinston.
Entered Coastwise
Nov. 29 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, St. Stephen.
" Saucy Imp, Green, St. Stephen.
Dec. 2 Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, Lord's Cove.
Cleared Coastwise
Nov. 28 Stmr. Grand Manan, Hersey, St. Stephen.
29 Saucy Imp, Green, Lord's Cove.
Dec. 2 Stmr. Connors Bros., Warnock, St. George.

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

Our Students
Are of all attainments, ranging from Grade 8 to University Graduates. All are welcome, and there is no better time for entering than just now. Tuition rates and full particulars mailed to any address.

TRAVEL

Grand Manan S. S. Company
After June 1, and until further notice, boats of this line will leave Grand Manan, Monday 7 a. m. for St. John, arriving about 2:30 p. m., returning Wed., 10 a. m., arriving Grand Manan about 5 p. m. Both ways via Wilson's Beach, Campobello, and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursday, 7 a. m. for St. Stephen, returning Friday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings Cove, and St. Andrews.
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.

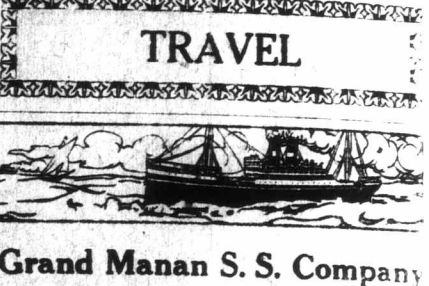
On and after June 1st, 1918, a steamer of this company leaves St. John every Saturday, 7:30 a. m., for Black's Harbor, calling at Dipper Harbor and Beaver Harbor.
Leaves Black's Harbor Monday, two hours of high water, for St. Andrews, calling at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Lettice or Back Bay.
Leaves St. 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 Friday 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 Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 2 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: 1:30 p.m.
Closes: 4:50 p.m.
Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily
Arrives: 12 m.
Closes: 1:30 p.m.
All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing 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 on any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.



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(Born December 17
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OUR STUDENTS

Are of all attainments, ranging from Grade 8 to University Graduates. All are welcome, and there is no better time for entering than just now. Tuition rates and full particulars mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal

