

**NAPOLEON AND THE SAILOR**

NAPOLEON'S banners at Boulogne  
Arm'd in our island every freeman,  
His navy chanced to capture one  
Poor British seaman.

They suffer'd him—I know not how—  
Unprison'd on the shore to roam;  
And eye was bent his longing brow  
On England's home.

His eye, methinks, pursued the flight  
Of birds to Britain half-way over;  
With envy they could reach the white  
Dear cliffs of Dover.

A stormy midnight watch, he thought,  
That his sojourn would have been dearer,  
If, but the storm his vessel brought  
To England nearer.

At last when care had banish'd sleep,  
He saw one morning—dreaming—doat-  
ing.

An empty hoghead from the deep  
Came shoreward floating;

He hid it in a cave, and wrought  
The livelong day laborious; lurking  
Until he launch'd a tiny boat  
By mighty working.

Heaven help us! 'twas a thing beyond  
Description wretched: such a wherry  
Perhaps never ventur'd on a pond,  
Or cross'd a ferry.

For ploughing in the salt sea-field,  
It would have made the boldest shudder;  
Untarr'd, uncompass'd, and unkeel'd,  
No sail—no rudder.

From neighbouring woods he interlaced  
His sorry skiff with wattled willows;  
And thus equip'd he would have pass'd  
The foaming billows—

But Frenchmen caught him on the beach,  
His little Argo sorely jeering;  
Till tidings of him chanced to reach  
Napoleon's hearing.

With folded arms Napoleon stood,  
Serene alike in peace and danger;  
And in his wonted attitude,  
Address'd the stranger:—

'Rash man that wouldst yon channel pass  
On twigs and staves so rudely fashion'd;  
Thy heart with some sweet British lass  
Must be impassion'd.'

'I have no sweetheart,' said the lad;  
'But—absent long from one another—  
Great was the longing that I had  
To see my mother!'

'And so thou shalt,' Napoleon said,  
'Ye've both my favor fairly won;  
A noble mother must have bred  
So brave a son.'

He gave the tar a piece of gold,  
And with a flag of truce commanded  
He should be ship'd to England Old,  
And safely land'd.

Our sailor oft could scantily shift  
To find a dinner plain and hearty  
But never changed the coin and gift  
Of Bonaparté.

THOMAS CAMPBELL  
(Born July 27, 1777; died June 15, 1844.)

**THE WALKER ESTATE IN COURT**

Under the Consolidated Orders-in-Council concerning trading with the enemy, Mr. Justice Sutherland, at Osgoode

Hall, made an order vesting in the Minister of Finance, as Custodian of Enemy Property, the share of the Countess Matuschka in the estate of Franklin Hiram Walker, of Detroit. The amount which the Custodian will thus take charge of is upwards of \$1,000,000.

The order provides that the undivided one-half interest in the assets of the estate of F. H. Walker, now in the hands of the National Trust Co., be vested in the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada as the Custodian appointed by the Consolidated Orders respecting trading with the enemy, and it is further ordered that the Custodian shall have power to join with the National Trust Co. in doing all such acts and executing all such documents in respect of the interest in the scheduled assets vested in him by this order as may be necessary for the due and proper administration of the scheduled assets.

**MAY BRING ACTION.**  
Nothing, it is provided, shall prejudice any action which Mrs. May Walker, widow of the said Franklin Hiram Walker, may bring within three months from the date of this order for a declaration that no part of or interest in the scheduled assets could, under the said consolidated orders, properly be vested in the Custodian, or for such other declaration or relief as she may be advised.

The testator, Franklin Hiram Walker, a citizen of the United States of America, resident in the city of Detroit, made his will on the 14th day of June, 1916, and died three days later. He appointed the Detroit Trust Company executor and trustee under the will and left an estate inventoried at \$3,762,397.90, of which \$2,969,209.40 were assets within the Province of Ontario, and \$793,188.51 outside thereof in the State of Michigan.

**MARRIED A GERMAN.**  
Some years prior to his death his daughter and only child, Ella, was married to Count Manfred von Matuschka, a citizen of Germany, where she was residing with him at the time of her father's death, and was, in a legal sense, like him, an alien enemy. The testator's widow, Mrs. May Walker, was like himself a citizen of the United States. Towards the end of 1916, the Countess Matuschka came to the United States from Germany and remained till about February, 1917, when she returned to Germany, being apprehensive that there would be a break between the United States and that country.

**EXECUTED AGREEMENT.**  
As a result, Mrs. Walker and the Countess executed an agreement whereby the Ontario assets were allocated as the share of Mrs. Walker.

"This allocation agreement," says Mr. Justice Sutherland, "assumes to segregate all the Canadian assets of the estate for the benefit of May Walker."

**TOPSY TURVY**  
Justice Sutherland goes on: "If effect is given to the contention put forward by the National Trust Co. the result is that Canada, a participant in the war at the time of the testator's death, has lost an opportunity to lay its hands on upwards of one million dollars' worth of property of which an alien enemy is alleged to have been the beneficial owner at the time of the death of the testator; and the United States, which became a participant at a date considerably subsequent to his death, has acquired a right to impound

twice as much of the estate as it would have had the right to do had they been combatants at that date.

"I am of the opinion that the Countess Matuschka is an alien enemy to whom the War Measures Act and orders passed thereunder apply.

**MAY ARRANGE.**  
"It was suggested that the making of an order might interfere with the reasonable use and enjoyment by Mrs. Walker of her interest in the reserve of the estate in the province of Ontario and her income therefrom. This would, of course, be regrettable. As, apparently, however, a one undivided half interest belongs to her in any event it may well be that some arrangement between her and the custodian can be made which will alleviate to a very substantial extent any anxiety or difficulty on this score."—Toronto Evening Telegram.

**FISHERY RESEARCH**

At the Biological Station beyond Joe's Point the season's activities have been under way since the beginning of June. The *Prince* left in the middle of that month for work on the Nova Scotian side of the Bay of Fundy. She has headquarters at Little River on St. Mary Bay, where Professor Cox, of Fredericton, is stationed, and where he has opened up a laboratory for his investigations during the summer. The *Prince*, in charge of Captain E. G. Rigby and Mr. A. E. Calder, is tracing out the conditions in and around St. Mary bay. That bay is an important breeding ground having very warm water at its upper end. It may prove to be the most important of the sources of the lobsters of the Bay of Fundy.

The Curator of the Station, Dr. Huntsman, who accompanied the *Prince* to St. Mary Bay, has but recently returned from a tour of the Annapolis and St. John rivers with Mr. Leim, the object being the examination of the situation as it affects the shad fishery.

Professor J. W. Mavor, of Schenectady who is at present away spending the month of July at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, has undertaken to discover the circulation of the water of the Bay of Fundy. The tide and fro movements of the tide are so great that it is a difficult matter to determine in which direction the water ultimately moves. The character of the water, the character of the bottom, as well as the distribution of fishes, their eggs and young, all give clues concerning the underlying circulation. The most interesting part of his investigations is the experiment of actually tracing the water by means of drifting bottles. Some of these, floating at various depths, have been set adrift at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Each contains a postcard bearing a number and it is hoped that a certain number of these will be picked up and that the finders will send them in to the Station with information as to when and where they were found.

Miss Marian Anderson, of Fredericton, is engaged in determining the time of the year during which growth takes place in certain fishes. Curiously enough they do not all grow in the warmest part of the year, as is the case with most of our plants in these regions. This study will show what regions are in temperature most suitable for these fishes.

Miss B. K. Mossop, of London, continues her examination of the possibilities of the development of a large mussel industry in our waters similar to that of Europe. Mr. A. H. Leim, of Toronto, has begun a study of the life history of the shad. This most important fish has been steadily decreasing in numbers and already it has been considered necessary entirely to forbid its capture in the Bay of Fundy and tributary waters.

Miss E. Shanly, of Montreal, resumes her inquiry into the causes of deterioration in herring and sardines, and she proposes to include in her summer's programme a survey of some of the difficulties in the clam canning industry.

**PIG PASTURES**

(Experimental Farms Note)  
THE cost of the production of pork can be materially reduced by the use of pastures. Under ordinary conditions where a pig is fed on grain alone, it takes careful feeding and a very thrifty kind of pig to make 100 pounds gain from 500 pounds of grain, and more frequently 600 to 700 pounds of grain are consumed. Experiments with pasture and self feeders at Brandon Experimental Farm have shown that it is possible to make good gains at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds of gain to the 100 pounds of pork with the addition of pasture. Pasture cannot be used satisfactorily to replace grain, but it may very profitably reduce the grain consumption by one-third. As the pasture can be grown very cheaply and the pigs do the harvesting themselves, the cost of producing a pound of pork may be reduced 20-25 per cent. This may mean the difference between profit and loss.

There are a considerable number of crops that may be used for pig pasture. The ordinary grain crops such as wheat, oats, barley, and rye are quite suitable. Sown in the spring, these crops are ready

for pasturing at the time that spring pigs born in March and April are old enough to use pasture to advantage. Spring rye is the first of these crops to be ready to use. The pigs eat it well and produce good gains on it. However, it soon passes the most palatable stage and becomes more woody as it shoots into head. Oats and barley are, about a week later than rye in reaching the proper stage for harvesting, but are relished rather more by the pigs, and continue in a suitable condition for pasturing for a longer time. Wheat also produces good pasture, but is no better than other grains, and the seed is more expensive.

For later summer and fall pasture, there is nothing better than rape. Sown in early spring it is ready for pasture about the middle of July, or, if sown later, it reaches pasturing stage in about six weeks from date of sowing. Pigs like it very well; it produces a large amount of feed and stands pasturing well. It is one of the best plants for hog pasture.

Another good fall pasture is fall rye. If sown in midsummer it is ready to pasture in a month from the date of sowing. It produces a good grade of pasture until severe frosts come, and does not head out in the fall.

Perennial crops may also be used as pig pasture. Alfalfa will produce more pasture per acre probably than any other pasture crop. Pigs do very well on it, and produce economical gains. However, it costs more to start with alfalfa, as the land must be prepared two years ahead and sown one year ahead of the time it is to be used. Also, its greatest growth is in May and June when, on the average farm, there are few pigs to use pasture, as the spring litters are too small, and very few fall pigs are raised. The second crop of alfalfa comes in well for later summer pasture for spring pigs. Pigs root out alfalfa and soon destroy it if allowed to. It is advisable to put rings in their noses when they are pastured on alfalfa.

The ordinary grasses such as brome and timothy make first class pig pasture in the spring months. But, as in the case of alfalfa, there are usually not many pigs to use pasture at that time. In midsummer and fall when pigs need pasture most, the grass pasture is often dry and harsh and not so suitable for pigs. Consequently, better results are usually obtained from the annual crops first described.

Pastured pigs should be confined to pens for a few weeks at the last before shipping to market. While on pasture, they take a great deal of exercise, especially if of the more active breeds, and as a result grow well and make good frames with plenty of lean meat, but may not put on enough fat. By shutting them up for about three weeks at the last, they make amazing gains in weight, thus increasing the profit, and get into a more finished condition for market. Pigs of the more sluggish breeds may be finished on pasture.

W. C. MCKILLICAN,  
Superintendent,  
Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

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