

BROWN BREAD

Received Fresh Every Day.

Help to Save the White Flour

H. J. Burton & Co.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

XMAS GOODS

WE HAVE A FULL LINE IN Xmas Cards, Calendars, Booklets, and Calendar Pads, Toilet Cases, Brushes, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Clocks and Watches, Xmas Papers, Books, Games, Perfumery, Safety Razors, Ganong's Chocolates, Pipes, Cigars, and Tobacco.

We will take your order for Personal Greeting Cards.

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

COCKBURN BROS., Props. Cor. Water and King Streets

STICKNEY'S Wedgwood Store

ESTABLISHED 1844 is showing a fine collection of Copeland Spode. A large variety in Aynsley China. Complete line in Queen Mary Chintz China. Royal Corona plates, bowls, jugs, with the Kiltes decoration.

G. HAROLD STICKNEY DIRECT IMPORTER AND RETAILER

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS Water St. ST. ANDREWS

STINSON'S CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand

IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

HON. MR. CARVELL TO THE ELECTORS

WAR THE QUESTION BEFORE THE PEOPLE

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria and Carleton: Ladies and Gentlemen:

The writs for the general election to be held on Dec. 17 next, having been issued, and, being the New Brunswick representative in the new union government, in appealing to you for your support I feel it incumbent upon me in a brief manner as possible, to state to you a position and the reason for the formation of the government five weeks ago.

The real question before the electors of Canada to-day is whether or not this Dominion will do its duty, not only to itself, the Empire at large, and the civilization of the world, but to the soldiers who have already gone forward, many of whom have made the supreme sacrifice. Tens of thousands of others have been maimed and wounded, and two hundred thousand are still in Europe fighting for you and me and everything which is of value in life.

When the Military Service Act was introduced in Parliament by the present Premier in the month of May last, a sharp cleavage arose, not only in Parliament, but throughout Canada at large, and, in voting upon this all important measure, unfortunately twenty-five of my colleagues and myself found ourselves at variance with our leader as to advisability of supporting selective conscription, which I freely admit was something new in the political life of Canada, and something that had not existed in the British Empire for more than 100 years, until the war had been in progress for about a year, when it was introduced and enforced in Great Britain; and, even then, we did not dream we would be called upon to enforce such a measure in Canada; but the world is experiencing conditions such as it never knew before. All preconceived ideas of political economy, ideas of government and the liberty of the subject must change, if necessary, under the altered conditions as they arise to make this world fit place in which people may dwell in peace and security.

For four long months my colleagues and myself attempted to find some common ground with our leader on this great issue, on which we could appeal to the country, but unfortunately we failed; and believing as I do, that the first duty of every citizen is to do his utmost, and see that his country does its utmost to the successful prosecution of this war, after many long and weary negotiations, I decided to accept the position in the union government which I now occupy.

This government has been formed by a union of both Conservatives and Liberals for the express purpose of carrying on the affairs of the country, if elected, until the close of the war and a reasonable time thereafter in which to demobilize the army and place the country again upon a peace footing. When that has been accomplished, our agreement ceases, and every member of the government, whether Liberal or Conservative, is at perfect liberty to pursue any course which in his conscience he may deem right and proper.

We have allowed all matters of local and political interest to Canada to remain in abeyance until peace has been declared; and to devote our whole attention to the energetic prosecution of the war. Holding these views, and upon this platform, I confidently appeal to you for your support, and, if elected, promise you that not only will I give my whole energy to the great object for which this government was constituted, but also so far as my department is concerned, and so far as my opinion may prevail with my colleagues, the affairs of this country will be run on a business basis such as never existed before. Patronage committees and patronage lists will be abolished, and the appointments to offices and other necessary functions of government will be divided between both political parties in as equitable a manner as it is possible in other words, I intend to practise in office what, for the past six years, I have been preaching in opposition. I will probably not be able to accomplish all that would like to do, but, in so far as in me lies, I will do my best to attain the goal before me.

Upon this platform, and with these objects in view, I confidently

ask for your support on Dec. 17 next.

Sincerely yours, F. B. CARVELL Woodstock, N. B., Nov. 12, 1917.

PROFITS FROM STEER FEEDING

(Experimental Farm Note)

At the Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S., experiments have been conducted with winter feeding of steers purchased in the fall and turned off in the spring for beef. Eighteen steers purchased in November, 1913, cost 5 1/2¢, and were sold at 7 1/2¢ per pound live weight. They averaged 1050 pounds at the start of the test covering 140 days, and when finished averaged 1272 pounds, making a gain of 222 pounds per steer. The average cost of feed per steer was \$28.35, or 20¢ cents per day. The average cost of each steer was \$60.37. They sold for \$92.22, increasing in value \$31.85, which, less cost of feed \$28.35, leaves a profit of \$3.50 per steer.

Twenty-four steers purchased in November, 1914, cost 5¢ and were sold at 7¢ cents per pound live weight. They averaged 853 pounds at the start of the test covering 121 days, and when finished averaged 1091 pounds, making a gain of 238 pounds per steer. The average cost of feed per steer was \$24.42, or 20.18¢ cents per day. The average cost of each steer was \$49.04. They sold for \$79.58, increasing in value \$30.54, which, less cost of feed \$24.42 leaves a profit of \$2.91 per steer.

Twenty-four steers purchased in November, 1915, cost 5¢ cents, and were sold at 7 1/2¢ cents per pound live weight. They averaged 840 pounds at the start of the test covering 120 days, and when finished averaged 1065 pounds, making a gain of 225 pounds per steer. The average cost of feed was \$25.14, or 20.95¢ cents per day. The average cost of each steer was \$49.04. They sold for \$79.58, increasing in value \$30.54, which, less cost of feed \$25.14, leaves a profit of \$2.21 per steer.

Twenty-four steers purchased in November, 1916, cost 6¢ cents, and could have been sold at end of feeding period for 9¢ cents per pound live weight. They averaged 858 pounds at the start of the test covering 136 days, and averaged 1154 pounds at that time, making a gain of 296 pounds per steer. The average cost of feed was \$31.15, or 22.9¢ cents per day. The average cost of each steer was \$57.77. They could have been sold March 31st for \$109.63, increasing in value \$53.86 leaving a profit of \$22.71 per steer.

The above steers were carried to May and sold at 11¢ cents per pound live weight on the 14th and 28th of May. They averaged 1180 pounds when sold, making a gain of 35 pounds in 50 days from April first to sale. The feed cost for this period was \$12.21 per steer, or 24.42¢ cents per day. They sold for \$130.79 each. The cost for feed \$43.36, and the purchase price \$57.77, or a total of \$101.13, leaving a profit of \$31.66, or a gain of \$8.95 each, above cost of feed, over what would have been made had they been sold at the price offered on March 31st.

It will be noticed that the spread between buying and selling prices was 13¢ cents per pound in 1913-1914, 1 1/2¢ cents in 1914-1915, 2¢ cents in 1915-1916, and 3¢ cents in 1916-1917 had they been sold on March 31st as were the others the three previous years. The 1916-1917 steers were, however, held for a higher market with a consequent spread of 4 1/2¢ cents which accounts for the unusual profits.

The 1913 steers were fed 60 pounds roots, 12 pounds hay, 14 pounds meal mixture per day for the first 100 days, 1914 they were fed 60 pounds roots or 45 pounds ensilage, 12 pounds hay and 8.65 pounds meal mixture per day on the average. In 1915 they were fed 47.6 pounds roots, or 32.5 pounds ensilage, 10 pounds hay and 6.77 pounds meal mixture per day. In 1916 they were fed 52.71 pounds turnips or 42.64 pounds ensilage, 10 pounds hay and 5.10 pounds meal mixture per day. It would appear that an average 50 to 55 pounds roots or 40 to 45 pounds ensilage, 10 to 12 pounds hay and 5 to 6 pounds meal mixture per day is a satisfactory ration for economical gains in steers of the size under test during the past three years. The heaviest feeding of turnips or ensilage and the lightest feeding of meal mixture is made at the start of the feeding period, less out of the ration in 1916-1917, and the meal mixture was composed principally of 200 pounds bran, 200 pounds middlings and 300 pounds cottonseed mixed. The mixture used cost \$1.30, \$1.55, \$1.55, and \$1.86 per hundred in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, respectively. The meal used in 1916-1917 to March 31st, was bought on a low market and at the end of the feeding period the prices of feeds, were considerably higher, costing for the last period of 50 days after March 31st \$2.25 per hundred. One short-horn steer, born July 12, 1914, raised from birth, sold at 208 months of age for 7 1/2¢ cents per pound. It weighed

985 pounds, costing \$26.75 for feed, leaving a profit of \$17.11. The cost was \$11.94 for the first six months, \$14.09 for the second six months and \$15.66 for the remaining 80 days. One born on May 17th, 1915 was sold at 23 months for 10¢ cents per pound and weighed 1045 pounds. The feed cost \$77.77, leaving a profit above feed of \$28.73. The cost for the first year was \$40.23, for the next 23 months \$37.54. The meal fed the first steer averaged 2.32 pounds per day for the period, and to the second 3.26 per day. The second steer was fed the first year nearly double the meal given the first one, approximately 9 pounds per day on the average. While some meal is necessary the first year, most economical gains will be made when it does not exceed an average of 2 pounds per day, commencing with very light feeding when the calf is about 6 weeks old and gradually increasing. The meal ration used is equal parts crushed oats, bran and oilmeal.

CARE OF ROOTS IN STORAGE

(Experimental Farms Note)

A great many tons of mangels, turnips and carrots are lost annually by neglect after being placed in storage. Everything may be done to insure a full crop and to harvest it at the proper time in good condition, yet, if not properly looked after during the winter months, a high percentage of this crop may become a total loss. Such loss can be prevented only by prompt attention to the details of storage requirements.

If a cellar is to be used for storage it should be thoroughly cleaned, the ventilators put into good working order, and thorough drainage and protection from frost assured some time before it is filled. Usually in filling cellars it is customary to dump the roots down through a trap door in the floor above, or to roll them in over a shoot from windows at the ground level. No matter how much care is exercised in the performance of either of these operations, there is bound to be accumulations of broken and bruised roots and earth at the ends of the shoots, or beneath the trap doors. Unless frozen, the broken and bruised roots, in such a mixture, will invariably rot and by so doing generate heat that will help to spread the infection to the surrounding sound roots. It is therefore obvious that accumulations of this nature should be thoroughly cleaned out as soon as possible after the harvest has been completed, and the damage roots fed before they have had a chance to decay.

Frequently, during the winter months, rotting will start among apparently sound roots, usually as a result of an unrotted root being buried among the others. Infection spreads rapidly among roots in storage, and all such infected areas should be thoroughly cleaned out whenever detected. All classes of roots lose a certain amount of moisture soon after harvest, by evaporation or, as it is commonly called, sweating. If an adequate circulation of air among the roots has not been provided for, this moisture will condense and



wet places will be formed which will favour the growth of moulds, and other plant life, which may directly, or indirectly, cause rotting. It is, therefore, imperative that during the first few weeks of storage, and in fact whenever the outside weather permits, thorough ventilation be maintained. The temperature in the cellar should be such that the roots will neither grow to any appreciable extent, nor yet freeze. From freezing to 40° F may be considered as the extreme range. It is an excellent plan to hang a thermometer in a convenient place in the cellar and consult it daily. If the temperature is above say 38° F the ventilators should be opened and, when it drops sufficiently, closed. When the warmer weather of spring and early summer has set in it is advisable to keep the ventilators closed during the day and open during the night, so as to admit only cool air thus keeping the cellar cool as long as possible.

If roots are to be pitted outside it is essential that thorough drainage is assured, either by choosing a location on sloping or sandy land, or by providing artificial drainage.

After the roots have been piled and the ventilators inserted the pile should be covered only with straw to the depth of about eight inches. Later in the season when cooler weather has set in, about 4

inches of earth should be placed over the straw. Still later, when this earth has become frozen to a depth of about two inches, another covering of straw and earth should be made. When cold weather has finally set in the ventilators should be plugged with straw. If the pit has been properly constructed and covered correctly there is little danger of the roots rotting. As a precaution, however, it is advisable to hang a thermometer in every second ventilator and to consult it occasionally. If the temperature in the pit gets higher than 45° F it is evident that heating is taking place, and the affected area thoroughly cleaned out. In the spring the layers of covering should be gradually removed, and the ventilators opened and, generally speaking, the protection modified to suit the rising temperature.

WOOL FROM SOUTH AFRICA

An Atlantic Port, November 28.—A Norwegian sailing ship, with sides covered in rust, brought 3,390 bales of high-grade wool from South Africa to this port yesterday. The vessel's masts were weather-beaten and her canvas patched and miled. During the long voyage few vessels were sighted.

Put It To The Test

Order a barrel of Purity Flour, and prove its superior quality in your home. Your success with bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry will be such that you will never be satisfied to use any other flour.

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread—and Better Pastry, too.

Union Government

is concentrating its efforts to win the War. It has gone about raising reinforcements in the only practical way; under the Military Service Act, 1917. Laurier, Bourassa and their adherents admit their intention of holding up reinforcements so urgently needed in the trenches. Where do YOU stand?

**To Back up the Boys—
To Hasten Victory—
To Win the War—
SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT**

To Women Voters: Every woman may vote who is a British subject 21 years of age, resident in Canada one year, and in the constituency 30 days, who is the mother, wife, widow, daughter, sister or half-sister of any person male or female living or dead, who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the Military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the Naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the present war, or who has been honorably discharged from such services and the date of whose enlistment was prior to September 20th, 1917.

Unionist Party Publicity Committee.

SOME UNUSUAL SERVING CANS

There are about 60 taken on the Atlantic in an average year, catch reaches the coast in the familiar ways of serving canned unlimited, and below of the less common

Salmon Charrutis spoons of gelatine in water. Put one tablespoon each of butter and one bay leaf in water and bring to the four minutes. Add strain and add the just a teaspoon of salt, cayenne. Put a jelly tom of a jelly mould, with a layer of canned Serve with a mayonnaise.

Salmon Croquette: sauce with half a cup tablespoon each of butter the sauce thickens by tents of one can of salmon juice. Form the roll in bread crumbs.

Salmon Salad: Filmon fine and mix with chopped cabbage, one ped celery, a pinch of paprika. Chill and dress.

Salmon Salad: To salmon put one cup of cup of chopped nuts sweet pickles. Mix mayonnaise.

Salmon Sandwiches: can of salmon add salad dressing, two tablespoons of onion juice, of mixed salt and pepper, roughly and spread between bread.

Baked Salmon Loz: sized baking dish or browned cracker crust with mashed potato from a can of salmon bone and skin. Season salt and pepper and Cover with mashed potato of browned cracker pieces of butter on the half hour in a fairly