

# The Beacon

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NO. 51

## THERE IS A FIELD IN FLANDERS

[Extract from a letter from the Front. I saw a few wind-flowers the other day, and a vast meadow full of kingcups, and that was enough to make me happy for weeks.]

THERE is a field in Flanders Where yellow kingcups stand; Like fair princesses clad in gold Their joyous court they proudly hold In the gay meadow-land. There is a wood in Flanders, A little shimmering wood, Where wind-flowers sway among the grass And smile upon you as you pass As country maidens should. There is a bank in Flanders Where celandines a-blow Lift up their shining heads and peer To see their lovely image clear In a bright pool below. And you who go in English fields, O think not that our days Are wholly dark or wholly ill, For there are flowers in Flanders still And still a God to praise. ROSE FYLEMAN, in *Punch*.

## THE FIRST ENGLISH REGATTA

LADY Montagu's description of a regatta, or *fiesta* held on the water, which she witnessed at Venice, stimulated the English people of fashion to have something of a similar kind on the Thames, and after much preparation and several disappointments, caused by unfavorable weather, the long expected show took place on the 23rd of June 1775. The programme, which was submitted to the public a month before, requested ladies and gentlemen to arrange their own parties, except those who should apply to the managers of the Regatta for seats in the barges lent by the several City Companies for the occasion. The rowers were to be uniformly dressed in accordance with the three marine colors—white, red, and blue. The white division was directed to take position at the two arches on each side of the centre arch of Westminster Bridge; the red division at the four arches west the Surrey shore; and the blue at the four on the Middlesex side of the river. The company were to embark between five and six o'clock in the evening, and at seven all the boats were to move up the river to Ranelagh in procession, the marshal of the white, in twelve-oared barge, leading his division; the marshals of the red and blue, with their respective divisions, following at intervals of three minutes between each. Early in the afternoon, the river from London Bridge to Millbank, was crowded with pleasure boats, and scaffolds, gaily decorated with flags, were erected wherever a view of the Thames could be obtained. Half-a-guinea was asked for a seat in a coal-barge; and vessels fitted for the purpose drove a brisk trade in refreshments of various kinds. The avenues to Westminster Bridge were covered with gaming-tables, and constables guarded every passage to the water, taking from half-a-crown to one penny for liberty to pass. Soon after six o'clock, concerts were held under the arches of Westminster Bridge; and a salute of twenty-one cannons announced the arrival of the Lord Mayor. A race of water-boats followed, and then the procession moved in a picturesque irregularity to Ranelagh. The ladies were dressed in white, the gentlemen in undress frocks of all colors; about 200,000 persons were supposed to be on the river at one time. The company arrived at Ranelagh at nine o'clock where they joined those who came by land in a new building, called the Temple of Neptune. This was a temporary octagon, lined with stripes of white, red, and blue cloth, and having lustrous hanging between the pillars. Supper and dancing followed, and the entertainment did not conclude till the next morning. Many accidents occurred when the boats were returning after the *fiesta*, and seven persons were unfortunately drowned. — *Chambers' Book of Days*.

The Curator of the Station, Dr. Huftman, who is here on a short visit of inspection, will be returning in a few days to the Miramichi region on the north shore of the Province, where an extensive exploration is being made of those warm and beautiful waters. Loggieville is serving as the base for this expedition, and the field-work is being accomplished by the Station's Motor Launch, *Prince*, under the charge of Captain Rigby and Mr. A. E. Calder, which lately made the trip to Loggieville from St. Andrews around the outer coast of Nova Scotia. Professor Yachon, of Quebec, will work out the interesting physical conditions in the water which make the Miramichi river and bay so very different from the river St. Croix and Passamaquoddy Bay. Although so many miles to the north of the Miramichi waters are very much warmer than those of Passamaquoddy, they boast of large quantities of fish that are unknown or rare in our deep, cool bays. Oysters, mackerel, bass, shad, alewives, smelt, and salmon figure largely in the fishery returns of that district, while cod, haddock, and hake are few in number, and pollock and sardines unknown. Dr. Cox, of Fredericton, and Dr. Mavor of Schenectady, will discover the fishes which have been neglected in the past but whose fishery should be developed, and they will endeavor to promote their use. Mr. Klugh, of Kingston, is supplementing the general work on the fishes and other animals of those waters by an intensive study of the seaweeds, which are very little known or utilized. The whole will form a very important addition to our knowledge of the nature and possibilities of the marine resources of our Province of New Brunswick.

## BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF OUR WATERS

THE Atlantic Biological Station at Joe's Point opened for the season the week before last with the same staff in charge as during the season of 1917. Owing to the present conditions in the Universities, due to the war, and also owing to the fact that so much work is being carried on by the Biological Board at other points along the coast, the number of investigators at the Station this summer will be somewhat smaller than usual, in spite of the great need for expansion. Dr. Clemens of the University of Toronto, has been in St. Andrews for some weeks, although now absent for a short

time in Boston. He has undertaken the problem of finding out what can be done with the mutton-fish, a very fine fish indeed, which is taken rather abundantly all along our coast. It has not hitherto been used in Canada, but it will undoubtedly in the immediate future prove to be a food fish of considerable importance.

Dr. Connolly, of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N. S., came to St. Andrews the week before last, and is engaged in a similar study. He is investigating the possibilities of starting a trade in the monk-fish, an immense, unprepossessing animal taken by the fishermen of Campobello and Grand Manan, but which they now throw overboard. This fish has been sold in large quantities in other countries, notably in England, and is exceedingly palatable as well as most easily handled. Dr. Connolly will also pay some attention to the cat-fish, which is large, has a delicious flavor, and a beautifully white flesh. It, like the monk-fish, is taken at Campobello and Grand Manan by the line fishermen. Professor Prince has for many years advocated the use of the many excellent fishes that, for casual reasons, have not found favor with the Canadian public in the past, and he has particularly emphasized the importance of the cat-fish. It is a pleasure to note that local enterprise has already initiated the use of this fish, for the well-known St. Andrews firm of Gardner & Doone has been one of the first in Canada to start a trade in cat-fish, which began this spring. They are now shipping to points in Ontario and Quebec all of these fish that they can obtain, and this not only furnishes a new supply of food, sorely needed in these times, but also provides additional revenue for the fishermen.

Professor Prince and Professor Macalium, of Ottawa, are expected to come to the Station during the course of the summer, and Professor Bailey, of Fredericton, is planning to be here in August. A number of the investigators who will pry into the secrets of the ocean this season are ladies, among whom will be Miss Fritz and Miss Shanly, of Montreal, and Miss Mossop and Miss Fraser, of Toronto.

Professor Knight, who was lately in St. Andrews, is being assisted by a number of University men from Ottawa, Quebec, Kingston, and Halifax in a campaign of education among the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces with regard to the conservation of the supply of lobsters, which has been rather seriously depleted by overfishing. He is also undertaking a number of points along the Atlantic coast a series of experiments designed to solve the problem of how to increase the available supply of this important food animal.

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## NORWAY'S TOLL IN LIFE AND PROPERTY

London, June 15.—Norwegian seamen, to the number of 970, thus far have been killed as a result of submarine attacks or by mines, according to a statement made to the annual meeting of the Norwegian Shipowners Association, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen. The dispatch adds that the chairman of the War Insurance Committee said 685 Norwegian ships had been sunk and 668,000,000 kroner had been paid by the War Insurance Board.

## FOUNDATION OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

IT is concluded by the best modern authorities that the celebrated Order of the Garter, which European sovereigns are glad to accept from the British monarch, was instituted some time between the 24th of June and the 6th of August 1348. The founder, Edward III, was, as is well known, addicted to the exercises of chivalry, and was frequently holding jousts and tournaments, at some of which he himself did not disdain to wield a spear. Some years before this date, he had gone some way in forming an order of the *Round Table* in commemoration of the legend of King Arthur, and, in January 1344, he had caused an actual round table of two hundred feet diameter to be constructed in Windsor Castle, where the knights were entertained at his expense, the effect being that he thus gathered around him a host of ardent spirits, highly suitable to assist in his contemplated war against France. Before the date above mentioned, a turn had been given to the views of the king, leading him to adopt a totally different idea for basis of the order. The popular account is, that, during a festival at court, a lady happened to drop her garter, which was taken up by King Edward, who, observing a significant smile among the bystanders, exclaimed with much displeasure, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."—"Shame to him who thinks ill of it." In the spirit of gallantry, which belonged no less to the age than to his own disposition, conformably with the custom of wearing a lady's favor, and perhaps to prevent any further impertinence, the king is said to have placed the garter round his own knee. — *Tighe and Davis' Annals of Windsor*.

It is commonly said that the fair owner of the garter was the Countess of Salisbury; but this is a point of as much doubt as delicacy, and there have not been wanting those who consider the whole story fabulous. Scepticism, however, rests mainly on the ridiculous character of the incident above described, a most fallacious basis, we must say in all humility, and rather indeed a support to the popular story, considering how outrageously foolish are many of the authenticated practices of chivalry. It is to be remarked that the tale is far from being modern. It is related by Polydore Virgil so early as the reign of Henry VII.

Although the order is believed to have been not founded before June 24th, 1348, it is certain that the garter itself was become an object of some note at court in the autumn of the preceding year, when at a great tournament held in honor of the king's return from France, garters with the motto of the order embroidered thereon, and robes and other habiliments, as well as banners and couches, ornamented with the same ensign, were issued from the great wardrobe at the charge of the sovereign. The royal mind was evidently by this time deeply interested in the garter. A surety furnished to him in 1348, for a spear play or hastilude at Canterbury, was covered with garters. At the same time, the youthful Prince of Wales presented twenty-four garters to the knights of the society. — *Chambers' Book of Days*.

## TALE OF ITALIAN HEROISM

Venice, June 13.—Commander Rizzo, whose remarkable exploit in sinking two battleships in the Adriatic has thrilled Italy, tells a graphic story of the encounter in which he took part, and during which another Austrian battleship was either badly damaged or destroyed by another motorboat in charge of Commander Millazzo. It is possible that 2,000 sailors were lost during the encounter.

"I am sorry for the sailors who lost their lives," he said, in beginning his story, "but I am glad that we got the dreadnoughts. Why they had ventured out of Polo harbor no one knows, but it was certainly foolish for them to do so. I was on patrol scout duty as usual off the Dalmatian coast near Pass Selve, between the Islands of Asinello and Prelude. I had just finished my patrol, and as it would soon be daylight, had turned for my base when about ten miles away I saw a great enveloping cloud of smoke. It appeared like a blot through the early light. I thought at first it was some boat which had discovered me and was giving chase. I determined that the safest course was to turn back and get it before it got me. Here is where my luck, as my friends call it, looked like misfortune, as it is no fun to be chased. Anyway, I determined to make the best of a bad fix. After turning back, I said to my two crews of ten men to each boat: 'Follows, the Italian scout boats have been waiting for two years, and the whole Italian navy has been trying to destroy Austrian ships for three years. Are you willing to risk all on a chance of obtaining glory and the country's grati-

tude?' To a man they answered, 'Yes.' "We were speeding back with our motors muffled when to my amazement I discovered two battleships surrounded by a number of destroyers which I later counted as ten. I assigned the second battleship to the other motorboat while I took the first.

"I slipped inside the line of destroyers between the third and fourth of these craft. I was not noticed in the light fog. The water was smooth and my torpedoes got off nicely. My first, with a 500 pound charge, struck her just aft the second funnel. As the torpedoes exploded I saw the mighty ship tremble, two great fountains of water rose high in the air, and black smoke welled up from the rents in her side.

"Then I ran for it, escaping between the second and third destroyers in the line. I was discovered by the fourth destroyer, which gave chase at a distance of 150 yards and firing on me. I was too close, however, to be hit. Then I dropped a depth charge bomb such as is generally used against submarines. Fortunately for us, it exploded under the destroyer. I saw her leap into the air, turn sharply and then stop, giving up the chase and permitting us to escape. The other destroyers were busy trying to save the lives of the sailors on the dreadnought.

## ALGONQUIN HOTEL

On Thursday the Algonquin Hotel opened its doors for the season. There had been only one large change in the Hotel since then, an American soda fountain has been set up in what was formerly the bar. At it the thirsty one may obtain any known soft drink. The staff for 1918 is composed of:

Manager	A. Allerton
Accountant	O. W. Stinson
Stenographer	Miss E. Hewitt
Office	
Chief Clerk	Spencer Farmer
2nd "	R. C. Forester
Night "	G. J. Scanlon
Mail "	N. McLean
News Stand	
Head Clerk	M. E. Elick
2nd "	A. Storr
Telephone	
Operator	J. Donahue
Night Operator	N. Sheehan
Telegraph Operator	C. McCarroll
Passenger Agent	Rex Trenholme
Casino and Tennis	Fred Donald
In charge	C. Mitchell
Barber	J. Maloney
Cafeteria	C. E. Elick
Head Porter	L. Lacey
Housekeeper's Department	
Housekeeper	Mrs. E. Révere
Matron	Mrs. A. Tennant
Head Linen Keeper	Miss M. O'Connor
Asst. "	Miss L. Glover
" "	Miss H. Cheney
Upholsterer	W. Belanger
Dining Room	
Head Waiter	John A. McLean
Steward's Department	
Steward	Robert Turner
Receiving Clerk	H. E. Lynn
Head Storeman	Fraser Keyes
Chief	J. P. Connors
2nd Cook	E. Murphy
Baker	J. F. Mullin
2nd Baker	J. McCarthy
Head Store Girl	J. J. Murne
2nd "	A. Garrett
Head Pantry Girl	E. McCarthy
Bell Boys	H. Woods
Head Bellman	R. Davies
Night Watchman	E. Davis
Constable	S. H. Rigby
Laundry	
Head Laundress	Mrs. L. Watson
Marker	Miss E. Johnson
Engineer's Department	
Chief Engineer	A. W. Mason
Asst. "	V. Greenlaw
Pump "	G. Malpas
Plumber	A. Dobson
Golf Club	
Golf Instructor	J. M. Peacock
Cashier	A. Lord
Matron	G. Lord
Orchestra	
Cellist, Leader	Miss S. E. Ames
Pianist	Mr. Tierney
Violinist	Mr. Fiedler

## A PERILOUS OBSERVANCE

Boots are now \$60 a pair in Constantinople, which must be a severe trial of faith for the true believer who must leave his boots outside the mosque when he goes in to pray. — *Ottawa Evening Citizen*.

"There's no such word as fail," quoted the resolute citizen. "I've heard that," replied Farmer Cornoussel. "I reckon the man who said that never had to sit up watchin' a young peach orchard." — *Washington Star*.

## NEWS OF THE SEA

—London, June 13.—A British boarding vessel was sunk by a Teuton submarine on June 5, according to an official statement issued to-night by the Admiralty. Seven British sailors are missing.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, June 13.—The Dutch steamer *Alcor*, 3,500 tons, Captain Becker, now flying the American flag, bound from a New England port for a trans-Atlantic port, went ashore at a point on the southern coast of Nova Scotia in a thick fog last night, and is now breaking up, according to word received by the Marine and Fisheries Department here this morning. The crew of thirty-five were saved.

—London, June 14.—The Swedish steamer *Dora*, 1,555 tons gross, has been sunk without warning (presumably by a German submarine), according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Nine members of the vessel's crew were killed.

—Washington, June 14.—The navy department was advised to-day that the British steamer *Keemun* had arrived safely at an Atlantic port. She had previously been reported a victim of the German submarine operating off the Atlantic coast.

—St. John, Nfld., June 14.—The Cunard liner *Ascania*, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, went ashore early this morning on Caine Island, near Rose Blanche, about fifteen miles east of Cape Ray. The steamer will probably be a total loss. All of the crew and nine passengers were taken ashore.

St. John's, June 14.—Latest reports from the steamer *Ascania* indicate that she is filling with water and has been abandoned by her crew. Eighty of these arrived at Port Aux Basques to-night and bring this news. They think that it is hopeless to try and refloat her.

She lies right across the harbor of Rose Blanche and blocks the channel there. Her captain and the rest of the crew are standing by the steamer awaiting the arrival of salvage steamers, but have little hope of saving her.

—New York, June 14.—The commander of the *U-151*, one of the German submarines which have been operating off the American-Atlantic coast, has been identified as Captain Neustidt, and he served five years as a gunner's mate in the United States navy, according to affidavits of officers and sailors of the *Halibut Dunn*, *Edna*, and *Hauptpage*, victims of the submarine. The documents were brought here to-day by naval reserve officers arriving from Cuba.

The submarine is manned by a crew of seventy-six, is 210 feet long, twenty-nine feet wide, has a shell of 3.4 inch steel, two 5.9 inch guns mounted fore and aft, is equipped with two periscopes, one over the conning tower and the other aft, has four stationary rapid fire guns on deck, below decks in racks, carries 100 rapid fire rifles, and had aboard eighteen torpedoes, according to the affidavits.

Captain Neustidt told his captives, they said, that his vessel left Kiel, April 14, and up to June 2 had sunk fifteen ships, six of which were American. From the schooner *Isabel S. Wiley*, the commander declared he took enough food to provision his craft for six weeks.

The U-boat skipper professed reluctance to sink American vessels, but said he had no alternative as he "had been ordered by wireless from Kiel to get busy or come home."

—A Pacific Port, June 15.—Messages received here to-day said the Pacific Steamship Company's freight and passenger steamer *Ravalli* was destroyed by fire *en route* to Alaskan points yesterday. When the fire was discovered the boat was beached and the passengers and crew put ashore.

The fire did not stop burning until it reached the water's edge. All the baggage was saved. The *Ravalli* was a vessel of 770 tons.

—London, June 16.—The British Admiralty announces that the area within five miles of where the Dutch hospital ship *Konigen Regenes* was sunk has been searched, and no mines have been found. But between June 2 and 7, nine newly-moored German mines were swept up in the track used only by Dutch ships engaged in repatriating British and German prisoners.

"It seems clear," says the statement of the Admiralty, "that the mines were laid to catch repatriating vessels on their passages west, and that the submarine which laid them remained in the route to sink the ships on the eastern journey, if not already sunk with British repatriated prisoners." It is remarkable that there were no German prisoners on the *Konigen Regenes* on this trip.

—Washington, June 16.—The Norwegian sailing ship *Kringsjaa* has been sunk by a German submarine ninety miles off the Virginia coast. The Navy

Department announced to-night that the crew have been picked up by an American warship, and are being brought to an Atlantic port.

The Norwegian barque *Samoa*, 1,051 tons net, from Buenos Aires, was sunk by gunfire from a German submarine about ninety miles off the Virginia coast at 8 a. m. Friday, June 14, the Navy Department announced to-day.

Fifteen members of the *Samoa's* crew rescued by a schooner and later transferred to another vessel which is bringing them to an Atlantic port.

—London, June 17.—The British armed mercantile cruiser *Patia*, 6,163 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on June 13th, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty to-night. One officer and fifteen men are presumed to have been drowned.

—Washington, June 17.—Apparently avoiding the lanes of convoys of oil tankers bound overseas, German submarines, which began operation in American waters May 25, are continuing their attack on unprotected prey. Their latest victims were unarmed sailing craft, the Norwegian *Kringsjaa* and the *Samoa* which were sent down some ninety miles off the Virginia coast.

Details of the sinking of the *Kringsjaa* still were awaited to-day at the Navy Department. First information that this vessel had been destroyed came in a brief radio dispatch late last night from an American warship, which had picked up all the survivors. The dispatch said the vessel had been sunk about ninety miles off the coast of Virginia, but did not say at what time or in what manner.

Twenty vessels—eleven sailing craft and nine steamers—are now known to have been sunk by the raiders. Six of these were Norwegian, one British, and the remainder American. Several of the American craft, including the oil tanker *Herbert L. Pratt*, have been towed to port.

## SALVAGE OF SHIPS SUNK IN BRITISH WATERS

London, June 17.—From January, 1915, to the end of May, 1916, 407 ships sunk by the Germans in British waters have been salvaged, according to details of the work of the Admiralty Salvage Department, made public in the press to-day.

Up to December, 1917, 260 ships were recovered. In the present year to the end of May, 147 have been salvaged, the increase being due to improved methods, and not to the greater activity of U-boats.

Among the difficulties encountered has been the emission of poisonous gases from rotting cargoes of sunken ships which sometimes has caused the loss of life. One salvage ship was torpedoed, while working on a wreck, while sometimes the work of weeks is destroyed by the rough sea. Feats performed by the salvage department include the raising of a large collier sunk in twelve fathoms of water and involving a dead lift of 3,500 tons. Another vessel was lifted fifteen fathoms by the use of compressed air.

## MUSICAL DISCIPLINE

A story is being told in France of a certain colonel, a strict disciplinarian, who has decided views on music. The other day he sent for the chief of his regimental band and delivered this scathing criticism: "I notice a lack of uniformity about the band which must be regulated. Yesterday morning they were out on parade, and the largest man in the band was playing a little bit of an instrument—flute or something of the kind—and you had the big drum played by a small man." That sort of thing doesn't look well, and must be attended to. I want the small men to play small instruments and the big men big instruments. And, another thing, I want the trombone players to slide their instruments in and out in unison. It annoys me to see them all' out of step with their hands." — *Manchester Guardian*.

## MUST PAY FOR DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRE

Quebec, June 18.—A case that interests every farmer, homesteader, and lumberjack in the country was closed here in the Appeal Court, when a decision of the Superior Court condemned a homesteader to pay all damages arising out of a forest fire he caused. The case was that of Louis Collard, Joseph Villeneuve, and the Factories Insurance Company against Elie Gagne. In the Court, Gagne had been condemned to pay Collard \$5,679.28, with interest and cost; to Villeneuve, the sum of \$834.60; and to the Factories Insurance Company, \$1,000. These sums were claimed from Gagne because he was the cause of the forest fires that destroyed property belonging to the plaintiffs, the Factories Insurance Company also filing a claim for reimbursement on insurance paid. The Superior Court condemned Gagne to pay all damages, and this decision has been maintained by the Appeals Court.

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**GRAND HARBOR, G. M.**

June 18.

Mrs. C. A. Newton, who has been spending a few days in St. John with her sister, Miss Jean Dalzell, returned home by Stmr. *Grand Manan* on Tuesday.

Mrs. Curtis Ingalls, of Lubec, Me., is visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Cossaboom returned home last Friday from Cape Tormentine.

Mrs. A. M. Dakin and daughter, Sadie, arrived home last Saturday from Boston, where they have been visiting Mrs. Dakin's sister, Mrs. Owen Callahan.

Mrs. Clarence Brown and Mrs. L. Foster spent last Sunday in Eastport.

Mrs. L. A. Green and children left last week for Tidnish, N. S., where she will spend a few weeks with her husband, who has employment there.

Vance Guptill, who has been employed in Port Elgin, arrived home by steamer last Friday.

The many friends of Mrs. S. N. Guptill will regret to hear that she is very ill.

Mildred Guptill was a passenger last Monday, by Stmr. *Grand Manan*, to St. John.

The Ladies' Missionary Aid Society of the Baptist Church enjoyed a gulls' eggging trip to Three Island last Monday.

Miss Roberta Wooster and Mr. Claude Carson have returned from Normal School at Fredericton, and will spend the holidays with their respective parents.

Mr. Roy Taylor, of Boston, is the guest of Ross Cronk.

Rev. J. E. Gosline administered baptism by immersion to one candidate on Sunday last.

Miss Lena Guthrie and Manfred Thomas were united in marriage by Rev. J. E. Gosline at the Baptist parsonage on Thursday evening, the 13th inst.

Mrs. Alfretha Russell is the guest of Mrs. Manfred Lorimer.

**LORD'S COVE, D. I.**

June 19

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greenlaw and Mrs. Harvey Leonard spent Friday and Saturday of last week in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland Pendleton and baby spent Sunday at Pendleton's Island.

Mr. James B. Cline is the owner of a new car.

Miss Sadie Cook is a patient at the Hospital in Calais, where she was operated on for appendicitis on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Howard Cook, Mr. Thomas Barker, and Capt. Harold Grew made a trip to Calais on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Fountain are re-joining over the arrival of a baby boy.

**WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.**

June 20

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Brown spent Sunday with friends in Dennyville.

Miss Jennie Williams, of Welshpool, is a guest of Mrs. E. Savage.

Thomas Brown, who has been very ill in St. John, came home on Wednesday. He is still in very poor health. We hope for his speedy recovery.

John W. Lank, who has been attending Normal school in Fredericton, is home again.

Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, of North Road, was a recent guest of her brother, John Calder.

Mrs. C. H. Fletcher and son, Eldon, are visiting friends in St. John.

**CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.**

June 17.

The Male Quartette from Eastport, which was to have assisted in the service in the U. B. church at Chocolate Cove on Sunday afternoon, 16th inst., was unable

**ST. GEORGE, N. B.**

June 18.

Fire destroyed the home and store of Mr. Vernon Noddin at Back Bay on Saturday night. Mr. Noddin, on his return from Beaver Harbor where he had taken his family for a few days, prepared a light lunch and went to bed, with everything apparently all right. He was awakened by the flames in his bed clothes, and escaped from the house with difficulty. A well stocked general store, all his furniture, and personal belongings were eaten up by the flames, and the loss is a serious one. The house burned was formerly the property of Bismark Dick, and a well-known landmark at Back Bay.

Two two-masted Schooners are loading pulp at the public wharf for Norwalk.

Miss Edna O'Brien entertained a number of lady friends on Friday evening.

High School scholars are busy registering men and women in town.

The week's rain has started everything growing in fine shape. Farmers look forward to a bumper crop. The rain has also caused a much needed rise of water in the river.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Dewar, who were married on Wednesday last, are spending their honeymoon in the Annapolis Valley, N. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Connors, of Black's Harbor, were recent visitors in town.

Letters have recently been received from James McCarten, at present in a hospital in England, in which he says that his wound bothers him a great deal, but that he is otherwise in good health.

Chas. Cawley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cawley, a bird-man in England, has been gazetted for France and expects to go overseas soon.

A reception was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Craig in Court's Hall on Friday evening, which was attended by many friends of the young couple.

Miss Mildred Cummings spent last week in Eastport, the guest of her brother, Roy.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie McNeill, of Leonardville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fremont McNeill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harland Gillis, of Eastport, spent the week-end here with Mr. and Mrs. Albert McNeill.

Miss Florence Johnson has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Gillis, at Eastport.

Mrs. Russell Fountain is visiting at her home at Machias Port, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smith and family, of Leonardville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elsmore Fountain on Sunday.

Mrs. W. Hatheway Fountain spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. James Hurley, at Leonardville.

Mrs. Edgar Chaffey and her little granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Chaffey, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Calder on Sunday last.

Listen for wedding bells in the near future.

The ladies of the Chocolate and Cummings' Cove Institute held a sale of ice-cream and cake in Moss Rose Hall on Saturday evening last.

Mrs. Onslow Haney is giving a party to-day, for the pleasure of her little son, Floyd, who is celebrating his eighth birthday.

**CHAMCOOK, N. B.**

June 12.

The dance given in the Booth Hall, Chamcook, last Wednesday evening, was very successful. The room was most artistically decorated by Mr. Percy Odell, who very kindly offered his services. Many of the flags and paper decorations were supplied by Mr. Odell.

Mrs. Stickney and other members of the Red Cross Society in St. Andrews sent flags, bunting, and paper flowers to help in the decoration. Music was furnished by the St. Croix Orchestra, of Calais, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. For the benefit of those who did not care to dance, a concert lasting an hour was given. Many well-known selections were rendered in a very pleasing manner that shows both careful training and marked ability of each and every member. Mr. George Newton, who was a former member of the St. Croix Orchestra, played the Cello. A very large number of visitors from St. Andrews and adjoining towns were present, and all report a most enjoyable evening. Quite a tidy sum was realized and will be presented to some branch of the Red Cross. A complete account of which will be given later. It is intended that a similar entertainment be given each month during the canning season.

Mrs. George Newton, who was operated on in Dr. Miner's Hospital, Calais, on Tuesday, is, her friends are glad to know, doing as well as can be expected. Mrs. Fred Young, from St. Andrews, was keeping house for Mr. Geo. Newton, but was recalled to her home, on Wednesday, owing the illness of her daughter, Helen.

Miss Nora King, who spent the winter in Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. King here.

Mr. Ross and Mr. Currey, from Eastport, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bucknam for the week-end.

Mr. Bachman, of the Booth Fisheries, who has been here on business several days, and Mr. R. H. Osborn, motored to St. John this afternoon.

The American Can. Plant started operations on Monday. Among those who have arrived, and are employed there are:

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Miss Alta McKenzie | Masarene        |
| Grace Stewart      | "               |
| Lena Leavitt       | Letite          |
| May Simpson        | "               |
| Nina Simpson       | "               |
| Mabel McMahon      | "               |
| Mr. Wesley Tucker  | Oak Bay         |
| Chipman Leslie     | "               |
| Melvin Wilson      | "               |
| Alvin Mingo        | Red Beach       |
| Fred Wilsbn        | Milltown, N. B. |
| Fred Dennison      | Eastport        |
| Allen Trecarten    | Deer Island     |

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

**HOW EXPERT GOLFERS PLAY DIFFERENT SHOTS**

THERE have been many number of books written by well-known amateurs and professionals on how golf should be played. Some of the volumes touch on certain departments of the game, while others deal in generalities concerning the links. Each teacher of golf has his own way of playing, and he imparts this knowledge to his pupils. Here are points of advice on the way some well-known professionals play different shots:

Harry Vardon claims that one of the most common mistakes of the indifferent golfer is that he makes downright hard work of driving. It is an important matter always to let the clubhead heel. In the first stage of the downward swing—a stage that lasts only a brief instant, but which is of vast importance to the ultimate issue—let the left hip go forward a trifle. Keep the head down until the ball has been struck. When there is an out-of-bounds area to be taken into consideration, tee the ball as far from it as the limits of the teeing ground will allow.

Wilfred Reid believes that for a mashie shot of about 100 yards the player should have the ball practically under his nose. The stance should be open, and the golfer standing close to the ball, with the weight about equally divided. At the instant of impact try to send the clubhead straight through in the direction of the flag, and in a general way, the more open the shot the more open the stance.

**ADVICE BY JACK WHITE**

Jack White, who won the open championship of Great Britain in 1904, the same year that Walter Travis captured the amateur title over there, gives some advice on short approaches. If he had the choice between running up and pitching, White claims he always took the former method. The running-up shot should be played off the right leg. The hands should be slightly in front of the ball for mid-iron or jigger. Keep the clubhead low all the time from the beginning of the back swing until the end of the follow through. Keep the elbows well into the side, and play the stroke largely off the wrists. In playing short pitch and run shots with the mashie, take care not to lift the hands suddenly as you strike.

An open stance is best for the spoon stroke, according to Alec Herd. The main point is to stand easily and comfortably, and to have the ball about six inches inside the left heel. When the hands are level with the right ear you are at the top of the swing with a spoon. Throw the clubhead at the ball. Bring it behind the rubber core with a fairly flag swing and give it a little flick with the wrists. The right hand is an important one for iron shots; you want to hit with it. When purchasing a cleek or driving iron see that it has sufficient loft to it.

George Duncan believes that for a push shot of about 100 yards the jigger is a good implement to employ. In the address, the hands should be a little in front of the ball. The left arm should be bent as little as possible in taking the club up. It is necessary to aim at the

back of the ball, not at the turf behind it. Tom Ball does not believe in keeping the head absolutely still during the whole of the putting swing. The stance should be fairly open, with the feet close together. A common mistake is in pushing the club outward at the beginning of the back swing. In the case of a long putt, it should be of a more than ordinarily complex nature before it is necessary to study the line from both ends.

**MATCH AND MEDAL PLAY**

Every now and then, one hears of a golfer's forte lying in medal rather than match play, and vice versa. Two spectators were watching a four-ball match recently, in which professionals were paired, and one man remarked: "That golfer is a better medal player than a match." To which the answer was promptly made: "He should be able to play both equally well, as he is a first-class man." This is rather a high standard to take, although theoretically one aims at accomplishing each hole in as few strokes as possible, and therefore the play of the antagonist should be ignored. But it is easily apparent that it cannot be ignored on the green. The opponent playing the odd gets down a long putt, the other being, say, fifteen yards from the pin. In medal play the chief concern is to lay the putt dead, in match play such worthy achievement is quite useless.

Then imagine the opponent laying his approach dead. The other's shot must be attempted more boldly than if in a medal round. Again, take a case where the opponent is badly bunkered, the other golfer being placed with a difficult shot to get within twenty yards of the pin. Can it be contended that the risks are the same as in medal play? By playing the safe game, an extra stroke may be taken as regards the par value of the hole, but the hole will be won almost to a certainty. If a first-class golfer is to play a match just as he would a medal round, the number of holes he is up or down should not affect him in the least. Except for stymlies he is in no way hampered by his opponent's ball. If there is a golfer who can play a match in this cold-blooded fashion he is indeed a rare species. Then again, the personal equation enters into match play. To play the odd time after time tells on the nerves, because the other man knows where he stands and what he has to do.

Match play is the natural mode of golf for the amateur; or rather, it has been up to now, for since Red Cross matches have come into vogue, medal play is the thing. Before that, however, it was seldom that a competition was by strokes. The professional's public performances are chiefly in medal play. His training tends toward accuracy above all other things, and in long contests such as the open championship, he can afford to wait, knowing that provided he is on his game there is a good chance of wearing the others down.

**ON PUTTING PRACTICE**

It has been agreed by golfing authorities that at least 50 per cent of the strokes taken during a round of the course are played on the putting greens, and despite this fact, there is less practice with a putter than with any other club in the bag. Players will stand on the tee and

drive ball after ball down the fairway, and yet there are few rounds which include more than eighteen strokes with wood. Others will stick to the cleek or driving-iron and will strive day after day to add a few inches or yards to the distance they are capable of getting.

But how many men are ever seen in a bunker practising niblick shots on to the green or learning to play recoveries from bad lies? And how many golfers ever put in much time in conscientious practice with their putters. There isn't any doubt but that the man who is born with a natural aptitude for the short game commences his golfing career with a big lead over the average player and he will be going round in the 80s long before his rivals have gone much lower than 100.

Take, for instance, a round of golf where the player scores an 80, and figure approximately the number of times that he uses the different clubs. The average course has three or four short holes where an iron is used from the tee, and few holes are long enough to necessitate using a brassie second, so the wooden clubs are called into use not to exceed eighteen times. Including chip shots, he will play around eighteen strokes with his mashie, and conceding that he is a good putter, will average thirty-four strokes on the greens. This leaves him ten strokes to be played with either a driving-iron, a midiron, or a niblick.

Take for instance, a round of golf where the player scores an 80, and figure approximately the number of times that he uses the different clubs. The average course has three or four short holes where an iron is used from the tee, and few holes are long enough to necessitate using a brassie second, so that the wooden clubs are called into use not to exceed eighteen times. Including chip shots, he will play around eighteen strokes with his mashie, and conceding that he is a good putter, will average thirty-four strokes on the greens. This leaves him ten strokes to be played with either a driving-iron, a midiron, or a niblick.

The answer, therefore, is plain. One-half of a golfer's practice should be devoted to putting, three-eighths to be divided between the wooden clubs and his mashie and one-eighth to his long iron play and niblick work. But there is another side of the question. Nearly all players show a natural aptitude for some certain club, and the results obtained from this weapon at the very start of their golfing career is often remarkable.

Now it stands to reason that in such a case, a man does not require so much practice with this club as he does with the others, and a player might be well advised to practise with the one which causes him the most trouble. All of which brings one back to the fact that there can be no fixed rule. Natural ability may count for much but putting can be learned, and there is probably no department of the game where the results of practice are seen as quickly as on the green.—*The New York Evening Post.*

Parke—"I see that you have been playing golf with Perkins's wife. Is she a good player?" Lane—"Fair. She goes around in about a hundred strokes and a couple of thousand words."—*Life.*



# HERE IS THE DAY YOU REGISTER

**ON June 22nd, Saturday, every man and woman, resident in Canada, who is 16 years and over, must attend at one of the places provided for registration, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m., and there truthfully answer all the questions set forth upon the registration card.**

Upon signing the card, vouching for the accuracy of the answers, the man or woman will receive a Registration Certificate, as shown below, which must be carried upon the person thereafter.

### Why the Certificate is so Important

For failure to register a maximum fine of \$100 and one month's imprisonment is provided, also an added penalty of \$10 for each day the person remains unregistered after June 22nd.

Persons remaining unregistered cannot lawfully be employed, and cannot draw wages for work done after June 22nd. Employers who keep unregistered persons in their employ will be liable for fines equal in amount to those recoverable from the unregistered employees.

Unregistered persons cannot lawfully purchase transportation tickets, and may find themselves barred from travelling on railroads, steamboats, etc. Similarly they may be denied board and lodging at any hotel, restaurant, public house or boarding house.

In a word—All persons remaining unregistered, and all persons having dealings with unregistered persons, knowing them to be such, incur heavy penalties under the law.

**REGISTRATION IS LAW**  
Don't Fail to Register.

**This Certificate is YOUR Protection.**  
Get it and Carry it



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Canada Registration Board

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THE GUEST OF QUESNAY

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
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CHAPTER XI

IF it were possible I would not speak of the agony of which I was a witness that night in the apartment of my friends at Mme. Brossard's. I went with reluctance, but there was no choice. Keredec had sent for me.

Keredec had told his tragic war tale. The latter had understood but only the nature of the catastrophe which overbrought his return to France, and now that it was indeed concrete and definite the guardian was forced into fuller disclosures, every word making the anguish of the listener more intolerable. To him it seemed that he was being forced to suffer for the sins of another man.

"Do you think that you can make me believe I did this," he cried—"that I made life unbearable for her, drove her from me and took this hideous, painted old woman in her place? It's a lie! You can't make me believe such a monstrous lie as that! You can't! You can't!"

He threw himself violently upon the couch, face downward, shuddering from head to foot.

"My poor boy, it is the truth," said Keredec, kneeling beside him and putting a great arm across his shoulders.

"It is what a thousand men are doing, this night. Nothing is more common or more unexplainable—or more simple. Of all the nations it is the same, wherever life has become artificial and the poor foolish young men have too much money and nothing to do. You do not understand it, but our friend here, and I, we understand because we remember what we have been seeing all our lives. You say it is not you who did such crazy, horrible things, and you are right. When this poor woman who is so painted and greasy first caught you, when you began to give your money and your time and your life to her, when she got you into this horrible marriage with her, you were blind—you went staggering in a bad dream. Your soul hid away, far down inside you, with its hands over its face. If it could have once stood straight, if the eyes of your body could have once been clear for it to look through, if you could have once been as you are today or as you were when you were a little child, you would have cried out with horror both of her and of yourself, as you do now, and you would have run away from her and from everything you had put in your life. But in your suffering you must rejoice. The triumph is that your mind hates that old life as greatly as your soul hates it. You are as good as if you had never been the wild fellow—yes, the wicked fellow—that you were. For a man who shakes off his sin is clean. He stands as pure as if he had never sinned."

The desperate young man on the couch answered only with the sobbing of a broken hearted child.

I came back to my pavilion after midnight, but I did not sleep, though I lay upon my bed until dawn. Then I went for a long, hard walk, breakfasted at Dives and begged a ride back to Mme. Brossard's in a peasant's cart which was going that way.

I found George Ward waiting for me on the little veranda of the pavilion, looking handsome and more prosperously distinguished and distinguishedly prosperous and generally well conditioned than ever, as I told him.

"I have some news for you," he said after the hearty greeting—"an announcement, in fact, Elizabeth's going to marry Cresson Ingle."

"That is the news—the announcement—you spoke of?"

"Yes, that is it."

To save my life I could not have told at that moment what else I had expected or feared that he might say, but I certainly took a deep breath of relief. "I am very glad," I said. "It should be a happy alliance."

"On the whole, I think it will be," he returned thoughtfully. "Ingle's done his share of hard living, and I once had a notion—he glanced smilingly at me—"well, I dare say you know my notion. But it is a good match for Elizabeth and not without advantages on many counts. You see, it's time I married, myself. She feels that very strongly, and I think her decision to accept Ingle is partly due to her wish to make all clear for a new mistress of my household."

He laughed again, but I did not, and, noting my silence, he turned upon me a more scrutinizing look than he had yet given me and said:

"You look quite haggard. You haven't been ill?"

"No; I've had a bad night. That's all."

"Oh, I heard something of a riotous scene taking place over here," he said. "One of the gardeners was talking about it to Elizabeth."

"What was it you heard?" I asked quickly.

"He said that there was great excitement at Mme. Brossard's because a strange woman had turned up and claimed an insane young man for her husband."

"Damnation!" I started from my chair. "Did Mrs. Harman hear this story?"

"Not last night, I'm certain. But what difference could it possibly make whether she heard it or not? She doesn't know these people surely?"

"She knows the man."

"This insane?"

"He is not insane," I interrupted.

He has lost the memory of his earlier life—lost it through an accident. You and I saw the accident."

"That's impossible," said George, frowning. "I never saw but one accident that you?"

"That was the one. The man is Larabee Harman."

George had struck a match to light a cigar, but the operation remained incomplete. He dropped the match upon the floor and set his foot upon it.

"Well, tell me about it," he said.

"You haven't heard anything about him since the accident?"

"Only that he did eventually recover and was taken away from the hospital. I heard that his mind was impaired. Does Louise"—he began, stopped and cleared his throat. "Has Mrs. Harman heard that he is here?"

"Yes; she has seen him."

"Do you mean the scoundrel has been bothering her? Elizabeth didn't tell me of this."

"Your sister doesn't know," I said. "I think you ought to understand the whole case."

"Go ahead," he bade me.

"He's not at all what you think," I said. "There's an enormous difference, almost impossible to explain to you, but something you'd understand at once if you saw him."

"What is the change?" asked Ward, and his voice showed that he was greatly disquieted. "What is he like?"

"As well as I can tell you, he's like an odd but very engaging boy, with something pathetic about him; quite splendidly handsome."

"Oh, he had good looks to spare when I first knew him," George said bitterly.

"No. When he came here he did not know of her existence except in the vaguest way. But, to go back to that, I'd better tell you first that the woman we saw with him one day on the boulevard and who was in the accident with him—"

"La Mursiana, the dancer, I know."

"She had got him to go through a marriage with her."

"What?" Ward's eyes flashed as he shouted the word.

"It seems inexplicable; but, as I understand it, he was never quite sober at that time. He had begun to use drugs and was often in a half stupefied condition. As a matter of fact, the woman did what she pleased with him. There's no doubt about the validity of the marriage."

George asked suddenly, "Did this marriage take place in France?"

"Yes; you'd better hear me through," I remonstrated. "When he was taken from the hospital he was placed in charge of a Professor Keredec, a madman of whom you've probably heard."

"Madman? Why, no; he's a member of the institute, a psychologist or metaphysician, isn't he? At any rate, of considerable celebrity."

"Nevertheless," I insisted grimly, "as misty a vapor as I ever saw; a poetic, self-contradicting and inconsistent orator. Harman's aunt put him in Keredec's charge, and he was taken up into the Tyrol and virtually hidden for two years, the idea being literally to give him something like an education. Keredec's phrase is, 'restore mind to his soul.' It was as vital to get him out of his horrible wife's clutches. But she picked up that rat in the garden out yonder—he'd been some sort of stable manager for Harman once—and set him on the track."

"She wants money, of course."

"Yes; more money. A fair allowance has always been sent to her. Keredec has interviewed her notary, and she wants a settlement, naming a sum actually larger than the whole estate amounts to. She refuses to budge until this impossible settlement is made. In the meantime Keredec's ward is in so dreadful a state of horror and grief I am afraid it is possible that his mind may really give way."

"When was it that Louise saw him?"

"Ah, that," I said, "is where Keredec has been a poet and a dreamer indeed. It was his plan that they should meet."

"You mean he brought this wreck of Harman, these husks and shreds of a man, down here for Louise to see?"

Ward cried incredulously. "Oh, monstrous!"

"There is something behind all this that you don't know," he said slowly. "When did Keredec make you his confidant?"

"Last night. Most of what I learn now was as much a revelation to his victim as it was to me. Harman did not know till then that the lady he had been meeting has been his wife or that he had ever seen her before he came here. He had mistaken her name, and she did not enlighten him."

"Meeting?" said Ward harshly.

"They have been meeting every day, George."

"I won't believe it."

"It's true. He spoke to her in the woods one day; I was there and saw it. I know now that she knew him at once, and she ran away, but not in anger. They've been together every day since then, and I'm afraid—miserably afraid, Ward—that her old feeling for him has been revived."

"I have heard Ward use an oath only two or three times in my life, and this was one of them."

"Oh, by—," he cried, starting to his feet. "I should like to meet Professor Keredec."

"I am at your service, my dear sir," said a deep voice from the veranda. And, opening the door, the professor walked into the room.

CHAPTER XII

SAID cavalierly: "This is Mr. Ward, Professor Keredec. He is Mrs. Harman's cousin and close friend. We were speaking of your reasons for bringing Mr. Harman to this place. Frankly, we were questioning your motives."

"My motives? I have wished to restore to two young people the paradise which they had lost."

Ward uttered an exclamation none the less violent because it was half suppressed.

"We should be glad of an explanation," he said, resting his arms on my table and leaning across it toward Keredec.

"It is simple," began the professor. "I learned my poor boy's history well from those who could tell me, from his papers—yes, and from the bundles of old time letters which were given me. From all these I learned what a beautiful soul was that lady who loved him so much that she ran away from her home for his sake. He was already ready the slave of what was bad and foolish; he had gone too far from himself, was overlaid with the habit of evil, and she could not save him then. The spirit was dying in him, although it was there, and it was good."

Ward's acrid laughter rang out in the room.

"The inconceivable selfishness, the devilish brutality of it!" Ward's face was scarlet. "You didn't care how you sacrificed her?"

"Sacrificed!" The professor suddenly released the huge volume of his voice. "Sacrificed!" he thundered. "If I could give him back to her as he is now it would be restoring to her all that she had loved in him, the real soul of him! It would be the greatest gift of her life."

"Then, my dear Keredec," I answered, "either you are really insane or I am! You knew that this poor, unfortunate devil of a Harman was tied to that hyenic prowler yonder who means to fatten on him and will never release him; you knew that. Then why did you bring him down here to fall in love with a woman he can never have?"

"My dear fellow," interposed George quickly, "you underestimate Professor Keredec's shrewdness. He knows that my cousin Louise never obtained a divorce from her husband."

"What?" I said, amazed.

"I say Mrs. Harman never obtained a divorce."

"I saw notices of it at the time," I gasped.

"No. What you saw was that she had made an application for divorce. Her family got her that far and then she revolved. The suit was dropped."

"It is true, indeed," said Keredec. "The poor boy was on the other side of the world, and he thought it was granted."

I turned upon him sharply. "You knew it?"

"It is a year that I have known it."

"Do you not understand," George interposed, "that what Professor Keredec risked for his 'poor boy' in returning to France was a trial on the charge of bigamy?"

The professor recoiled from the definite brutality.

"I conceive it very likely to happen," said George, "unless you get him out of the country before the lady now installed here as his wife discovers the truth."

"But she must not!" Keredec lifted both hands toward Ward appealingly. They trembled. "She cannot! There is nothing that could make her suspect it!"

"One particular thing would be my telling her," said Ward quietly.

"Never!" cried the professor. "You would not do that!"

"I will, unless you get him out of the country, and quickly."

"George!" I exclaimed, coming forward between them. "This won't do at all! You can't!"

"That's enough," he said, waving me back, and I saw that his hand was shaking, too, like Keredec's. His face had grown very white. "I know what you think," he went on, addressing me, "but you're wrong. It isn't for myself. When I sailed for New York I thought there was a chance that she would carry out the action she began four years ago and rid herself of him definitely—that is, I thought until today there was some hope for me. If

trace of his tragedy had passed. The wonder and worship written there left no room for anything else.

"Mrs. Harman," I began.

"Yes," she said. "I am coming."

"But I don't want you to. I've come for fear you would, and you—you must not." I stammered. "You must wait. Here is a scene."

"I know," she said quietly. "That must be, of course."

Harman rose, and she took both his hands, holding them against her breast. "My dear," she said gently. "My dearest, you must stay. Will you promise not to pass that door even until you have word from me again?"

"Yes," he answered huskily, "if you'll promise it shall come some day."

"It shall. Be sure of it."

She stepped out upon the gallery. I followed. Mme. Brossard and Keredec still held the foot of the steps, but la Mursiana had abandoned the siege and, accompanied by Mr. Percy and Rameau, the black bearded notary, who had joined her, was crossing the garden toward her own apartment. She glanced over her shoulder, sent forth a scream and, whirling about, ran viciously for the steps, where she was again blocked by the indomitable Keredec.

"Ah, you foolish woman, I know who you are!" she cried. "You want to get yourself into trouble. That man in the room up there has been my husband these two years and more."

"No, madame," said Louise Harman. "You are mistaken; he is my husband."

"But you divorced him," vociferated the other wildly. "You divorced him in America!"

"No; you are mistaken," the quiet voice replied. "The suit was withdrawn. He is still my husband."

I heard the professor's groan of despair, but it was drowned in the wild shriek of Mariana. "What? You tell me that? Ah, the miserable! If what you say is true he shall pay bitterly! He shall wish that he had died by fire! What? You think he can marry me, look my leg so that I cannot dance

she shall go through that drought of despair again while I have breath in my body!"

"George, for pity's sake!" I shouted, throwing my arm about his shoulders, for his voice had risen to a pitch of excitement and fury that I feared would bring the whole place upon us. Some one was already knocking for admission.

I crossed the room and opened the door. Miss Elizabeth stood there, red faced and flustered, and behind her stood Mr. Cresson Ingle, who looked dubiously amused.

Miss Elizabeth cut short a rather embarrassed handshake which her betrothed and I exchanged.

"This morning I learned the true situation over here, and I'm afraid Louise has heard. At least she's not at Quesnay. I got into a panic for fear she had come here; but, thank heaven, she does not seem to— Good gracious! What's that?"

It was the discordant voice of Mariana la Mursiana. My door was still open. I turned to look and saw her, not faced, tousing haired, insufficiently wrapped, striving to ascend the gallery steps, but valiantly opposed by Mme. Brossard.

"But no, madame," insisted Mme. Brossard. "You cannot ascend. There is nothing on the upper floor except the apartment of Professor Keredec."

"Name of a dog!" shrieked the other. "It is my husband's apartment, I tell you. It is a 'une femme avec lui'!"

"It is Mme. Harman who is there," said Keredec hoarsely in my ear. "I came away and left them together."

"Come," I said, and letting the others think what they would, sprang across the veranda, the professor beside me, and ran toward the two women, who were beginning to struggle with more than their tongues. I leaped by them and up the steps, but Keredec thrust himself between our hostess and her opponent, planting his great bulk on the lowest step. I saw the Spanish woman strike him furiously upon the breast with both hands, but I knew she would never pass him. I entered the salon of the "grande suite" and closed the door quickly behind me.

Louise Harman was standing at the other end of the room. Her husband was kneeling beside her. He held one of her hands in both of his. Her other rested upon his head, and something in their attitudes made me know I had come in upon their leave taking. But from the face he lifted toward her all

men in whose veins the blood of Ireland courses. That is why we reprint Mr. O'Keefe's poem, and that is why we comment upon it.

SINN FEIN

[John O'Keefe in the New York World.]

YE lie when ye say ye Irish are! Was Judas suckled at Mullingar, Sinn Fein?

Shall a Queen have a beggar's bedding? Shall the deer lie down with the pack? Shall the sunburst rise for the spreading Of the cold north wind and the wrack? Shall the Irish thrush be wedding With the two-faced vulture black?

Ye traitor to Erin, traitor to Christ! Ye traitor to clean souls sacrificed! Sinn Fein!

In the turf that the saints' tears water— In the innocent fairies' mead— Ye have knelt as the madman's daughter Went sowing the poison weed, And its stem is the spear of slaughter And its seed is the devil's seed!

Ye traitor to altar, traitor to fame! Ye traitor to Belgian babies slain! Sinn Fein!

Shall ye butcher the lambs now bleating, Till the Mother shall stand agape? Shall the brother ye kiss in greeting Be the slant-browed murder-ape? Are your babes for the tiger's eating So the lion they may escape?

Ye traitor to freedom, traitor to man! Ye traitor some day to your own mad clan! Sinn Fein!

So ye open the dawn with thunder, Till the buried of ages stir, And ye stand, from the world asunder, Half coward, half panderer, While the harp's voice dies, drowned under

By the trumpet of Lucifer! Ye say ye are Irish through and through? Not till Iscariot's Irish too, Sinn Fein!

ENGLAND'S LOANS TO THE ALLIES

During the financial year ended March 31, Great Britain advanced to her allies and dominions \$2,760,000,000, while the total of such loans during the war amounted to \$7,630,000,000. In the present year, it is estimated that advances will amount to \$1,750,000,000 additional.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

When You Paint, Use Paints that Justify the Labour and Cost.

In other words, choose the Paint that has proved its worth in actual service.

Canada's great Railways, Steamship Lines, Street Railways, Furniture Manufacturers, Piano Factories and Automobile Builders, are enormous users of

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

They have proved that we do make Paint and Varnish to meet every condition of city, country and climate in Canada. And because S.W.P. has proved its quality, and Sherwin-Williams products have always given satisfaction, this company stands today as the largest makers of Paints and Varnishes in the British Empire.

We carry a complete line of Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. Ask us for Color Cards, prices or any other information you may require.

C. K. GREENLAW, ST. ANDREWS.

COVER THE EARTH

**The Beacon**  
A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1889.  
Published every Saturday by  
**BEACON PRESS COMPANY**  
WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

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If payment is made strictly in advance a  
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The best advertising medium in Charlotte  
County. Rates furnished on applica-  
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 22nd June, 1918.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR**

[June 13 to June 19]

THE German drive on the Western front between Mont Didier and Noyon which was begun on June 9 and had made little progress up to June 12, was definitely stopped at the beginning of the week under review, during which the Entente Allies recovered considerable ground lost on this particular drive and at several points on the salient made by the Germans between May 21 and June 1. During the week a furious attack on Reims was made by the Germans, but it was repelled by the French, who inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy. Thus, it will be seen, in the week under review the advantage on the Western front rested with the Entente Allies.

The event of the week was the beginning of the long-heralded Austrian drive on the Italian front which began on June 15 in very great force at practically all points from the Trentino to the Adriatic. The Austrians made some initial advances, taking ground from British, French, and Italian defenders of the line; but the gains were insignificant, and the Italians, with the aid of their Allies, were able to stop the advances, and towards the week's close had made vigorous counter attacks and recovered many of the positions they had yielded at the beginning of the drive. The situation as reported on June 19 indicated that the Austrians were certain to fail in their attempt further to invade Italian territory, the success of which attempt was felt to be so necessary to the Austro-Hungarian government to appease the hunger-stricken people of the dual monarchy who are reported to be in a state of revolt that may soon culminate in a general revolution. The week closed with hostilities in active progress over most of this front, at several points the Allies being on the offensive and meeting with success.

During the week no news transpired of any important actions in any of the other theatres of the war. The capture of Tabriz, in Persia, by the Turks, was reported, but the details of the attack, defence, and capture of the town, were not published, even if they were definitely known at the Entente headquarters from which official news of war is disseminated. In the early days of the week Paris was again bombarded by the long-range German guns, which were silent during the closing days, when the French capital had resumed its ordinary tranquillity.

Aerial operations on an enormous scale characterized the week's hostilities, and in all these the Allied airmen seemed to have had much greater success than the Huns. Allies appear to have been especially successful in their bombardment of Zebrugga, the entrance to which German submarine base they were reported to have sealed effectually. The German submarine activities were continued, but apparently with diminished destructiveness. The disasters to Entente and neutral shipping reported during the week in the daily press dispatches are reproduced under the heading "News of the Sea," and they do not seem to be so extensive either in number or tonnage destroyed as in preceding weeks. The official declarations of the spokesmen of the Entente governments indicated that the German submarine menace is being gradually, if not rapidly, overcome.

The feature of the week's news relating to war-time conditions in Central Europe was the condition of the Austrian and Hungarian people which had become almost intolerable by the incipient famine; and scarcity of food was greatly agitating the people of Bulgaria as well, and produced a political crisis in that monarchy. The Ukrainian peasants were reported to be in open revolt against German tyranny and outrages. Conditions in Russia had not improved, so far as could be gathered from the meagre news received, which related more to anticipated events than to actual occurrences.

No note of despair was sounded from any section of the Entente nations, but, on the contrary, confidence and hope were prevalent, with apparent reason. The force of the Teutonic initiative is perceptibly weakened, if it is not yet completely destroyed; and if the Allied forces continue to receive the support which their respective nationals should afford, then final victory is assured, even though it may yet be considerably delayed.

"I miss the well-rounded periods you used to employ in your orations," "I may be shy on well-rounded periods," replied Senator Sorgnum, "but you will notice that I come to a full stop quicker."  
—Washington Star.

**SUMMER HAS COME**

In the personal column announcement is made of the arrival this week of a number of our regular summer visitors, and others have arrived whom our reporter has not mentioned. The opening of the Hotels has brought a good many visitors and next week the number will be largely increased. We are able this week to make only a very brief reference to the opening of the Algonquin Hotel, but we shall try to give a more detailed account of it in our next issue.

The advent of summer is of vast importance to the people of St. Andrews, who derive both pleasure and profit in catering for the large number of summer visitors who come annually in steadily increasing numbers to this delectable place, to enjoy its salubrious climate and beautiful scenery, and to participate in the pastimes which the Town and the district so amply afford. The number of summer visitors this season promises to be the largest on record.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE**

The Methodist Conference assembled this year at Sackville. The sessions began on Thursday, the 11th inst. and were continued until the 18th. The Rev. George M. Young, of Fredericton, was elected President, and the Rev. E. E. Styles, of Allerton, Secretary. The retiring President, the Rev. Thos. Hicks, was thanked by the Conference for his services during the past two years. The station sheet indicates no changes in the ministerial staff in the Saint Stephen District. The appointments are as follows:—Saint Stephen, Rev. H. S. B. Strothard; Milltown, Rev. B. O. Hartman; Saint Andrews, Rev. Thomas Hicks; Oak Bay, Rev. A. C. Bell; Saint James, Rev. D. R. Chown; Bocabec, Summer supply. The reports presented to the Conference show marked increase, notably in the generous support of Missionary and Connexional Funds. The Methodists of Charlotte County shared loyally in the general increase. The sessions of the Conference were greatly enjoyed. The Rev. D. Knudson, Professor in the Boston School of Theology, delivered a series of addresses on the "Hebrew Prophet and his message," and preached on Sunday morning at the ordination service. Both sermons and addresses were of the highest order, and made a fine impression. The Rev. Dr. Albert Moore, Secretary of Social Service and Evangelism, preached on Sunday evening, a powerful and effective sermon on "The Coming of the Kingdom of God."

The General Conference held every four years, will meet at Hamilton, Ontario, about the first of October. The following are the ministerial delegates:—Rev. Geo. M. Young, Dr. Steele, Thos. Hicks, W. H. Barraclough, H. E. Thomas, N. McLaughlan, Geo. A. Ross, F. A. Wightman and J. J. Pinkerton. In one of the Sessions it was stated that 475 ministers and probationers have enlisted, besides 80,000 adherents of the Methodist Church. A patriotic meeting was held, under the auspices of the Conference, in Fawcett Hall. Ex-Governor Wood occupied the chair, and the Hon. F. B. Carvell was the principal speaker. He delivered a forceful and earnest address on the present crisis.

**KENNEDY'S HOTEL**

The following guests have registered at Kennedy's Hotel this week up to noon on Thursday:—

- St. George:—  
Mrs. Jas. Brydon, Mrs. G. McCallum, Miss E. MacNichol, T. R. Kent.
- Calais:—  
Geo. J. Pettit.
- Fort Fairfield:—  
F. N. Morrow and wife.
- Caraquet, N. B.:—  
Miss E. Doran.
- Chicago:—  
F. M. Russell, A. J. Lasher.
- Bangor:—  
S. O'Leary.
- Woodstock:—  
A. E. Stewart.
- Boston:—  
J. M. James and wife.
- St. John:—  
Geo. McConnell, J. D. Rivers, F. D. Brown and wife, R. H. Maxwell, W. L. Magee, Alex. McLeod, R. Mills, K. Carleton, W. P. Erb, B. C. Waring, F. Morrissey.
- St. Stephen:—  
J. M. Scovill, J. S. Clarke.
- Detroit:—  
Miss Elizabeth Whitehead.
- Montreal:—  
M. J. McCarthy, W. E. Allison, Thos. Lewis.

**BRITISH TRADE GROWS**

London, June 16.—The Board of Trade figures for the month of May show an increase in imports of £38,257,000 over the same period of last year. The principal increases were food, £25,000,000; raw cotton, £4,000,000; and oils, £3,000,000.

Exports increased £529,000. There was an actual increase in cotton textiles of £4,500,000, but decreases in other commodities account for the reduced total increase.

**Up-River Doings**

St. Stephen, N. B., June 19.  
Miss Elsie Lawson has accepted the position of assistant Secretary for the Chipman Memorial Hospital, an appointment that is very popular among her many friends.

The Deanery of St. Andrews, is to meet in Christ Church on Wednesday the 20th. Miss Winifred Mills, is recovering from the illness from which she has been suffering during the past three weeks.

Mrs. W. R. Carson and Mrs. J. W. Scovill are in St. John, and will attend the closing Exercises at the Boy's Collegiate School at Rothesay. Their sons, Blair Carson and Henry Scovill, have completed their course of study and graduate from the school this week.

Mrs. D. H. Bates, is visiting her son, Dr. E. C. Bates, in Houlton.

It is reported that Calais is to be visited by a circus about the 1st of July, and that they travel in motor cars with their equipment and menagerie.

Mrs. Frederick Strum and child have arrived home from Halifax, where they have been visiting her husband's relatives.

Mr. Benjamin Y. Curran has returned from a visit in California.

The work of registration began on Monday and many took advantage of it to avoid the rush and waiting that will probably occur at the different booths on Saturday, the day appointed.

Mrs. John L. Murphy, of Eastport, has been visiting Milltown relatives.

Miss Zilpha Ryder who has been attending the Normal school in Fredericton, arrived home on Saturday evening.

Mr. Aubrey D. Johnston has returned from St. John.

Miss Mary Caswell, who has been visiting New York for the benefit of her health, has returned home much benefited.

Miss Isabel Bliss, assistant teacher in the St. Stephen High school, has resigned her position and will not return for another year.

Mrs. J. C. Henry, of Boston, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm McGibbin, at Moores Mills.

On Sunday Rev. Dr. Goucher reached the thirtieth anniversary as pastor of the Union Street Baptist Church an event that happens to but few congregations. There was specially prepared singing, and the sermon touched on the day, and the years that had passed. The ladies of the congregation, to mark the occasion, presented the church with a handsome silk flag, and Mrs. Gates Murchie also presented a handsome service flag with sixty Maple leaves, showing the number of brave men who had gone from the church to fight for King and Country, nine of whom lie on "Flanders Field." The day was a particularly happy one to both pastor and congregation, and it is the devout wish of all that Dr. Goucher will remain with them for many years.

**BOCABEC COVE, N. B.**

June 18.  
School was closed during the past week, owing to the illness of our teacher, Miss Hellen Young; but we are pleased to say that she is now able to resume her duties.

Miss Bertie Turner has returned from St. John, and is now at her home here. Her sister, Mrs. A. Foster, of St. John, is with her.

Miss Adelaide McCullough, of Upper Bocabec, was a week-end guest of Miss Inez Holt.

Mrs. Harold Mitchell, of Upper Bocabec, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Jas. Holt.

Mrs. Seymour Holt and her sister, Mrs. Kathleen Thomas, of Brunswick, Me., are spending a few days with Mrs. R. Angus Holt.

**CHAMCOOK N. B.**

June 20.  
Mrs. Chas. Haycock came from Eastport, Saturday, on business here.

Mrs. Hartford Thompson has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Jack Thompson.

Miss Hayell Marshall has gone to her home on Deer Island for a few days.

A number of French girls arrived to work in the packing room of the Booth Fisheries Co. this week.

On Sunday evening Mr. George Newton and family and Mr. and Mrs. Webb and family went by motor car to Calais to see Mrs. Newton, who is a patient in the hospital. We are glad to report that an operation on Mrs. Newton was highly successful, she is on the road to speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Hart are the delighted parents of a new baby boy, born on Tuesday, June 18. Both mother and baby are doing well.

Miss Mabel McCoubrey is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George McCoubrey.

A party of ladies from here motored to Calais on Thursday to call on Mrs. Geo. Newton.

Master Howard Bucknam is home from Eastport. He will spend the summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bucknam.

Mr. R. H. Osborne and Mr. Bachman, representatives of the Booth Fisheries Co., went to St. John on Thursday to visit the new factory there. Mr. Bachman will take up position as Manager of the Booth Fisheries Co., of St. John.

**COTTAGE CRAFT SHOP**

Once more has the Charlotte County Cottage Craft Shop, in charge of Miss Helen G. Mowat, opened its doors with a wide variety of work.

The newest things in bags are those of linen woven in country wool. In the homespun we find a new design of rabbits, sporting around. There is also an odd bag of homespun with the design in patchwork.

There is one runner that takes the attention at once. It has two scenes from the County Fair embroidered across the end, and to match it are two pen trays. There is a tea cloth with the corners embroidered for the four seasons. Most attractive is a luncheon set on natural linen with embroidered pictures of fishing scenes. Another runner is roller towelling woven with country wool. It is odd and at the same time very effective. In the Bridge Table Covers there are so many charming scenes that it is difficult to pick out any one, but probably the favorite is one where the heart, diamond, spade, and club, each contains a tiny picture. For the children there are some little wool dolls made of homespun with knit sweaters and caps. Beside them was a pin cushion of country wool made like a potato basket decorated with a bunch of wool flowers.

Among the rugs were several lovely ones. On a black background was a yellow basket filled with colored flowers. Another had a black border around a group of roses and bluebells, the background was a deep cream mottled with pink. A visit to the Cottage Craft certainly is worth while for there is something to please every taste.

Among the rugs were several lovely ones. On a black background was a yellow basket filled with colored flowers. Another had a black border around a group of roses and bluebells, the background was a deep cream mottled with pink. A visit to the Cottage Craft certainly is worth while for there is something to please every taste.

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**GREAT BARGAINS in MEN'S SUITS**

We have about a dozen suits for small sized men, 35, 36 and 37 breast measure, which we will sell at ridiculously low prices to clear.

Bargains in Shirts, Summer Underwear, Hats, Caps, Shoes and all Furnishings. These are all high grade goods.

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ST. ANDREWS, May 14th, 1918.

We have put on our Counter some special bargains in

**DINNER SETS AND TEA SETS**

These Dinner Sets are \$8.75, 9.75 & 10.00, which, at the present prices, are give aways.

Call and See them while they last.

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**SPRING GOODS**

**PAINTS:**—Now is the time to do your painting. Paint beautifies and preserves the home, enhances the beauty of the town we dwell in. We have a good stock of Ramsay's Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Oils, etc. Ask for Color Cards.

**WALL PAPERS:**—We have a splendid stock of the latest goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock 13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early before the best is sold out.

You will soon be needing some **GARDEN TOOLS** to help increase the Food Production. Better get your Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks and other utensils now. We sell Steele Briggs' **GARDEN SEEDS.**

Buy a **BICYCLE** and enjoy good health. It saves you many a step and a lot of time. Call and see the "CLEVELAND." We will be pleased to quote you on Accessories or any repair work you may contemplate.

Columbia Batteries, Rope, Spikes, Nails, etc. for Weir building, and a full line of general household Hardware.

**J. A. SHIRLEY**

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by Getting Your

**SCREENS**

On Your DOORS and WINDOWS

We have a full stock of Window Screens and Screen Doors in several sizes.

Also **WIRE NETTING**

- 28 in. Wide
- 30 " "
- 32 " "
- 36 " "

**GASOLINE and OILS**

White Rose Gasoline is the best Gasoline on the market, Auto owners claim. It is cleaner and lasts longer.

We carry Motor Oil, Machine Oil, and Separator Oil.

**G. K. GREENLAW**

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**Social and Personal**

Mrs. Albert Denley and Mrs. Cecil DeWolfe have been visiting Mrs. Frank McVay in St. Stephen.

Miss Kathleen Cockburn has returned from Minneapolis where she was engaged in Settlement Work.

Miss Freda Wren has returned from St. Stephen.

Miss Mabel Richardson, of Winnipeg, has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. T. Richardson.

Mrs. Geo. E. Smith has moved from St. Stephen for the summer, and is occupying half of Miss Riggar's house.

Mr. Percy Tayte, and a number of friends, among them Mr. Edwin Armstrong, motored from St. John on Monday.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer has returned from a visit to St. Stephen.

Mrs. McLaughlin and two sons, of St. Stephen, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Holmes.

Mrs. Geo. J. Clarke was in town on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Magee, who has been visiting friends in New River, Rolling Dam, and St. Andrews, returned to Boston on Monday.

Miss Christine Somerville, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. F. W. Thompson at "Meadow Lodge."

Miss Mollie Lawford, of Montreal, is visiting Mr. Hayter Reed.

Mrs. Stanley Robinson and children, of Brownville Jct., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDowell.

Miss May Morris has been visiting Mrs. F. P. McNichol at Brandy Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sinclair, of St. John spent part of their honeymoon with Mrs. Sinclair's aunts at the Anchorage.

Mrs. John Peacock has returned from a visit to Eastport.

Miss Bessie Grimmer entertained the Bridge Club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Fred Andrews invited a few friends in on Monday afternoon to meet her niece, Mrs. Sinclair.

Mrs. Norman Guthrie and family, of Ottawa, are occupying their summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Southam and children, of Ottawa, are in their summer home here.

Mrs. C. F. Smith and family, of Montreal are at their cottage "Rosemount."

Mrs. Robert Kirmin, of Eastport, has been the guest of Miss Nettie Maloney.

Mrs. Ayscough and her brother, Mr. Geoffrey Wheelock, have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. Percy Odell is in Amherst, where he was one of the principals in a recent event.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Howe and babies have moved from up-river and are occupying the Topp house on Water Street.

Rev. Thos. Hicks returned from Sackville, on Tuesday.

Sir Thomas and Lady Tait, and Miss Winnifred Tait of Montreal, are at the Algonquin for the summer.

Miss Freda Wren has gone to Boston.

Mayor Greenlaw has purchased an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rigby, of Deer Island, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rigby.

Mrs. A. A. Lafin chaperoned a party of boys and girls from St. Stephen on Thursday.

Lady Tilley arrived from St. John by Wednesday night's train, and has opened her residence for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maxwell, and their son and daughter, motored from Montreal via Bangor, arriving here on Wednesday. They will spend the season at "Tillettudlem," their picturesque, comfortable, and beautifully situated home on the Bar Road.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer and family, with their guests and domestics, arrived by Wednesday morning's train in a private car from Montreal, and have opened their splendid summer home for the season.

Mr. Fred Murchie, of St. Stephen, was in town on Thursday, having come down on his automobile.

Mr. Alfred Morrissy, of St. John, paid the Shire Town a flying visit on Wednesday, and registered at Kennedy's Hotel.

**SCHOOL CLOSING**

The Town Schools close for the summer vacation on Friday next, June 28. The public examination of the junior departments, grades I to VIII, will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Prince Arthur School on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The graduating exercises of the 1918 class of the Grammar School will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. A programme has been arranged, but it has not been handed to us for publication and we are consequently unable to print it in this issue. Both the public examination and the graduating exercises are open to all who care to attend, and a large attendance is expected.

**CARD OF THANKS**

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. McNeill, of Leonardville, N. B., wish to thank their many friends, for the kindness and sympathy shown in their great sorrow, caused by the loss of their only child, Donald Grafton, who was drowned on June 1st, aged 4 years, 11 months.

**Local and General**

A concert and dance will be given in the Booth Hall, Chamcook, on Saturday, June 22. Music will be furnished by the Calais City Band. Admission, Gents 50c, Ladies 25c. Half the proceeds will be given to the Canadian Red Cross Society, of St. Andrews. Everyone is invited to attend.

Services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday.

The bodies of Samuel McFarlane and Daniel Irwin lost in Chamcook Lake over six weeks ago were recovered on Sunday. While rowing on the lake Mr. George Mowatt discovered the body of Daniel Irwin floating near Bartlett's Cove. Shortly afterwards the body of Samuel McFarlane came to the surface farther out in the Lake. The bodies were badly decomposed. The funeral services were held on Monday by the Rev. Wm. Amos Samuel McFarlane was interred in Sandy Point Cemetery, Bayside and Daniel Irwin in the Rural Cemetery, St. Andrews. Five automobiles of Masons from St. Andrews attended the services.

**OBITUARY**

**MRS. B. BROWN**

Wilson's Beach, June 20  
On Wednesday, June 19th, Mrs. Abigail, dearly loved wife of Mr. B. Brown, passed peacefully to the higher life, in the eightieth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Brown's married life had been ideal for the nearly fifty-seven years of its duration no quarrel ever having marred the peaceful serenity of their lives. There are left to mourn, the aged husband, and four children, Frank and Vernon, of Lubec, Mrs. Cronk, of Gardener, and Martin, at home, who have the sympathy of all.

**SAMUEL MCFARLANE**

On the afternoon of Monday, 17th inst., the mortal remains of Samuel McFarlane were laid to rest in the Bayside cemetery.

In spite of exceedingly unpleasant weather conditions, a very large number of relatives and friends, as well as the officers and members of St. Mark's Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased had been for years an honored member, assembled at his late residence to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

A member of the Baptist Church—a staunch temperance man, he loyally supported every effort made to abolish the liquor traffic and its attendant evils.

A member of the County Council—engaged in several business enterprises outside of his farming operations, he commanded the respect of all who knew him for his upright, honorable conduct.

Of quick sympathies and generous impulses, no worthy cause ever appealed to him in vain. Truly, both in public and in the home, "He bore the white plume of a blameless life."

His bodily presence is gone from earth forever—his influence for good—who can say how far it may extend—how long it may be felt?

**DR. R. F. QUIGLEY, K. C.**

St. John, N. B., June 13—Stricken with acute indigestion on Tuesday night, Dr. Richard F. Quigley, barrister, one of the most widely known laymen of the Catholic Church in Canada, died to-day in the St. John Infirmary. He was a bachelor, about 70 years of age. He was very scholarly, a master of languages, particularly well versed in Catholic church canon law and church history.

He won from Pope Leo XII, the letter of Doctor of Philosophy by his defence of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. This was in a press controversy with the late Rev. J. M. Davenport, an Anglican clergyman here, and provided the series of letters "Ipsa, ipsa, ipsum." Dr. Quigley was prominent in the Knights of Columbus. He was a native of Newcastle, N. B. He practised for a short time in Montreal.

**WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB**

On Friday evening the Women's Canadian Club held the last public meeting for the year. The speaker for the evening was Mr. Hayter Reed. Mr. Reed, who spent the winter in England and France, had many interesting experiences to relate. He dwelt largely on the cheerfulness and optimism of the soldiers, how under the most trying circumstances they were never downhearted. He also touched on some of the pathetic scenes of the war. He referred in the most glowing terms to the bravery and heroism of the late Talbot Papineau, who stood as an example of all that was best for his fellow French Canadian countrymen.

At the conclusion of the interesting address Mr. G. W. Babbitt moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Miss Bessie Grimmer. Mrs. E. A. Smith then spoke for a few minutes on the war and the danger of becoming indifferent. Mr. Smith spoke a few minutes, and promised at a later date to give a talk to the Club on his trip through the States, and their attitude towards the war.

Mrs. T. Coughley and a committee served war-time refreshments.

**MARRIED**

**GILBERT-LEONARD**

The First Christian Church, of Hiram, was the scene of an impressively beautiful wedding at 3 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Annette Leonard, of Deer Island, New Brunswick, became the bride of Earl C. Gilbert, of Ravenna. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Leonard, pastor of the First Christian church of Petosky, Mich., and a brother of the bride. Little J. Warren Leonard, nephew of the bride, was ring bearer. The church was profusely and tastefully decorated with palms and peonies, and the attendants included relatives and friends, members of the College Faculty, and the class of 1917, with which the bride graduated. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Gilbert, of Ravenna, parents of the groom, and Mr. and Mrs. James Leonard, of Deer Island, New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, parents of the bride, were among those present. Miss Mildred Moss, of Culver, Ind., and a member of the class of 1918, sang "At Dawning" and "It is Morn." Miss Ruth Albertson, of Millersburg, O., classmate of the bride, played the Lohengrin March. Miss Bess Mahoney, of Middlefield, Ohio, was bridesmaid, and Samuel Trescott, of Ravenna, was best man.

The bride wore a dainty creation of satin and French Georgette crepe, hand-beaded, her bridal veil falling to the hem of her skirt. She carried a bouquet of white rose buds and sweet peas, and was given in marriage by her father. The bridesmaid wore white chiffon and carried pink roses.

A reception was tendered the young couple at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, of East Main St., Wednesday evening, the decorations being white peonies and palms, and the guests including neighbours, near friends, and the graduating class of 1917, Ravenna High School, of which the groom was a member.

The bride and groom left that evening for a brief trip, and on Monday will leave for a trip up the St. Lawrence to the home of her parents, on Deer Island, where they will spend the summer. September 1 they will go to their future home at Corvallis, Ore., where he is teacher of chemistry in the State Agricultural College.

The best wishes of many friends follow them.—Ravenna (Ohio) Republican, June 6.

**COLLINS-LEE**

St. Stephen, N. B., June 19  
On Wednesday afternoon at the Presbyterian Manse in the presence of the parents of the bride and groom and a few friends of the bride, Miss Susie Lee was united in marriage to Mr. Jeremiah Collins. The bride looked very attractive in a dainty gown of blue crepe-de-Chine. She wore a white hat with a wreath of flowers and white ribbon. Rev. W. W. Malcolm, pastor of the church, performed the marriage ceremony. The bride for several years has been a valued worker in the Young Women's Society of the church, and all the members gathered together and decorated the halls and parlor of the manse with flowers in honor of the happy event, and also presented the bride with a handsome picture. After the ceremony the bridal party drove to Greenock, where a wedding supper was served to some twenty guests at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee. Later in the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Collins left for a wedding journey in their automobile and expected to spend their honeymoon in Fredericton and St. John. On their return will reside in Greenock.

**TAYLOR-NEWMAN**

On Saturday June, 15th, Mr. Frederic Taylor and Miss Ethel Newman were united in marriage at Welshpool by Rev. G. E. Tobin. The bride looked very beautiful in her wedding suit of Alice blue. Mr. Taylor is a nephew of Mrs. Joseph Boyd, of Head Harbor. Both bride and groom are very popular and have the best wishes of the community for many years of happy wedded life.

**CURRAN-MCMULLEN**

St. George, June 18  
A popular young couple were united in the Holy bonds of matrimony at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Monday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. I. W. Holland in St. George's Church, Miss Josephine McMullen, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McMullen, became the bride of Mr. James Curran. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Helen McMullen, and John McGrattan supported the groom. After a luncheon at the bride's home, the happy couple left for Sydney. The presents were many, the friends of both showering them with gifts and good wishes.

**ODELL-ALLEN**

Amherst, N. S., June 19.  
A wedding in which one of Amherst's most popular young ladies in the person of Miss Grace E. Allen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Allen, became the bride of Mr. Percy Edwin Odell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Odell, of St. Andrews by the Sea, N. B., took place in the Christ Church Wednesday afternoon at 6.45, Rev. H. E. Dibblee, conducting the service. The church had been beautifully decorated with potted plants and cut flowers by the friends of the bride, and the scene was one of beauty as the bridal party took its place. The bride, who wore a beautifully tailored costume of navy

blue serge with vest of pearl grey satin brocade with model hat of grey and rose georgette and carried a magnificent bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair fern, entered the church on the arm of her father, and was preceded by the vested choir who sang sweetly "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," with Mrs. Flett as Organist. During the service, Miss Marion Sterne rendered "All Joy be Thine," with violin obligato by Miss Dorothy McKinnon. The ushers were Messrs. D. Webster Fraser and George Hillcoat. At the close of the service the happy couple left on the Maritime for Montreal, Niagara Falls and other Canadian cities on a honeymoon trip, after which they will reside in St. Andrews where Mr. Odell is in business with his father. The ushers were presented with scarf pins, Misses Sterne and McKinnon with handsome brooches, and the groom's gift to the bride was a magnificent diamond and platinum ring. Owing to the illness of the groom's father Mr. and Mrs. Odell were unable to be present at the wedding. Mrs. Cline McDonald, of Mulgrave, was in attendance. Miss Allen, who has a wide circle of friends in Amherst, was the recipient of many handsome gifts of cut glass, china, silver, besides many valuable cheques. She will be greatly missed from her home and the best wishes of many will go out to the young couple for a very happy future.

A large number of friends gathered at the station, and the usual "showers" and good wishes accompanied the happy couple as they left on the outward bound train.

**SINGER SEWING MACHINES**

Can now be purchased at my Store for 1 have taken the Exclusive Agency for Eastport—Lubec—and this vicinity, and no matter how old—or out of repair your machine is, I will make you a liberal allowance for it on a New Singer. 3 Ply Roofing, \$3 Per Roll. Needles—Belts—Oil—Shuttles and new Parts for Any make. Sewing Machines and Talking Machines all makes cleaned and repaired—WHY NOT CALL—

**EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE**

131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

**Plumbing, Heating**

Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flashings.

Special attention given to all repair work.

Estimates cheerfully given.

**Roy A. Gillman**  
Market Sq. - St. Andrews, N. B.

**TRUBYTE TEETH**

TRUBYTE Teeth are the latest invention of mechanical dentistry. The moulds and shades of these teeth are so true to nature that it requires the eyes of an expert to detect that you are wearing an artificial denture.

**GUARANTEED FOR TWENTY YEARS**



**DR. J. F. WORRELL DENTIST**  
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE  
Cor. Montague and Princess Royal Streets, St. Andrews, N. B.

**I Now Have in Stock a Carload of SEWER PIPES**

in 4, 6, 9, 12, & 15 in. sizes, and a good assortment of Cess Pools, Y's, T's, Bends, etc.

Also very fine PANSY PLANTS  
**J. D. GRIMMER**  
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.  
(Canada Food Board License No. 8-5739)

**KENNEDY'S HOTEL**

Much to the satisfaction of the travelling public, summer visitors, and townspeople, Kennedy's Hotel reopened its doors on Monday, having been closed since October last. The house in the meantime has been subjected to the annual renovation according to the invariable custom of the Manager, Mr. Frank Kennedy, and old visitors will find additions to their former comfort and convenience in this old established hotel. Mr. Kennedy reports that the prospect for summer business is most encouraging, and that never before has business been so good so early in the season. It is to be hoped this will continue throughout the season, and that the hotel will not close again when next winter arrives.

**SECRETARY WANTED**

The present Secretary of the St. Andrews Board of School Trustees, Mr. D. C. Rollins, having resigned his position as from June 30, the Board will be glad to receive applications from persons who desire to fill the vacancy thus created. Applications will be received up to noon on June 28, and should be addressed to

WALLACE BROAD,  
Chairman of Board of School Trustees  
49-3w St. Andrews, N. B.

**H. G. Browning**  
Plumber and Tinsmith

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

"Eat Less Meat and More Vegetables"  
Issued by Canada's Food Board

Try Our Dried GREEN PEAS  
For Boiling or Baking  
16c. per lb.

**H. J. BURTON & CO.**  
(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

**H. O'NEILL**



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

**ST. ANDREWS, N. B.**  
(Canada Food Board License No. 8-18231)

BREAK UP A COLD WITH NATIONAL BROMIDE QUININE TABLETS  
CURES A COLD IN A FEW HOURS  
25 CTS.

WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK  
**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE**  
COCKBURN BROS., Props.  
Cor. Water and King Streets

**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  
(Canada Food Board License No. 10-1207)

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF WOOL VERY SATISFACTORY

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader, representing the Livestock Branch at Ottawa, assisted by J. K. King, B. S. A., another representative of the Livestock Branch, have finished grading the wool accumulated at the Fredericton warehouse and have classified it as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Percentage. Categories include Fine medium (5%), Medium (53%), Low medium (34%), Coarse (3%), Rejects (4%), and Tags (4%).

On June 11th the wool valuers from Ottawa and Washington, accompanied by T. Reg. Arkell, Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Toronto, appraised the wool at the Fredericton warehouse and placed the following valuations on the various grades:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Price per pound. Categories include Fine Medium (81 1/2 cents), Medium (73 cents), Low Medium (74 cents), Coarse (67 1/2 cents), Rejects (54 cents), and Tags (28 cents).

These prices are very satisfactory to the officials of the Department at Fredericton, and undoubtedly will be equally satisfactory to those wool growers who have participated in this co-operative undertaking.

It will be noted that the major portion of the wool has graded as low-medium and medium, and that the price ranges from 73 cents to 74 cents, with 81 1/2 cents for fine medium. These prices are less freight to Boston, which will amount to about one-half cent per pound, thus giving an average price of from 75-76 cents for wool in the grease.

The wool accumulated at the Moncton warehouse has graded slightly higher than that at the Fredericton warehouse, consequently the wool growers in the Moncton district will receive a higher average price for their wool than those wool growers in the Fredericton district.

The two warehouses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June, thus giving wool growers who have held their wool an opportunity to market through the Co-operative Association.

ALL ANXIOUS TO PLAY PART

REGISTRATION DAY MAY SOLVE THE WAR PROBLEM OF MANY CANADIANS

Everyone who has taken the time to reflect upon the seriousness of the present situation is anxious to do everything within his power to get on with the war. The most difficult problem facing many people is a determination of just what they should do. Their services are at the disposal of the State, but so far the State has not indicated the way in which these services could most acceptably be employed. The information which will be obtained on Registration Day, Saturday, 22nd June, may help to solve this problem. If the war is prolonged and it becomes necessary more closely to direct the activities of the civilian population, the data disclosed by the registration cards will be made the basis of the readjustment. By knowing precisely the capabilities of the civilian population the Government will be in a position effectively to deal with all problems of man power as they arise.

All persons resident in Canada, male or female, of sixteen years of age and upwards, are required to register their names on Saturday, 22nd June, and to furnish information as to the kinds of useful work for which they are best fitted by training and experience. The task as a whole is an enormous one, but with each doing his best to facilitate the work its successful completion is assured.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Advertisement for Dunlop Tires. Features the slogan 'A Lap Ahead' and 'Masters of the Road'. Text includes 'Dunlop Tires—Traction, Special—represent doing best what other tires may have been trying to do well.' and 'DUNLOP TIRES'.

CANADIAN CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, June 12, 1918. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued to-day, subject to revision, the first or preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain and hay crops this spring, with a resort on their condition on May 31, as compiled from the returns of Crop Correspondents. The returns show very satisfactory increases in the areas sown to wheat and oats, and the condition of these crops on May 31 was generally better than at the same date last year.

AREAS SOWN TO GRAIN AND HAY

The total area sown to wheat for the whole of Canada for 1918 is estimated at 16,080,800 acres, as compared with 14,755,850 acres, the finally established figure for 1917, representing an increase of 1,324,950, or 9 p. c. The area to be harvested of fall wheat is 338,000 acres, and the area sown to spring wheat is 15,742,800 acres; so that the increase of the latter as compared with 1917 is 1,712,250 acres, or 12 p. c. The area sown to oats is placed at 13,739,000 acres as compared with 13,313,400 acres last year, an increase of 425,600 acres or 3.2 p. c. The acreage of barley is 2,395,800, as compared with 2,392,200 in 1917, of rye 234,530 as against 211,880, of peas 200,430 as against 198,881, of mixed grains 506,530 as against 497,236, of hay and clover 8,200,300 as against 8,225,034, and of alfalfa 103,800 as against 103,825. The areas sown this year to wheat, oats, barley, and rye are the highest on record for Canada. Nearly all the provinces have considerably increased their acreage under spring wheat, Nova Scotia by 11, New Brunswick by 44, Quebec by 24, Ontario by 45, Manitoba by 7, Saskatchewan by 11, Alberta by 16, and British Columbia by 6 p. c. The acreage under oats is also increased by percentages ranging from 1 p. c. in Saskatchewan to 13 p. c. in British Columbia, Manitoba showing no change.

GRAIN ACREAGE OF PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The acreage sown to wheat in the prairie provinces totals 15,196,300 acres as against 13,619,140 acres last year, to oats 3,707,000 acres as against 3,559,500 acres, and to barley 1,845,500 acres, as against 1,850,000 acres. To wheat Manitoba has sown 2,618,000, Saskatchewan 9,222,000 and Alberta 3,356,300 acres. Under oats the acreages are for Manitoba 1,500,000, for Saskatchewan 4,602,000, and for Alberta 2,665,000, whilst for barley Manitoba has 715,000 acres, Saskatchewan 663,500 acres, and Alberta 467,000 acres.

CONDITION OF CROPS ON MAY 31

Throughout the West the month of May was exceptionally cold, with heavy frosts and consequent retarding of growth. According to the reports of Crop Correspondents, expressed numerically in percentage of the average yield of the past ten years, the condition of the principal grain crops was on May 31 as follows: Fall wheat 80, as against 85 last year; spring wheat 101, against 93; all wheat 100.5 as against 92; oats 102 as against 91, barley 101 as against 95, and rye 95 as against 97. For other crops the condition on May 31 this year, expressed in percentage of the decennial average, was: Peas and mixed grains 103, hay and clover 101, alfalfa 97 and pastures 100.

RECENT REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE

Ontario reports (June 5) that timely rains with warm weather have favored the growth of all field crops. Prospects are excellent for another good hay crop, and spring grains never gave better promise at the beginning of June. Saskatchewan reports (May 28) that rain and snow were general throughout the province during the week with the exception of some parts of western Saskatchewan. Alberta reports (June 10) that warmer weather has been prevalent during the past week with light local showers. Growth generally is coming along fairly fast.

FIREWEED AS A HONEY PLANT

(Experimental Farms Note.)

Fireweed, or Great Willow Herb (Epilobium angustifolium) has produced large crops of white honey of excellent quality in different parts of Canada, especially after bush fires in soil rich in humus or clay. In the North Country this plant secretes more nectar than alsike clover. It comes into flower later than clover, after the colonies have had plenty of time to build up strong, and the honey flow from it lasts for about seven weeks during the best part of the summer. In the Gatineau Valley, Que., and in the Temiskaming and Kenora districts of Northern Ontario, the honey-flow from fireweed commences about the middle of July, reaches its height about the middle of August and lasts until stopped by frost at the end of August or beginning of September. On the Pacific Coast fireweed is in bloom during June and July. Unfortunately the high yields from fireweed in many places do not last for more than a few years. Other vegetation springing up gradually chokes the fireweed, and the plant does not get another chance to develop a heavy growth and many flowers until another fire occurs. After a bush fire, the surviving root-stocks from scattered plants of fireweed creep in all directions, and the following year they throw up tall stems bearing the showy rose-colored flowers which keep opening, those that winter being succeeded by a ring of flowers higher up the stem. Although the flowers produce seed freely which will germinate in early spring, the seedling perish except on ground that remains moist and shaded. Experiments are being conducted by the Bee Division to discover means by which fireweed may be made a dependable source of honey year after year. A stand of fireweed is being maintained by occasional burning, but this method whatever may be learned from it, can hardly be recommended on account of the danger of fires spreading. The most promising method at present seems to be the development of systems of beekeeping whereby the apiary may be easily transported every few years from a locality that is failing to one that is coming into profit. Many of the best fireweed locations are remote from civilization, but as bees can be kept so as to need no attention in winter, this is not a serious drawback, but the risk of losing the apiary in a forest fire must be guarded against.

Fireweed is particularly plentiful in many places in British Columbia, especially at high altitudes where it flourishes independent of fires; but the weather conditions are not so favorable for honey production as in parts where the summer is drier, less cloudy, and warmer. For a good production from fireweed, clear, moderately warm days with cool nights appear to give the best results. At present, vast quantities of nectar secreted by fireweed in Canada are lost for want of bees to gather it.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S RESOURCES

In this material age, the cry is for 'opportunity'—opportunity to develop and utilize every available asset. While much interesting and instructive material has been published regarding the province of New Brunswick, from time to time, by both the federal and provincial governments, it had chiefly to do with her possibilities from the standpoint of the agriculturist. Her vast wealth of forest and mines; her water power and waterways; her store of fish and game were not made the subject matter of many concrete publications. It is only of comparatively recent years that the attention of the world has been effectively called to the enormous potentialities of this little province by the sea.

There has been issued recently a small pamphlet of 27 pages entitled 'The Province of New Brunswick, its Natural Resources, Developed and Undeveloped.' While the wealth of the forest, mine, and fisheries has been dealt with in this little work, it must not be supposed that the agricultural advantages of the province have been ignored. By no means. They have been given a prominent place, as they well deserve. Following them, the subjects of forestry, minerals, fisheries, water powers, water ways, angling, and fur farming have been treated in a concise but intelligible manner. What adds very materially to the value of the publication, is the series of maps outlining the agricultural, forestry, mining, and water power situations. This pamphlet may be obtained gratis, on application to the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.

INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

The increase in staple products exported from Canada last year over the average annual shipments of the three years previous to the war are very striking. Here is the table as given out by Chairman, H. B. Thomson, of the Canada Food Board:

Wheat	122,000,000 pounds increase
Beef	74,000,000 pounds increase
Butter	12,000,000 pounds increase
Cheese	30,000,000 pounds increase
Eggs	15,000,000 dozens increase
Wheat and flour	85,000,000 pounds increase

SUPPLEMENTING THE COW PASTURE

With coarse grains at abnormally high prices the question will arise in the minds of many dairy farmers as to whether or not it will pay to feed concentrated feeds of any kind to dairy cows while on pasture. Given an abundance of good pasture, experiments at Macdonald College have proved that it will not pay to feed the average dairy cow grain. With limited pasture and a summer of extremely unfavorable weather, it will pay to feed milking cows something besides the pasture. If soiling crop or silage is available, concentrated feed is less important, but for the best returns from every standpoint a combination of the two is necessary.

The prevailing practice in many districts is to depend upon pasture entirely. For the average cow having as she does small milking capacity and usually quite a territory of rough pasture, it is questionable if grain feeding will pay under present conditions. On the other hand, when farming is more intensified, with less acreage in pasture and better cows, it is absolutely necessary and it will pay to supplement the grass when it gets short with at least a limited amount of grain feed. The time to commence feeding is just when the cows begin, or even a little before they begin to shrink because of short pasture. If feed is delayed until the cows have materially decreased in milk and flesh the results from feeding will at first be disappointing and will continue so until the cows regain normal condition. This fact explains many of the apparently poor results from extra feedings.

The amount of feed necessary must depend on the cow's work, her condition, and what else she is receiving. In the average case three to five pounds of meal per day will suffice. At the present time it is often a case of taking what meal may be available and mixtures are almost out of the question. Oil-cake meal seems about as good value as anything and less of it will do. It is a good milk producer, and is a splendid feed for sustaining and increasing body weight. If other feeds can be combined with it, so much the better, but one pound of it per day even alone on short grass will go a long way in tiding the cows over a bad time.

"Is the woman I saw you talking to a fitting associate for you?" "She couldn't be more fitting. She's my dressmaker." —Baltimore American.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK Departments of Agriculture and Education RURAL SCIENCE SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

at Woodstock and Sussex JULY 10—AUGUST 8, 1918

The full course of study in the Rural Science Schools occupies two Summer Sessions with an interim Winter Reading and Experimental Course. It includes: 1. Chemistry of Soil, Plants and Animals. 2. Physical Nature and Environment. 3. Nature Study of Animals. 4. Plant Life and School Gardening. 5. Method of correlation and study in the public schools with the regulations dealing with the work. No options. (See Regulation 50 in the Nature Study and Agriculture Course) Satisfactory completion of the Course entitles teachers to receive certificates of competency.

In naming the school an applicant wishes to attend the principle of readiest accessibility from home should govern. Teachers actually engaging in the public schools of New Brunswick are eligible for admission free of charge.

Both Schools open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10th. Teachers who propose to attend for Second year classes are requested to present themselves at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for examination on the Winter Reading and Experimental Course.

As no standard certificates are issued by the Railways this year students will purchase return tickets with receipts for amounts paid for same. Cost of transportation from home to school (the one way will be paid on condition stated above). For further information and for admission apply to

R. P. STREVES, Director Elementary Agricultural Education, Sussex, N. B.

Advertisement for Kootenay Range. Features an image of a range and text: 'The Real Proof of a Range. The firebox of your range is the first and last proof of its usefulness and durability. The Kootenay Range firebox is made of tough, pure semi-steel—in nine pieces to allow expansion and contraction and to prevent cracking.' Includes contact information for various cities: London, St. John, N.B., Toronto, Calgary, Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon.

Large advertisement for T. McAvity & Sons. Text includes: 'We Carry in Stock THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF Light and Heavy HARDWARE. Paints and Varnishes, Mill, Plumbers' and Contractors' Supplies in the Maritime Provinces—Some Say in Canada.' Includes contact information: 'All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost.' T. McAvity & Sons LIMITED, Saint John, N. B.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes words like 'The Sa...', 'in th...', 'Also T...', 'E...', 'Sile...', 'Safest becau...', 'nated with...', 'which rende...', 'immediately...', 'guished.', 'Cheapest be...', 'perfect matc...', 'than in any...', 'market.', 'War Time ec...', 'good sense...', 'of buying...', 'MATCHES.', 'Is Jiggins...', 'views?' 'No...', 'more American.'

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off. Includes words like 'EM...', 'P...', 'cont...', 'info...', 'and...', 'DEP...', 'Ma...', 'Wes...', '22', 'Linen...', 'P...', 'Hand-...'.

# Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good. The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

## The Safest Matches in the World! Also The Cheapest ARE Eddy's "Silent 500s"

Safest because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished. Cheapest because there are more perfect matches to the sized box than in any other box on the market. War Time economy and your own good sense, will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.

"Is Jiggins a man of independent views?" "No; he's married."—*Baltimore American.*

### THE LEGEND OF CREEPY SWALLOW

Did I ever tell you fellows 'bout me an' Billy Finn. And the night we got that lickin' at the Creepy Swallow Inn? It was twenty below zero, an' the wind wuz everywhere. The trees wuz ghostly gibbets, that mock-ed at our despair. I'll own we had a drink or two, but we were sober quite. When we cranked up that motor car and rode into the night. The old car stalled and stopped dead still, with snow up to our knees. I says, "Bill, you sure forgot to get that anti-freeze." And Bill, he says, "Oh, what's the odds, we got some lickin' here, That surely will do just as well, if it don't it's mighty queer. They say a quart of lickin' which they sell in that there place Will make a tame old rabbit spit right in a tiger's face. "So it oughta stop the freezin', come on, let's don't delay. We'll lickin' up the old machine and then be on our way." I took a drink, Bill took a drink, the cold ran up our backs. We had to have a stimulant or freeze right in our tracks. Bill poured about a gallon in the radiator hole. An' then we took another drink becuz we wuz so col'. I got in behind the wheel and Bill sat by my side. I throwed the clutch right into high and sez, "Begosh, we'll ride." "Hold on," sez Bill, "before we start, let's have another slug." He took a swig o' lickin', and handed me the jug. That automobile gave a leap, and then whirled round and round. It revolved twenty times before it hit the ground. And then it pranced jest like a colt the first time that it's free. It kicked and bucked and rared and jump-ed, and tried to climb a tree. "Look out, Ike," Bill yelled to me, "this car will soon be junk."

I never saw the like before; this darned machine is drunk."

Bill wuz sober, so wuz I; we both know when to stop. And when we reach our limit, we don't drink another drop.

Well, that car staggered, slipped, and slewed, just like a drunken man. It hic-cuped, snorted, wheezed, and cough-ed, and roared to beat the band.

It shivered like an earthquake, then laid down with a sigh. Dumped me and Bill both in the road, and left us there to die.

We scrambled through six feet o' snow a-lookin' for that jug; But 'twan't no use, 'twas gone fer good, although we dug an' dug.

We had to walk clean home that night without another drink; The terrible hardships we went through would make the bravest shrink.

Bill sold the car next mornin', for he said he didn't care To own an automobile that'd go off on a tear.

If gasolene should get so skeerce you can't buy it at all, You betcher life I'll never run a car with alcohol.

It costs enough for tires and oil, and taxes keep you poor. Auto-intoxication though would mean the Keeley cure.

—*The Timken Magazine.*

### HOME EFFICIENCY CLUBS OF NEW BRUNSWICK

During 1916, "The Home Efficiency Clubs" of New Brunswick were organized, as a means of giving girls from ten to eighteen years of age, an opportunity to do their bit in Food Preservation. Last year, nearly 100 Clubs were formed, embracing 1700 girls. These reported 50,000 quarts of food canned, or otherwise preserved, and doubtless much was done that was not accounted for.

At the beginning of 1918, Miss Marjorie Flewelling was appointed Supervisor of the Girls' Clubs, and she has now over 200 live organizations of young people under her direction. During the winter months, the club members devoted their energies to Red Cross Sewing. During the summer they will carry on an extensive Food Preservation Campaign.

Last year the Domestic Science Teachers of the Province volunteered to help in the work and gave three weeks of their vacation to the service, free of charge.

This year, these Teachers will be employed by the Education Department to serve the Clubs, during the latter part of July and the first part of August.

To prepare for this, they will meet at the Normal School, Fredericton, from July 9 to 13, and take a short course in methods of Food Preservation, Food Values and Club activities generally. While here the itinerary of each teacher will be planned, and after the Convention, each will go directly to work among the girls in the various parts of the Province. Those in charge hope to accomplish twice as much as was done last year.

### IF RATIONING SHOULD COME

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR NON-REGISTRANT IF SUCH A PERSON EXISTS AFTER 22ND JUNE

The Canadian people may, probably will, have to submit to food rations if the war is unduly prolonged. If rationing comes it will be based on the information obtained on Registration Day, 22nd June. This means that any person who fails to register will experience considerable difficulty in obtaining a food card. And without a food card it is extremely difficult to exist under a system of compulsory rationing.

Canada means business. She proposes, along with the other members of the Alliance, to see the war through to the only conclusion possible for the free people of the Earth. She proposes to maintain her overseas army at its full striking power. She further proposes to increase her export of food to the Allies, first by increasing her production of it, and second by economizing in her consumption of it. This necessitates the intelligent direction of man power and the elimination of waste. The registration of the civilian population is to be made the foundation for all subsequent war efforts.

### FOOD DEALERS LICENSED

Canada's new system of license control of dealers in foodstuffs involves over 80,000 retail establishments and about 23,500 wholesalers. Of the total number of retailers there are 30,000 grocers; 16,000 butchers; 50,000 public eating places; 5,000 bakers; 2,000 fish dealers; 4,500 fruit and vegetable dealers, and 4,000 produce dealers.

### VOLUNTEER RATIONING IN CANADA

Each Province in the Dominion has been asked to form a scheme of rationing for its own people. Thus the Canada Food Board hopes to provide for each Province's own particular conditions.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

### SANDWICHES

The bread used should be war bread, rye, oatmeal or buckwheat.

#### MOCK CRAB SANDWICHES

2 tablespoons creamed oleomargarine  
1/2 cup grated cheese  
1 tablespoon chopped olives  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
1 teaspoon anchovy paste  
1/2 teaspoon each salt, paprika, mustard

**CHEESE AND EGG SANDWICHES.**  
Grate soft rich cheese, and to each cupful add the yolks of three hard boiled eggs; rub to a powder; season with cayenne and salt, and mix to a paste that will spread nicely with melted butter.

**TOMATO AND LETTUCE SANDWICHES**  
1 lb. ripe tomatoes  
1 head young lettuce  
4 tablespoons salad dressing.

Peel tomatoes by pouring boiling water over them, cut up in small pieces, and add salad dressing. Then place lettuce leaves on one thin slice of bread and butter; spread thin layer of tomato mixture over this and cover with another slice of bread, and butter. Cut in desired sizes.

**LOBSTER SANDWICHES**  
1/2 can lobster  
4 tablespoons salad dressing  
Remove bones from fish, add salad dressing, and spread between thin slices of bread and butter.

**ALMOND SANDWICHES**  
1 lb. almonds blanched and chopped fine  
10 tablespoons grated celery  
1/2 cups sweet cream (whipped)  
Salt and a dash of paprika  
Spread between thin slices of buttered bread. Use a leaf of lettuce between the slices.

**CHOCOLATE SANDWICHES**  
Beat 1/2 cup butter to a cream, add 1/2 cup sugar, 1 or 2 oz. chocolate, 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon, vanilla. Use to spread lady fingers or narrow strips of bread. Put together in pairs as any sandwiches.

**COCONUT SANDWICHES**  
1 cup grated coconut  
1/2 cup nuts ground fine  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
2 teaspoons powdered sugar  
3 tablespoons cream, worked in  
Spread between thin buttered bread.

**NUT AND RAISIN SANDWICHES**  
1 cup chopped raisins  
1 cup chopped nuts  
4 tablespoons corn syrup  
Mix well together and spread between thin slices of buttered bread.

### A WELL KNOWN SHIP

The S. S. *Tacoma*, which is reported to have been lost in Alaskan waters, was known thirty years ago as the *Batavia*, when, with the *Parthia* and *Abyssinia*, she was leased by the Canadian Pacific for trans-Pacific service pending the construction of the first white Empresses. Thereafter she was taken over by the Northern Pacific, which sold her twelve years ago to the North-Western Steamship Company, in whose service she has been running to Alaska.

### A BRUTAL RECORD

London, June 11.—The Germans bombed British hospitals in France seven times between May 15 and June 1, according to a statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by J. I. Macpherson, under-secretary of the War Office. The casualties numbered 991. These are as follows: Killed, officers, 11; other ranks, 318; nursing sisters, 5; Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, 8; civilians, 6. Wounded, officers, 18; other ranks, 534; nursing sisters, 11; Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, 7; civilians, 73.

### BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, June 14.—British casualties reported in the week ending to-day totalled 34,171 officers and men. Of this number, 4,447 were killed. The casualties were divided as follows:

Officers killed or died of wounds, 231; men, 4,216.  
Officers wounded or missing, 898; men, 28,825.

### Newspaper Waifs

Mrs. Noel—"My husband has had dyspepsia dreadfully lately." Mrs. Nock—"I am so sorry, but I had no idea you were without a cook."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Ever take your girl to a baseball game?" "Once," replied the fan in disgruntled tones. "Had to explain it all to her eh?" "I should say not! She wasn't sufficiently interested to ask me a single fool question."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

"Is Bliggins a profiteer?" "No. He doesn't get into the big figures far enough to be in the three-syllable class. He's only a grafter."—*Washington Star.*

"Have you anything deleterious in your diet, Mrs. Comeup?" "I'd have you know sir, we have everything going."—*Baltimore American.*

Young Lawyer—"How do you think I acquitted myself in that trial?" Old Friend—"Much better than you did your client."—*Baltimore American.*

"Aren't you suspicious of Miss Flirty's symmetrical eyebrows?" "Well, I don't think they're as black as they're painted."—*Baltimore American.*

## KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.  
A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS  
Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.  
Closed for the winter. Will reopen June 17.  
Rates quoted on application.

## THE ROYAL HOTEL

LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner  
NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT  
200 Rooms 75 With Bath  
THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.



### THE EDISON TONE TEST

ANSWERS YOUR QUESTION  
"What instrument shall I buy?" That's been your question, and the Edison tone test has answered it. The tone test has proved that an instrument has finally been perfected which Re-Creates the singer's voice so faithfully that the human ear can not distinguish between the renditions of the artist and that of

The NEW EDISON  
"The Phonograph With a Soul"  
Call at your nearest dealer's and learn what is meant by the phrase Music's Re-Creation.

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Distributors

### CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

The farmers of Canada will very shortly have to undertake the harvest work with the help of green labor. In this connection they should remember that we are at war. They should adjust the work throughout the farm to suit the new conditions and they should begin right in their own minds.

The first adjustment necessary is to change the point of view from one of criticism, discouragement, and fault-finding with labor conditions, to that of the soldier and war worker, and realize that we are going through a crisis, the most serious the world has ever witnessed with out any exaggeration whatsoever.

There used to be talk among farmers derogatory to the city man and other inexperienced laborers who sometimes sought work temporarily on the farm. Such talk is out of place now, with Hun six miles from Paris and every available man in Britain and France fighting to save not only his own country but this country as well. Such Canadian farmers forget that they themselves have been farmers all their lives, and in war time they can't expect to secure men volunteering from the cities with an experience in farm work equal to their own. That is an impossibility. But it is not impossible that farm production of this country be increased, despite the shortage of experienced labor. That this is true is proven by the experience of this country in the manufacture of munitions.

When the war started Canada was absolutely inexperienced, unskilled in, and without the machinery for the manufacture of munitions. But the manufacturers got to work. They studied the problem and they solved it.

To-day Canada is turning out millions of dollars worth of shells every month from the largest to the smallest, and the most minute mechanical contrivances in connexion with fuses and time charges.

Canada's record in the manufacture of munitions is one of the surprises of the war. It was not made by Canada saying "Canada Can't" but by adopting the motto "Canada Can." Canada did not refuse to try because of the scarcity of labor but set to work to organize, and employed men and girls who had never been inside a factory before. They accomplished the impossible. These inexperienced helpers were speedily taught their parts, and the result is shown in the products of munitions from Canadian factories now known all over the world—not excepting Germany.

The result of organization and the willing war time spirit in Great Britain is equally convincing. Great Britain last year, largely with inexperienced labor on the land, increased her cereal production by 850,000 tons, its potato production by 5,000,000 tons. The cultivated area was increased altogether by 1,000,000 acres. When in 1917, 820,645 men were taken from industrial organizations placed and in the Army the War Office replaced them with 804,000 women, and yet the production of guns was increased 30%, air craft 250%, while the shipping tonnage amounted to 1,165,000 tons additional.

The best recent illustration of what can be done in an emergency when only inexperienced men are available is that of the battle of Picardy, when the fifth army under General Gough was overwhelmed and out-numbered. It looked inevitable that the Huns would break through and capture the city of Amiens, which would have meant the interruption of railway communication between Channel ports and Paris, cutting off the British from one of their chief bases of supplies. General Carey, however, saved the situation. He called upon all classes of men behind the lines, whether they were soldiers, cooks, camp followers, railway construction men,

Chinese laborers, medical service men, or whatever they were and organized them to fill the breach. With these men he succeeded in doing what the 5th Army failed to do—he held the line! With no training in trench warfare, and no fighting organization before that time, General Carey gathered them together, and this nondescript gathering of troops kept the Huns back for six days and nights until reinforcements arrived. General Carey did not say "I can't use this untrained class of men," but he set to work without a moment's hesitation to make the best of them, and he succeeded in saving the British army and its allies from a desperate crisis.

Similarly, if the Canadian farmer makes up his mind that these are war times and war measures are necessary, there is absolutely no doubt he can utilize to a tremendous advantage the man power and the woman power of the towns where people are only too willing to go to his assistance, if they are organized to do so. He must not expect them to be experienced and to know as much about the details of farm work as he does. It has taken him a lifetime to acquire his information. Townspeople have spent their lives at different work, but with his knowledge of farming and his intimate acquaintance with his farm and all its needs, he should have the ability to organize inexperienced help and show each helper his or her particular job and how best to accomplish it. A few hours patient teaching in any one particular line of work will very soon enable a greenhorn to "Carry on," as they say in the Army. By patience and consideration the farmers of Canada can, without question, effect an organization from green but willing help from town that will not only surprise themselves but will also be of tremendous benefit to the Empire by the increased results of their harvest.

### GET OUT ON THE FARM

Every man is wanted on the farm this year who ever handled a hoe, or drove a team. Get in touch with the situation. Find out who is handling the employment agency in your town. Sign up for service where you will count most during this harvest.

### KEEP HOEING

War gardeners should not relax their efforts because it is too hot to be comfortable in the garden. It is too hot to be comfortable in the trenches, but the war goes on. Keep hoeing. The results will be worth it.

**Simple Herbs Cure Serious Troubles**

MANY of the diseases of womanhood may be prevented with care. Unusual excitement—mental or physical—disturbs the delicate balance of woman's sensitive nerves, and upsets her whole system. At the first indication of nervousness or any irregularity, take

**Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS**  
It's safe and certain—purely vegetable—regulates kidneys and bowels—overcomes headaches, indigestion, stomach trouble—purifies the blood—tones up and invigorates mind and body.  
At most stores, 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, \$1.  
The Braxley Drug Company, Limited  
St. John, N. B.

## A KITCHEN ENCYCLOPEDIA THE PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK

containing 180 pages of tried and tested information on food preparation reviewed and approved by the DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT of the McDONALD INSTITUTE

Mailed post paid for 20 cents  
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited  
TORONTO.

## HILL'S LINEN STORE

### NOW SHOWING

Linen Dress Goods, Round Thread Linens,  
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Bath  
Towels, Linen Crash,  
Hand-made Laces, Pure Linen Embroidery,  
in Large Variety. Bed  
Spreads.

We Have a Full Supply of

FINE TABLE LINENS  
IN ALL SIZES

## HILL'S LINEN STORE

St. Stephen, N. B.



THE POET-LAUREATE ON READING FOR THE WOUNDED

ROBERT BRIDGES, the British Poet Laureate, spoke a fortnight ago on the needs for books for wounded soldiers in hospitals, and the solace which reading affords.

This meeting has a definite practical purpose. It is Oxford's response to an appeal to give up our books for the use of the wounded men in the hospitals.

About these books then. There are two classes of them. The first is the light literature: novels, stories, and so on.

The war has revealed how much of our ordinary behavior is founded on sound instinct. All of us, when we are harassed or distressed, seek alleviation in mental distraction.

The grave Bishop Butler tells us that our thoughts are never so idle as when we are reading—he did not mean the reading of his sermons—he meant, I suppose, that when we are truly thinking, our thoughts are self-generated within us.

Now this form of mental distraction has been proved efficacious under the most severe trial, even in the very shadow of death.

These light books, then, are an essential comfort to the soldier, and necessary also to the wounded, whose condition of constant pain and nervous weakness often calls as much for distraction as the anxiety, perpetual peril, and strain of the trenches; and the books have to be provided in unlimited quantities, nor need we distinguish much among them.

These light books, then, are an essential comfort to the soldier, and necessary also to the wounded, whose condition of constant pain and nervous weakness often calls as much for distraction as the anxiety, perpetual peril, and strain of the trenches; and the books have to be provided in unlimited quantities, nor need we distinguish much among them.

The other class is the more serious literature, for which there is an increasing demand.

This demand is partly due to the later enrolments being from a different class from the earlier: there are more students in the hospitals, or men to whom the war came as an interruption of intellectual life; and such men, when their physical condition does not forbid, are eager to return to their old interests, and make use of their enforced leisure to pursue their studies.

Also the men from overseas are more inquiring and practical than our home folk, and are demanding text-books, books of reference, handbooks of science, and so on.

But beside these two classes I would hope that there is another—men, that is, who are brought by their experience and circumstances to seek for knowledge; and this may well be. Plunged suddenly from compulsory activity and vigilance into compulsory inaction and tedium, they would, if their bodies were fairly at ease, no longer have the same appetite for mere distraction; and the mind, being set at liberty at the very moment that the body is confined, would naturally find congenial pastime in study.

Any enforced cessation of life's routine, such as a long convalescence after severe illness, is apt to produce an unusual activity of mind. The condition seems to create a fertile soil for new and enduring impressions. It is the best seed-time that an adult mind can have; and the serious books that we may send will be seed-corn for prepared fields. We should be able to supply them well.

But since there is no one here who, if he were in personal contact with one wounded man—a man lying in hospital with a shattered limb and needing a book to comfort him—since there is no man who, if he were in personal contact with such a man, would not give him willingly any book that he might possess.

Well, the case is not quite the same in the absence of personal contact; when it is not a special book for a special man nor even a definite need to be definitely supplied, and with a definite satisfaction. To give up a miscellaneous lot of books to a distant society for what may seem a miscellaneous distribution is, in some sort, an act of faith or imagination; and so, if we make the round of our shelves to consider what books we can part with—and I have made the experiment myself—we must be prepared to face all sorts of silly scruples. If I part with this history, what a gap there will be in my series! These

text-books, out of which I learned and which are so useful to refer to! This shelf of selected stories where my visitors would so delightedly browse! Well, all these scruples must be brushed aside, and we may at least reckon that the more books we send the better chance there is of their being rightly distributed. Moreover, special books are asked for, and how shall the society meet such requisitions unless they have very large variety in stock?

Let us also remember what the philosophers are nowadays telling us about private property. I am not myself one of those who think the institution of private property to be a blind injustice, a mere relic of barbarism. If it be a relic of barbarism it is, like some other ancient heirlooms, a most useful relic. I hold property to be a condition of the humanities, the means of progress in culture. But I agree that the private right may lapse where the social duty is neglected, and that no man has a right to hold any property which he cannot or will not make use of—if he is thereby withholding it from another who is willing and able to use it well.

And how many of my own books are idle possessions! Books that I have bought because I knew that I ought to read them, and should not read unless I possessed them, and which yet I have never read. . . . If these books are wanted they must go.

And if we could look into the minds of these men, shut in by the drab walls which for weeks and months may be their sole landscape—if we could look into the minds of these men, should we not see them full of that longing for expansion, that craving for escape which the wide domain of Bookland, with its gigantic visions of Memory, Wisdom, and Beauty, is so well able to satisfy?

Think only of the world's Memory; that goddess Mnemosyne, the Mother of the Muses.

There is a form of mental disease by which a man may lose all memory of his own past, and therewith his identity, and become a mere nonentity to himself and his fellows. And so would the world be without this memory of itself. By memory the world exists; without it, if it could exist without it, it would be an inconceivable and meaningless chaos.

And though Mnemosyne in a manner includes all knowledge, since she has herself absorbed into herself all her own records and memorials of herself, and dwells retired in the far penetralia of her temple, yet her daughter, the Muse of History, has built up the stairways by which that temple can be approached and entered.

And Bookland holds to a man as in a mirror the pictured story of his existence. There are the edifices and ruins of all his works and days, the monuments and sanctuaries of his divine mysteries, the battlefields of his conquest or defeat. And if in this vast soul-shap there are tracts of wilderness, there are also all the homes of his desire: pleasant river-valleys, pastures and cultivated plains, fair mansions, gay gardens, the dream-paradises of poetry and music; and, linking his populous and laughing cities, stretch the long roads, whereon the great thought-merchants of all time pass to and fro.

Bookland is such a magic land. Give a man "Twenty books bound in black and red" and there may be no end to his wanderings. He may pass the bounds of his little planet, and sail among the stars, or go roaming in spiritual spheres, where material conditions melt away, and he knows himself for what he is, a breath of the eternal Being who exists in all things.

Now in that land Thought is self-sufficient: Thought is its own true distraction; for it leads to reality, to a world free from the accidents of this life; a world which the great friends of mankind animate with their personalities, omnipresent and immortal, gathering perpetual homage of new beauty from the successive races of mankind.

Where but in Bookland can you talk with Socrates or Montaigne? What living man can you be so sure of finding alive to-morrow morning as the incomparable Chevalier of La Mancha, or that old leech-gatherer who for ever on the lonely moor evokes the deathless verses which William Wordsworth wrote in his book?

And if our wounded men are asking for their passports to that country shall we refuse them?

Not only is the occasion, whether of charity or duty, inexpressibly beyond all our imagination—for there has never been an occasion to compare with it—but it may be reckoned of national significance and importance.

When this present storm has abated the position of these men will be very different from what they were before. Now with all their fine qualities, which promise well for stability and betterment, their common sense, patience, good temper, cheerful courage, and devotion, they yet lack sadly in one important matter, instruction. And no more useful work could possibly be done for the country than to help them to supply this deficiency, of which many of them, as I know, are beginning to be conscious.

Among the men now in the hospitals are many who will influence their fellows in the re-establishment of order, of whatever kind. To help to enlarge the knowledge of these men is a high duty.

And this consideration should dispel

any scruple in sending them books which we might judge to be somewhat above their intelligence—books, that is, which we might think needed some proficiency to make use of; for the mere contact with higher levels of thought, or strange branches of thought, may be of importance.

Charles Darwin used to read the scientific periodical called *Nature* through from end to end every week, including the proceedings of the learned societies, and the mathematics which he could not understand, because, as he said, he thought it a useful discipline, to keep himself conscious of his limitations.

And these men need initiation into this knowledge of their ignorance—to perceive how vast the field of knowledge is; how old and difficult the problems that seem to them so new and simple.

And if they are earnest and willing learners, as many of them are, they will advance on that path. For when once the appetite for wisdom is excited it is not lightly quenched.—Reprinted from *The New York Evening Post*.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

June 22.—John Huss of Bohemia burnt at the stake, 1415; Niccolò Machiavelli, Italian writer, died, 1527; Matthew Henry, Welsh biblical commentator, died, 1714; Thomas Day, English writer, author of *Sandford and Merton*, born, 1748; Julian Hawthorne, American author, son of Nathaniel Hawthorne, born, 1846; Great Fire in San Francisco, 1851; Sir Rider Haggard, English novelist and economist, born, 1856; Major-General Sir Charles Dobell, British soldier, born in Canada, 1868; Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1897.

June 23.—Plassy, 1757. Mark Akenside English physician; and poet, died, 1770; Declaration of the Rights of Man by French Convention, 1793; Baron von Humboldt, German scientist and explorer, ascended Chimborazo, the highest peak in the Andes, 1802; Irvin S. Cobb, American humorist and author, born, 1866; Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College, died, 1868; H. R. H. Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, born, 1894.

June 24.—St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day. Bannockburn, 1314. Shays, 1340. Solterino, 1859. John and Sebastian Cabot first sighted America, 1497. River St. John discovered by Champlain, 1604; John Hampden, English patriot, died, 1643; Duke of Marlborough, British commander, born, 1650; Josephine, Empress of the French, born, 1763; Alexander Dumas père, French novelist, born, 1803; Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, British military commander, born, 1850; Jerome Bonaparte, grandfather of Hoh. Charles J. Bonaparte, died, 1860; General Lee and army crossed the Potomac, 1863; Lieut. General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude, British military commander who died in Baghdad in 1917, born, 1864; Sadi Carnot President of the French Republic, assassinated, 1894; Ter-Centenary celebration at St. John, N. B., of Champlain's discovery of the St. John River, 1904; Grover Cleveland, twice President of the United States, died, 1908.

June 25.—John Horne Tooke, English politician, born, 1736; Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., founded, 1795; Georges Cadoudal (Chouan), French soldier, executed, 1804; Napoleon bade farewell to his army, 1815; Cities of Montreal and Quebec incorporated, 1840; Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, died, 1846; John Dillon, Irish Nationalist Member of British Parliament, born, 1851; Queen Isabella of Spain abdicated in favor of her son, Alfonso, father of present King, 1870; Earl of Dufferin assumed office as Governor-General of Canada, 1872; General Custer, American-Indian fighter, and his troops, massacred by Sioux Indian in Montana, 1876; Sir Leonard Tilley, Canadian statesman and Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, died, 1896; Sir Alma Tadema, British historical painter, died, 1912.

June 26.—Francisco Pizarro, Spanish conqueror of Peru, assassinated, 1541; Oliver Cromwell inaugurated Lord Protector of England, 1657; George Morland, English landscape painter, died, 1763; Gilbert White, English naturalist, author of *Natural History of Selborne*, died, 1793; Naples surrendered to Admiral Nelson, 1799; Lord Kelvin, Scottish scientist and inventor, born, 1824; King George IV of England died, 1830; Repeal of the Corn Laws of England, 1846; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, born, 1854; Steamer *Montreal* burnt on St. Lawrence River, with loss of 230 lives, 1857; Victoria Cross first distributed, 1857; Emigrant ship *William Nelson* burnt at sea with 448 on board, nearly all of whom were lost, 1865.

June 27.—Quebec bombarded by General Wolfe, 1759; Dr. Dodd hanged in London for forgery, 1777; Cairo, Egypt, retaken by the British from the French, 1801; James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, died, 1829; John Smith, founder of the Mormon sect, murdered, 1844; Harriet Martineau, English writer, died, 1876; Helen A. Keller, American author and lecturer, blind, deaf, and dumb at birth, born, 1870; Carlotta Patti, Italian singer, died, 1889; H. M. S. *Majestic* torpedoed, 1915.

June 28.—King Henry VIII of England born, 1491; Charles Mathews, English comedian, born, 1776—died, 1835; James Madison, fourth President of the United States, died, 1836; Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838; Massacre at Cawnpore, India, 1857; Maria Mitchell, American astronomer, died, 1889; Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo, Bosnia, 1914.

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YOU MUST REGISTER!

If you have not already registered you must register to-day. Every person in Canada of 16 years of age and over—even if of 116 years of age—is required to register not later than June 22—to-day—in order that the Government may know the man and woman power of the Dominion and thereby know how to apply that power to the best advantage in the further prosecution of the war. Canada must continue to supply more men to fight in freedom's cause; and she must, above all things, do her utmost to produce food to sustain her own troops in the field and those of the Allies who are fighting in the same cause. FIGHT, FISH, or FARM! REGISTER!

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale. All the people use it. HARLIN FULTON, Pleasant Bay, C. B.

NOTICE The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Manan Steamship Company will be held at their office at North Head, July 4th, 1918, on arrival of boat. Signed, FRANK INGERSOLL, President.

SUMMER BOARDERS AT THE SEASIDE I have opened my Cottage for a few Guests Terms: \$3.00 per day Apply to ISABELLE VENNELL Campobello, N. B. (FAMOUS SUMMER RESORT)

Tenders For Coal TENDERS for the supply of Coal for the Prince Arthur School will be received by the Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of St. Andrews up to noon on Friday 28th June. The quantity required is 60 tons good quality Anthracite; egg size; or, alternatively, 75 tons Springhill or other equally good bituminous coal. Address tenders to D. C. ROLLINS, Secretary Board of School Trustees 50-2w. St. Andrews, N. B.

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

TWO minutes from Steamer Wharf Transients Accommodated. Terms \$2.00 per day. BUCHANAN COTTAGE, 51-3wp. Welshpool, Campobello, N. B.

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

TO LET—A Cottage, for Summer, two Bedrooms, 1 Dining Room and Kitchen and Water. Apply to J. HARRISON, St. Andrews, N. B. By-the-Sea 51-2wp.

FOR SALE—A dark, chestnut and kind, 1050 lbs. Perfectly sound and kind. Apply to WILLIAM LANK, Wilson's Beach, Campobello 51-4wp.

FOR SALE—Driving horse, bay, 13 years old, weight about 1200 lb. For particulars apply to Mrs. G. D. GRIMMER, or L. D. MURRAY, St. Andrews, N. B. 50-tf.

FOR SALE—1 Driving Horse; 2 Work Horses; 1 Double Slover, crank axle; 1 Cushion-tire two-seated Top Surrey; 1 Brass-mounted Double Driving Harness; 2 sets Single Driving Harness. Apply to Wm. J. McQUOID, St. Andrews, N. B., Phone 29. 49-tf.

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-tf.

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale two vacant lots adjoining, on Water Street, and a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address MISS E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B. 49-tf.

MINIATURE ALMANAC NEW BRUNSWICK DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME PHASES OF THE MOON June Last Quarter, 2nd..... 1h. 20m. a.m. New Moon, 8th..... 7h. 3m. p.m. First Quarter, 16th..... 10h. 12m. a.m. Full Moon, 24th..... 7h. 38m. a.m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W. Grand Harbor, G. M., 18 min. Seal Cove, " 30 min. Fish Head, " 11 min. Welshpool, Campob., 6 min. Eastport, Me., 8 min. L'Etang Harbor, 7 min. Lepreau Bay, 9 min. 15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS Thos R. Wren, C. B. Inspector D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1

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

SHIPPING NEWS PORT OF ST. ANDREWS The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

For Sale ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England For Price and Particulars apply to BEACON PRESS COMPANY ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. George F. Hibbard, Registrar Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

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

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

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

S. Kerr, Principal Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.

Try a Beacon Adv.

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

Leave Grand Manan Wednesday, 7 a. m., for St. Stephen, returning Thursday, 7 a. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings Cove and St. Andrews. Leave Grand Manan Friday, 6 a. m., for St. John direct, arriving 10.30 a. m., returning leave St. John, 2.30 p. m., arriving 7 p. m. Leave Grand Manan Saturday for St. Andrews, 7 a. m., returning 1.30 p. m. Both ways via Campobello, Eastport, and Cummings Cove.

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 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 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

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

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE. ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during open hours.

Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain Egypt and all parts of the British Empire. 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp.

Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

Arrives: 12.30 p.m. Closes: 4.55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12.30 p.m. All Mails for Registration must be Postal hall or have previous in the Office of Ordinary Mail.