

The Beacon

VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917

NO. 7

ONE CROWDED HOUR

SOUND the clarion, fill the air!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life,
Is worth an age without a name.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT
(Born August 15, 1771; died September 21, 1832.)

PUTTING UP WITH IT

A POST-DIGRESSION

THE simple life in our garden was a pleasant surprise. In fact, as I remember the discussion of the tactics of war gardens in February, this likelihood that we should survive through the coming winter on provender taken down in abundance from well-filled shelves in a pantry I was to build in the cellar with a tool chest I was to receive for my birthday was one of the controlling factors in the decision of our military council to cultivate a war garden. Elizabeth had never liked the idea of a clerk doing such a thing, but she was straight, and privately I have fancied that it was the expected pleasure of subsisting throughout the cold canned-goods month independently of this clerk which decided her to vote for the intensive programme of conservation in our martial council. However history may deal with this point the die was cast, and Elizabeth bought several dozen glass jars in March, because she had read that glass was probably the most expensive in the summer, owing to the demand for test tubes in the laboratories of comparative anatomy during war months.

The same impulses of preparedness and self-preservation led to my birthday being moved forward automatically a few months, and the tool chest was delivered the second week in March. Elizabeth said that after the garden was planted and bearing, I should have little time to remain indoors and bottle pantry shelves for the glass jars which were to be filled with succulent vegetables, and the sensible thing to do was to make the pantry in the cellar and the weather was so hot. Further, since I had the tools to carry in the season, it would be the wisest thing to put up a special shelf and hook in the attic on the third floor for my golf clubs and tennis racket, instead of having them throughout the summer in the garage closet, which is conveniently near the front door. Elizabeth had bought a garden hat and basket to go on the hook, where the golf clubs and tennis racket had been.

Our early estimates of winter rations had to be revised. Reporting for the quartermaster's department, Elizabeth calculated that the yield for 200 bushels of beans was a net available ration of 180 jars. Reference to the calendar disclosed the fact that the supply would please bring beans at least every other day for the fiscal year closing next July, or every day for the six months of the fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending March 31. An immediate rearrangement of the disposition of vegetables in our war garden was effected, and the beans suffered a loss of all positions along a forty of 175 feet. Twenty-five feet of bean rows would be enough for the cook, who was likely to leave, anyway.

It seemed best to devote the flower of our energy to peas. Careful calculation of gain in our garden and indicated yields confirmed us that no surplus was likely to be. As a matter of fact, our experience has demonstrated the futility of the simile of being like a pea in a pod. So far as we have discovered, there never are two peas in the same pod, although the picture in the catalogue shows eleven. Another preliminary thing about the pea, Elizabeth said, was that it matured early in the season, and so provided for

proper rotation of crops, which was essential to a successful garden and a well-filled pantry. In our case the first had a place in what may be called the irrigation of crops; it was planted early, and with care, lagged along through the spring weeks, when it should have been progressing, and matured exactly at the time when everything else in the garden was ready to eat. We have six jars of canned peas on the pantry shelves now, but these Elizabeth bought at the Red Cross bazaar. The peas from our own garden spoiled in the jelly glass which we finally found small enough to contain them.

Our garden is in full bearing now. Last evening for dinner we had canned corn and canned peas, from the grocery. Elizabeth says that it is entirely too much for our man, who is receiving less than any one else in our neighbourhood, to prepare for vegetables from the garden for dinner just as our household kitchen is in the midst of putting up things for next winter. Besides, it is an excellent idea to become accustomed now to putting up "canned stuff," so that next winter will be easier to pull through. Of course, one of the normal pleasures of having a garden in one's own back yard is the delight of eating vegetables only an hour or two out of their germinative soil. But that pleasure is no more—it was postponed back in other years before the war. Before Hoover and Houston and the women's pages of the newspaper assumed control. As it is, Elizabeth is putting aside her dislike for the work in the grocery and our dinner is served through the courtesy of the Sheet Tin Trust, from the garden vintage of 1916, so that everything now green can be canned for economy.

The process of preserving food in glass jars, as I remember it from Elizabeth's explanation in March, is really a very simple one. It was all described in a Government communication, so nearly as I can recall the first thing, of course, in the process was to plant the garden—I was to be sure to get the seed and a full set of tools the next day. Then the glass jars I could stop by the hardware shop the next evening on my way home and attend to having the sent up the rubber for having hermetically the tops of the jars were most important—I could run uptown in the city very soon to the store she mentioned, and it was vital to get the right kind. Also, it was vital to label the jars with this sort of work. One set of slit metal features about home canning, Elizabeth said, was that the apparatus required was so simple. Almost the only article needed besides those already enumerated was a large boiling-kettle—I could drop in at the hardware store myself and bring that home, and while there could choose a long-handled ladle or spoon, unless the dealer did not have exactly the shape she wanted, in which case I could go to a shop in the city, where she said, certainly I could find them.

Also, if I could take time to telephone and ask Smith where it was that he got that metal rack for Mrs. Smith, to go to the bottom of the boiler and prevent the jars from breaking, and buy one just like it, some day, that would be nearly all that was absolutely needed. The gratifying part of this canning business, Elizabeth said, was that it was something the women can do by themselves, and feel that they were accomplishing something, unless politeness requires us to while we are doing 'out' but then Elizabeth said that next winter, many of the jars of conventionality would be let down, and that when we were asked out she would thoughtfully send over a jar of our beans to our host's in advance, and so forth that way we would benefit from the conservation of things out of our garden.

Then Elizabeth discovered that fifteen dozen quart jars of beans gave a net available ration of 180 jars. Reference to the calendar disclosed the fact that the supply would please bring beans at least every other day for the fiscal year closing next July, or every day for the six months of the fiscal year beginning October 1 and ending March 31. An immediate rearrangement of the disposition of vegetables in our war garden was effected, and the beans suffered a loss of all positions along a forty of 175 feet. Twenty-five feet of bean rows would be enough for the cook, who was likely to leave, anyway.

HERRICK ON HIMSELF

A WEARIED pilgrim I have wandered here
Twice five and twenty, bane me but one year;
Long I have fasted in this world, 'tis true,
But yet those years that I have lived, but few.
Who by his gray hairs doth his lustres tell,
Lives not those years, but he that lives them well.
One man has reached his sixty years, but he
Of all those three-score has not lived half three.
He lives who lives to virtue; men who cast
Their ends for pleasure, do not live, but last.

—ROBERT HERRICK
(Born August 24, 1591; died October, 1634.)

WHAT EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW

(Issued by the Military Hospitals Commission.)

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.
That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.
That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.
That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.
That he must help them to help him.
That he will have the most careful and effective treatment known to science.
That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in convalescent hospitals and sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.
That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals Commission.
That if he requires an artificial limb or knifed appliance it will be supplied free.
That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.
That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.
That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.
That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and gratification allowance when there are dependents (excluding such allowances, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honorably discharged after at least six months' service, with certain exceptions, such as members of the permanent force and federal or provincial civil service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.
That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.
That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.
That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.
That neither his treatment nor his pension is affected by his finding employment on discharge.
That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.
That the Dominion and provincial governments, the municipal authorities and all sorts of employers give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.
That his home province has a special commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.
That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

THE ALGONQUIN HOTEL

The following guests registered at the Algonquin Hotel during the week ended August 14th:

Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Bell, Mrs. Henry Farley, F. H. and Mrs. Shelton, St. Louis; W. P. Wetzel, J. E. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. J. H. Holliday, Mrs. Hugh Jones and family, Miss Bertha Bridges, Mrs. J. L. Drummond, St. Paul; F. R. and Mrs. Bigelow, and family, Misses M. R. Dunsmuir, G. E. and Mrs. Williams, and family, Milwaukee; Mrs. A. L. Kern, Mrs. A. Syme, Miss H. Kern, Brownville, N. Y.; Mrs. M. N. Jamieson, and son, Casper, N. Y.; A. J. and Mrs. Cunningham, Saratoga Lake; H. M. and Mrs. Kinghorn, Bridgeport; Dr. and Mrs. Le Brun, Paters, Cambridge, Mass.; P. E. and Mrs. Marian, Orange, N. J.; Russell and Mrs. Colgate, Wiscasset, Me.; W. S. Warland, Camden, Miss E. D. Porter, Miss T. R. Porter, Miss M. S. Smart, Montreal; T. B. Henry, Dr. J. Kaufmann, C. J. Clark, Toronto; R. J. Christie, Quebec; Mrs. T. C. Alfvin, St. John; Mrs. S. C. Lee, Major Smith, W. Good, G. F. Burt, J. W. Montgomery, E. G. and Mrs. Horne, F. L. Elkin, and wife, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Bonhill, "Winter Harbor"; D. C. and Mrs. Davis, S. J. and Mrs. Henderson.

SCHOONER SINKS IN LAKE ONTARIO

Kingston, Ont., August 9.—Eleven persons were drowned and a child died from exposure in Lake Ontario yesterday, when the coal schooner *George A. Mason*, of Belleville, Ont., foundered in a heavy gale on the voyage from Oswego, N. Y., to Kingston. The lighthouse keeper at Simcoe Island reported the disaster. The dead include Captain Smith, his wife and five children, William Watkins, mate; George Conroy and Mr. and Mrs. McClellan and a child; one man and a boy were saved.

—JAMES DE MILLE
(Born in St. John, N. B., August 23, 1836; died in Halifax, N. S., January 28, 1880.)

RECRUITING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The official report of the result of recruiting in the Province of New Brunswick, for home and overseas service, for the week ending Aug. 11, is as follows:

County	Home Service	Overseas Draft	Artillery Draft (St. Lucia)	Home Service
York County	10	10	10	10
King's County	10	10	10	10
St. John County	10	10	10	10
8th Field Ambulance	10	10	10	10
Forestry Company	10	10	10	10
C. A. S. C.	10	10	10	10
62nd Overseas Draft	10	10	10	10
Artillery Draft (St. Lucia)	10	10	10	10
Home Service	10	10	10	10
Charlotte County	10	10	10	10
I. R. F. C.	10	10	10	10
C. A. S. C.	10	10	10	10
8th Field Ambulance	10	10	10	10
62nd Overseas Draft	10	10	10	10
Carleton County	10	10	10	10
Forestry Company	10	10	10	10
Westmorland County	10	10	10	10
Kent County	10	10	10	10
Northumberland County	10	10	10	10
Gloucester County	10	10	10	10
Albert County	10	10	10	10
Restigouche County	10	10	10	10
Madawaska County	10	10	10	10
Victoria County	10	10	10	10
Queens and Sunbury	10	10	10	10
Total for week	10	10	10	10

STATISTICS OF CANADIAN FORCES

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Sir Edward Kemp replying to a question in the house of commons, said that the number of enlistments in the Canadian Expeditionary Force to June 30 last was 424,456. Of this number 329,943 had gone overseas. Of them 142,779 were in France, 756 at other theatres of war and 124,399 in England.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

The following guests registered at Kennedy's Hotel during the week:

Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Chapman, R. A. Raymond, F. E. Brown, Winnipeg; J. L. Neville, Woodstock, Ont.; D. Campbell, Woodstock, N. B.; C. L. Kennedy, Miss F. M. Plummer, L. L. Belmain, Sussex; W. P. Erb, L. E. Landers, Milltown; M. I. Waters, L. Parks, Hillsboro; Miss K. Steeves, Yarmouth; E. A. Umphrey, Bocabec; C. E. McCullough, Biological Station; W. Sadler, Hartland; G. F. Burt, Rothsay; M. J. and Mrs. Earl, Miss Donville, J. W. Davidson, Halifax; J. W. Roddick, Fredericton; H. L. MacLaughlin, A. H. Booth, Dr. W. Berpee, St. George; Mrs. Emery, Greenboro; Miss K. McCann, Miss F. Gilmore, Misses A. and C. O'Neill, Mrs. Edward, McGarran, Mrs. J. McKay, Miss M. Magowan, Mrs. A. C. Gilmore, H. H. McLean, H. J. McClean, Lord's Cove; Dr. A. and Mrs. Murray, Grand Manan; Irving, Inglethorpe, St. John; G. M. and Mrs. Schlegel, Mrs. G. W. Thomson, G. H. Gray, Major H. Smith, Lt. Col. H. G. Good, G. D. Ellis, W. E. Neve, E. G. and Mrs. Horne, Dr. J. H. Frink, Misses K. F. and E. M. O'Neill, R. W. Watson, W. L. Stewart, St. Stephen; Mrs. P. F. McKenna, W. A. Fanny, C. Casey, H. E. Hill, J. M. Scott, Miss Sullivan, Miss M. Short, Miss M. Crawford, Miss Myrtle Ganong, New York; J. H. Fitzpatrick, Medford, Mass.; A. F. Crowley, Mrs. D. M. Crowley, H. W. and Mrs. Langels and son, Boston; R. J. Cran, A. H. Brown, C. L. Rosswood, Miss J. Morrison, St. Louis; Mrs. J. H. Holliday, S. C. and Mrs. Davis, Philadelphia; S. J. and Mrs. Henderson, T. J. Sevensy, Bridgeport; E. P. MacAndrews, Houlton; G. S. Gentle, Miss Eliza B. Gentle, Presque Isle; C. J. and Mrs. Hanson, G. E. and Mrs. Gattley, Danforth, Me.; S. D. and Mrs. Springer, Mrs. O. D. Standfield, Moncton, N. J.; Miss Randall, Eastport; A. S. Allan, H. B. Grady, Calais; W. L. Thomas, R. H. Shinton, Miss G. Elliot, L. W. and her sisters. A large number of automobile parties from the outlying districts registered as guests at the hotel on Sunday. We regret that lack of space prevents us from printing the full list.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

Miss Myrtle Ganong, of St. Stephen, and Miss Stevens, of Hillsboro, held three classes of practical canning in the Prince Arthur School on Thursday and Friday. The classes were primarily for the Girls' Canning Club which was formed by Inspector MacLean at the close of the school year, but all those interested in the subject were cordially invited to be present and many availed themselves of the invitation. Miss Ganong is a most zealous advocate of economy, conservation, and canning, and she greatly stimulated the enthusiasm of her hearers. Miss Ganong and Miss Stevens both undertook to help in any matter pertaining to efficient housekeeping, and readily answered the questions that were put to them. Great things in the way of home canning are to be looked for from the Girls' Canning Club and its followers.

FORMALLY NAMED

Washington, Aug. 11.—Herbert C. Hoover was formally named as Food Administrator yesterday by President Wilson under authority vested in him by Congress, and immediately served notice on speculators and profiteers that the time of reckoning for those who will not cooperate in the efforts of the Government to obtain lower prices for the consumer and help supply the Allies of America in the war against Germany had come.

THE RAID ON SPRUCE-FILLED HOMESTEADS

PRESENT HIGH PRICES FOR PULPWOOD HAVE REVIVED FALSE 'LAND HUNGER'

UNTIL homesteading and timber licensing are completely removed from the vicious influence of political pull, various administrations will continue to play ducks and drakes with the public resources of land and timber.

A MENACE IN THE EAST It is understood that the Lands Department of the Government of New Brunswick is overloaded with 'homestead' applications.

WHEN THE SPECIAL INTEREST ENTERS There are indeed many cases where permanent colonies have followed the settlement of such tree-covered lands, but in all too many attempts, political pressure has compelled the giving of non-agricultural lands to men who are petty speculators and nothing else.

COMMUNITY LIFE ESSENTIAL The straight-forward policy for any honest government is to refuse homesteading applications except for land definitely proven as agricultural and where it lies in sufficient volume to maintain a community and its social machinery.

PRESERVE EGGS NOW

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE) The indications are that eggs will be dear next winter, dearer than they were last winter so those who want eggs had better put some down now while they are comparatively cheap.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO TAKE

It is essential that attention be paid to the following points: 1. That perfectly fresh eggs only be used.

CHARACTER AND CREDIT

Character is the keynote for all forms of credit. The credit man must be one who has the ability to reach character developed to a high degree, together with a sympathetic, catholic understanding of human needs and human psychology.

Watches and Horsepower An astute French mathematician has calculated that in certain watches motions exceed two hundred million a year in little equal jumps.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

Basil Paul, John F. Paul, Mrs. William Barry, and Robert Barry, motored to St. John last week. J. F. Paul is on his return trip to Argyle, N. S.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brackett arrived here on from Lynn, Mass. by auto, on Tuesday last, to spend a short time with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holt.

BOCABEC, N. B.

Rev. Jas. R. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr of Darby, Pa., are visiting Mr. Kerr's mother, Mrs. Mary Kerr, Bocabec Ridge.

ELMSVILLE, N. B.

Mrs. Walter Crompton and children, of St. Stephen, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong.

BAYSIDE, N. B.

Mrs. Fred Marshall and children, of Montreal, are visiting relatives here.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

Mrs. Lillian Pickard and her son, Frederick, of Calais, are visiting Mrs. Frank Loeman.

CAMPBELLO

Friday witnessed a very heavy rainfall and gale, sweeping everything before it and uprooting many large trees.

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The Cleanest Range The Kootenay has a nicked steel, rust-proof oven that is as easy to wash and keep clean as any cooking utensil.

SPECIAL LOT SALE At Low Prices IN THE FINEST SECTION OF ST. ANDREWS Three Lots 53x105 One Lot 53x160

You Can't Prove ANYTHING By Listening Over 1800 music lovers, in St. John, N. B. heard Miss Ida Gardner sing in direct comparison with the Re-Creation of her voice by Thomas A. Edison's great invention.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT In The Way of China When you feel you want something Different in the way of China, call at OUR STORE and you will find it.

AN UNEXPLAINED

WHERE WAS MR. HAZEN? Mr. PUGSLEY: Some I referred to a scheme which was probably considered by the Dominion with the intention of encouraging the establishment of interests in Charlotte County.

AN UNEXPLAINED INCIDENT

WHERE WAS MR. HARTT, M. P.?

Mr. PUGSLEY: Some little time ago I referred to a scheme which was favorably considered by the minister in connection with the sardine fisheries in the counties adjacent to Charlotte. The idea was to give to Canadian buyers of sardines a preference over other buyers. My hon. friend stated that the object was to encourage the establishment of canning interests in Charlotte county promoted by the late Sir William Van Horne. After the decision had been arrived at to impose a condition upon the license that they should give a preference to the Canadian buyers, the resolution of the department was rescinded, and, to use the expression of my hon. friend the Minister of Finance (Sir Thomas White) the rescinding "synchronized" with the coming out of the provincial election. Owing to the agitation, I think, decision was suspended, and it never became operative afterwards. I am sorry my hon. friend who represents the county of Charlotte (Mr. Hartt) is not in his place, because I should like to give him an opportunity of explaining a letter which he wrote in this connection, which I propose reading. He wrote the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries approving of this proposed policy, but suggesting that the change when made should be printed in the regulations so as not to attract the attention of the fishermen. My hon. friend did not remember any such letter, but afterwards he was good enough to send me a copy of it. I do not wish to do my hon. friend from Charlotte any injustice and I think it only right that the letter should be placed on Hansard so that the fishermen of Charlotte county may have an opportunity of judging as to the action of the hon. member in that respect, and the hon. member may also have an opportunity of explaining his action, if he desires so to do.

Mr. HAZEN: Did not the hon. member for Charlotte suggest that this be printed in the license so that the fishermen should know it?

Mr. PUGSLEY: If that were so, it would have been a most admirable desire on the part of the hon. member for Charlotte, but his suggestion was that it should be printed in the license so as not to attract the attention of the fishermen. It is a curious letter. Let me read it:

House of Commons, March 2nd, 1912.
A. Johnston, Esq.
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of February 29th re the proposed change in the wording of "Weir Licenses" received.

I approve of giving buyers for the Canadian sardine factories the second but similar privileges as the buyers of bait.

This will not injure the Canadian fishermen, but will make the supply to Canadian factories more certain. I think new licenses should be printed including this provision, and as licenses are not in the hands of fishermen yet, there must be time to make the change, and licenses that are in the hands of fishery inspectors I hope can be recalled and the new form sent out.

Please let me know if this can be done. I know the fishermen will pay less attention to the change if done in this way.
Yours truly,
T. A. HARTT.

What does that mean?

Mr. HAZEN: Does it mean that this being printed in the license, and the fishermen seeing it there will recognize it as being correct, whereas, if it is not in the license, they will imagine something is being done which is improper and against their interests, and will suspect it is desired to keep them in the dark about it? That is what Mr. Hartt tells me he meant by it—that he wanted the greatest publicity given to it.

Mr. PUGSLEY: Yes, but the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hartt) has stated that it should be printed in the license, and he says:

I know the fishermen will pay less attention to the change, if done in this way. If it is printed in the license they will pay less attention to the change.

Mr. HAZEN: The hon. gentleman is attaching to the word "attention" a different meaning from what the hon. member (Mr. Hartt) intended. What he meant to convey was that if this is printed in the license the fisherman will see it at once when he gets his license, he will know what the conditions are, and therefore it will give him less trouble, annoyance or worry than if this is not done later on when his attention is called to it in some other way. The word "attention" is being used in one sense by the hon. member for Charlotte and in another by my hon. friend (Mr. Pugsley).

Mr. PUGSLEY: What other word would convey what was meant?

Mr. HAZEN: Perhaps he meant to say "disturbed" or something of that sort. I think I would have phrased it differently.

Mr. PUGSLEY: "Would be" "disturbed" less?

Mr. HAZEN: Yes.
Mr. PUGSLEY: Well I think that is about what the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hartt) meant. He meant that if it was printed in the license the fisherman would not realize that it had been done and

there would be less dissatisfaction among them. It would not attract their attention. But the word "attention" is an ordinary English word the meaning of which is very well understood.

Mr. HAZEN: I think it is a most extraordinary thing to argue that the writer of the letter meant that it would not attract their attention so much if it was right there in the license where they could see it. Surely it was the very thing that would attract their attention.

Mr. PUGSLEY: But if it were interlined the fishermen would see that the minister meant imposing upon them the obligation to give Sir William Van Horne's canning industry the first right to buy. In other words, the policy which my right hon. friend determined upon at the request of Sir William Van Horne was that the fishermen would proceed with their catch first to the American buyers and if the Americans offered \$4 per hoghead, Sir William Van Horne's company would say that they would give \$4 and then the fishermen would be obliged to sell to Sir William Van Horne's company. In a few years the result would be that the American buyers would be driven out of the market completely and the fishermen would be at the mercy of Sir William Van Horne's company.

Mr. NESBITT: Would they be obliged to sell?

Mr. PUGSLEY: Yes, obliged to sell to the Van Horne Company at whatever price the American buyer would offer. Right up to time the fish are actually taken off, the Van Horne Company had to have the first right, just as it was also provided with respect to bait. Such a condition was to remain in full force until the fish were taken from the weir and unloaded from the licensees' boats to the boats of the buyer. So that the fishermen were placed absolutely at the mercy of Sir William Van Horne's company. The fishermen were greatly opposed to it. The hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Hartt) saw, as a sensible man, that it would be opposed by the fishermen. He was so anxious to encourage the establishment of Sir William Van Horne's canning industry that he favored the change, and he requested the deputy minister to see that the license was changed, and that the change should be actually printed in the license and not interlined as he believed it would attract less attention from the fishermen. He says:

I think new licenses should be printed including this provision, and as licenses are not in the hands of the fishermen yet, there must be time to make the change, and licenses that are in the hands of fishery inspectors, I hope, can be recalled and the new forms sent out. Please let me know if this can be done. I know

fishermen will pay less attention to the change, if done in this way.

I would say that what the hon. member for Charlotte had in mind was that if this restriction were interlined it would attract the attention of the fishermen and possibly cause an uproar among them, but if it were printed it would probably attract less attention.

Mr. HAZEN: It is impossible for my hon. friend and myself to say what the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hartt) did mean. I am sorry he is not here, but from a conversation I had with him I think he meant the very reverse of the construction that my hon. friend places upon his letter. However, perhaps before the session is over, the hon. member for Charlotte will have an opportunity of explaining. From what I know of the hon. gentleman, I know that he would not for one moment entertain the idea of doing anything which would not be in the greatest interest of the fishermen and of the public generally.

Mr. PUGSLEY: He is an old school teacher, and he knows what the word "attention" means.

Mr. NESBITT: Is that regulation still in force?

Mr. HAZEN: No, it never was in force.—House of Commons Debates, August 6, 1917.

CANADIAN DAIRY STATISTICS

Ottawa, August 9, 1917. In a press bulletin issued to-day the Census and Statistics Office reports on the total production of butter and cheese in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada for the year 1916, as compared with 1915, the report being based upon returns collected from the dairying branches of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The figures for 1915 represent approximate estimates, as the returns for that year are not quite complete. The total number of Creameries and Cheese Factories operating in 1916 is reported as 3,446, including 993 creameries, 1,813 cheese factories, 624 combined factories, 624 combined factories (cheese and butter) and 16 condensed milk factories. The total number of patrons contributing to creameries and cheese factories during the year 1916 was 221,192, the deliveries of milk amounting to 2,600,842,987 lb., and of cream to 157,020,636 lb. The two chief dairying provinces of the Dominion are Ontario and Quebec. Both manufacture cheese and butter: in Ontario more cheese is made than butter; in Quebec more butter is made than cheese. In Ontario the total number of establish-

ments operating in 1916 was 1,165 and the patrons numbered 87,885, whilst in Quebec the establishments numbered 1,984 and the patrons 79,145; so that the average number of patrons per establishment was 75 in Ontario and 40 in Quebec.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CREAMERY BUTTER

The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916 is returned as 82,664,130 lb. of the value of \$26,966,357, as compared with 83,824,176 lb. of the value of \$24,368,636 in 1915. Comparing the relative production of the provinces the production in 1916 is highest in Quebec with 34,323,276 lb. of the value of \$11,516,148, as compared with 34,680,109 lb. of the value of \$8,031,998 in Ontario. These two provinces together produce about 70 p. c. of the total creamery butter of Canada. Of the other provinces the production and value of creamery butter in 1916 were in relative order as follows: Alberta 8,521,784 lb., value \$2,619,248; Manitoba 6,574,510 lb., value \$2,038,109; Saskatchewan 4,810,660, value \$1,338,180; Nova Scotia 1,586,679 lb., value \$505,000; British Columbia 1,243,292, value \$497,316; New Brunswick 790,832 lb., value \$235,294; and Prince Edward Island 613,880 lb., value \$184,154. The average price per lb. of creamery butter for all Canada works out to 33 cents in 1916 as compared with 30 cents in 1915. By provinces in 1916 the highest price was in British Columbia 42 cents and the lowest in Prince Edward Island 30 cents. In the other provinces the price per lb. for 1916 was as follows: Nova Scotia 32 cents; Quebec 34 cents; New Brunswick 33 cents; Ontario 33 cents; the prairie provinces 31 cents.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF FACTORY CHEESE

The total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,597 lb., of the value of \$67,887,775 in 1915. By provinces the total production in 1916 is taken by Ontario with a total quantity in 1916 of 126,015,870 lb. of the value of \$23,312,935. Quebec being second with 61,905,750 lb. of the value of \$11,245,105. These two provinces together account for 98 p. c. of the total production of factory cheese. The production and value of factory cheese in the other provinces in 1916 were as follows: Prince Edward Island 2,121,736 lb., value \$409,495; New Brunswick 1,185,664 lb., value \$210,692; Manitoba 880,728 lb., value \$158,931; Alberta 745,122 lb., value \$154,454; Nova Scotia 54,727, value \$16,959 and British Columbia 38,000 lb., value \$3,960. The average price per lb. of factory cheese for all Canada works out to 21 cents in 1916 as compared with 17 cents in 1915. In 1916 the average price is highest in British Columbia, 25 cents, in Quebec and Ontario the average price is 18 cents and in Alberta it is 21 cents.

Preserved Raspberries will keep their natural color if you use



Lantic Sugar
"Pure and Unrefined"
the "fine" cane sugar which dissolves at once. Order by name in original packages.

10, 50 and 100-lb. Sacks
7 and 14-lb. Cans
PRESERVING LABELS FREE
Send and full trademark etc. from a bag or can to
ATLANTIC SUGAR REFINERIES
Limited
Rue St. Jacques, MONTREAL

No Dentist
In Saint Andrews During Winter Months

DR. WORRELL has decided to close his office in Saint Andrews on or about October 1st, probably until about May 1st, 1918.

He therefore invites all his patients who have not been recently attended to, to come in at the earliest opportunity and have their teeth examined and attended to if necessary, in order to avoid suffering or inconvenience during his absence.

Do not wait until the last week in September and then expect to get fixed up, but come in while the coming is good.

J. F. WORRELL, D.D.S.
Office in Residence
Montague and Princess Royal Streets
TELEPHONE 33-11


KENNEDY'S HOTEL
St. Andrews, N. B.
A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS
Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.
All Rooms Steam Heated and supplied with Hot and Cold Running Water.
RATES—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Special rates by the week.

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.

YES

if You Need a PUMP For Any Purpose We Can Supply You

T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N. B.



THE GUARANTEE of quality that goes with every package of KING COLE TEA, is as binding to-day as it was in days before the war.

It COMPELS us to give the same exacting care in the selection and blending of teas used in each grade of KING COLE.

THE GUARANTEE is plainly printed on every KING COLE package and it is the most positive assurance of high quality that the buyer can possibly have, for it provides redress if for ANY reason there should be dissatisfaction.

The different grades of KING COLE TEA are—

Crimson Label	- - - Today's Retail price	55c.
Green Label	- - - " " "	60c.
Blue Label	- - - " " "	65c.
Gold Label	- - - " " "	75c.
King Cole Orange Pekoe	- - - " " "	70c.

Prices may change up or down owing to market conditions but the QUALITY of each grade must be maintained at the same ORIGINAL STANDARD.

See that you get the grade you want

G. E. BARBOUR COMPANY, LIMITED
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES Total parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50 To United States and Postal Union Countries, per annum \$2.00

The best advertising medium in Charlotte County. Rates furnished on application to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 18th August 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[August 9 to August 15]

HOSTILITIES were vigorously maintained in the week under review, and yielded results not at all unsatisfactory to the Entente Allies.

The Eastern campaign witnessed during the week a strengthening of the Russian forces and of the Rumanians cooperating with them.

Scant news was received from the Caucasian campaign, where some military movements were in progress.

The chief incident of the week in the Balkan campaign was the recognition of Greece as a belligerent on the side of the Entente Allies.

No event of outstanding importance occurred during the week in the Italian campaign, though great activity was vigorously maintained.

German air raids were made on English coast towns on Sunday which resulted in the killing of ten men, thirteen women, and nine children.

The German submarine outrages were continued throughout the week, but with a diminished number of victims.

The Admiralty summary of the losses to shipping in the week and the week preceding are given under the heading "News of the Sea."

During the week His Holiness the Pope sent to all the belligerents a proposal for peace. The full text of the proposals had not been published at time of going to press.

HON. W. E. FOSTER'S family have been spending some time at the Algonquin Hotel this summer, and the Premier himself has made frequent visits.

CHINA DECLARES WAR London, Aug. 14—Reuter's has been officially informed that China has declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary.

China is the seventeenth nation to array itself with the Entente countries against the Central Powers.

Those of us who are optimists thought that the chastening which this world-war

now raging would bring to us, would inspire nobler thoughts and effect a moral regeneration in the whole people.

THE "JOHN HOPE" PRIZES AWARDED At the Matriculation Examinations held in St. Stephen, recently the highest marks made by candidates from Prince Arthur School, St. Andrews, were 600.

THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB The executive of the Women's Canadian Club met at the residence of its Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Everett, on Monday evening to make the necessary arrangements for holding the second annual Self-Denial Day on August 22.

LAWYER'S UNIQUE ERROR The lovely lady consulted the popular attorney in regard to getting a divorce. She was particularly interested in knowing how much it would cost.

RECOGNIZE CHINESE PRESIDENT Peking, August 10—The foreign ministers in Peking, including Paul May, the new Belgian Minister, have all recognized the Peking Government by calling on Feng Kwo-chang in response to an invitation issued by the Foreign Office.

UP-RIVER DOINGS St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 15. Mrs. Samuel Harris and daughter, Christine, who have been visiting Calais relatives, have returned to their home in Bangor.

FINE WHITE VOILE DRESSES worth \$6 for \$1.98. Six left—sizes 34, 36, 38.

COLORED POPLIN SPORT SKIRTS, worth \$2.00 now \$1.49.

FANCY COLLARS, regular 50c. for 37c.

SUITS AND COATS at nearly Half Price.

MUSLIN HAMBURGS, 27 in. regular 30c. for 19c. yd.

OPENING NEW FALL GOODS Silk and Wool Sweaters New Silk Dresses

C. C. GRANT ST. STEPHEN

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

August 18.—Gravelotte, 1870. Lord Russell, British Prime Minister, born, 1792. Dr. James Beattie, Scottish poet and author, died, 1803.

August 20.—Sir Charles Sedley, English poet, died, 1701. Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States, born, 1833. Dr. William Maginn, Irish journalist and critic, died, 1842.

August 22.—Bosworth, 1485. Charlevoix, 1914. John B. Gough, temperance orator, born, 1817. Warren Hastings, British India administrator, died, 1818.

August 23.—Sir William Wallace, Scottish patriot, beheaded, 1305. Duke of Buckingham assassinated, 1628.

August 24.—St. Bartholomew's Massacre in France, 1572. Mons, 1914. Robert Herrick, English lyric poet, born, 1591.

August 25.—The Wa-Wa Club, whose ranks are fast thinning through the efforts of that sly rascal, Cupid, are being entertained this evening by the Misses Sullivan.

ST. GEORGE, N. B. Aug. 15. One of the best trout fishing privileges in this vicinity was ruined last week.

Mrs. Robert Webber has returned from a pleasant visit in St. Andrews, with her daughter, Mrs. Elmer Anderson.

While returning from a motor trip to St. John Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Lowell, while nearing St. Stephen, were struck by the out-going five o'clock freight train on the C. P. R. crossing on the Valley Road.

Miss Ray Cawley, of St. John, is enjoying her vacation at home. Miss Dorothy Day is her guest.

Senator Gillmor arrived from Ottawa on Saturday, spending the week-end at "Ben Laurs."

Mrs. Helen Taylor came home from Florenceville on Saturday, and spent several days with her mother.

Mrs. Harry Chaffey and her daughter, Norine, have returned from a visit with relatives at Indian Island and Eastport.

Mrs. A. G. Farris and Mrs. E. A. Branscombe, of Chipman, are guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. A. C. Kennedy.

The Misses Toman, of Gardiner, Me., who have been guests of Mrs. Hugh Murray, returned home this week.

A terrific rainfall visited St. George on Friday, brooks were filled to overflowing in a short time and several bridges and culverts suffered.

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Trips to Eastport on Monday, and St. Andrews on Tuesday were enjoyed by a number of ladies in Mr. H. H. McLean's motor boat.

There were a number of parties at Lake Utopia this week, including the following guests—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Messerette at their club house.

Mrs. W. F. Todd and Miss Mildred Todd, of St. Stephen, were guests at the Victoria this week.

Mrs. A. G. Farris and Mrs. E. A. Branscombe, of Chipman, are guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. A. C. Kennedy.

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Social and

Miss Kathleen Howland from a visit to St. Stephen.

Mr. Charles Richardson, of Calgary on Sunday to Mrs. Thos Richardson.

Mr. Richard Owen, of St. George on Sunday to Mrs. Francis Twoby, is visiting his grandmother, Kennedy.

Mr. Jas. Trudwell, of the week-end in town.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard left for a visit to Digby.

Mrs. Geo. E. Smith and Stacey were in St. John Dr. Holland was in To perform a surgical operation.

Mrs. A. E. Simpson, of Simpson, of St. John, has Mrs. Joseph Kilpatrick, arrived from Saskatoon.

Mrs. E. B. Snow, and Miss Grand Falls, are visiting Mr. Bruce, of Boston, sister, Mrs. Warren Stinson.

ST. GEORGE, N. B. Aug. 15. One of the best trout fishing privileges in this vicinity was ruined last week.

Bargains in Shoes

For Men, Boys, Youths and Little Gents ALL HIGH GRADE GOODS R. A. STUART & SON

SPRING SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Spading Forks, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, etc. Garden Seeds. Wire Netting 48 in., 60 in., 72 in., by the Yard or Roll.

FOR YOUR HOME

Ramsay's Paints and Varnishes. Berry Craft, Stains, Wall Papers, Screen Wire Cloth to keep out the Flies.

"ANSCO"

We carry a large stock of Fresh "ANSCO SPEEDEX" Films, including that popular 2A size.

J. A. SHIRLEY

Hardware, Paints and Glass

AUGUST

Is Our Clearing Month For Broken Lots of Summer Goods

Fine White Voile Dresses worth \$6 for \$1.98. Six left—sizes 34, 36, 38.

Colored Poplin Sport Skirts, worth \$2.00 now \$1.49.

Fancy Collars, regular 50c. for 37c.

Suits and Coats at nearly Half Price.

Muslin Hamburgs, 27 in. regular 30c. for 19c. yd.

Opening New Fall Goods Silk and Wool Sweaters New Silk Dresses

C. C. GRANT ST. STEPHEN

WE HAVE IN STOCK ONE CAR LOAD

BOKER'S Potato, Vegetable and Grain FERTILIZER

Which We Will Sell LOW for CASH

G. K. GREENLAW SAINT ANDREWS

Social and Personal

Monday, and St. ... H. H. McLean's ... W. E. Mac ... R. Kent ... parties at Lake ... following ... Messerette ... Minnie Brad ... Helen Bailey ... James South ... club house ... family ... Cawley, Miss ... McGirr, of ... children, of St. ... week of Mrs. H. ... tang on Wed ... of the Baptist ... Miss Mildred ... guests at the ... motored to St. ... their guests ... scome, of St. ... and Miss Mc ... s. E. A. Brans ... of the late ... den the ... ins, out ... us ... CO ... arg-

Mr. Chas. A. Rose, editor and manager of the "Calais Advertiser," was in Town on Thursday afternoon. Mr. H. M. Webber, editor and manager of the "St. Croix Courier," was in St. Andrews on Thursday. Dr. J. H. Frink, the New Brunswick representative of the Dominion Fuel Controller, was in St. Andrews last Saturday afternoon and made a special inquiry as to the coal situation. It is hoped and expected that his visit will result in having St. Andrews placed in as favorable a position as St. Stephen in the matter of the price of coal. Mr. J. W. Richardson, of St. Stephen, was reported to be critically ill at time of going to press. Mr. G. Horne Russell went to Grand Manan on Thursday. The many friends of Mrs. D. G. Rollins are sorry to hear of her illness. Mrs. Frank McVay and little daughter, of St. Stephen, spent a few days with Mrs. Thos. Burton. Mrs. Elmer Rigby, with her little daughters, Frances and Phyllis, has gone to Robbinston. Mrs. G. H. Elliott left for Boston on Friday. Miss Morrison, of Montreal is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. Horne Russell, at Kennedy's Hotel. Miss Marie Lodge, of Moncton, is visiting Miss Hilda Hewitt. Miss Gladys McFarlane has returned from a visit to St. George. Mrs. George E. Smith visited friends in St. Stephen last week. The merchants of Calais held their annual picnic at St. Andrews on Thursday. Mrs. Cunningham and Miss Mary McKenna, of St. Stephen, are at Kennedy's Hotel. The Misses Flood, of Quebec, who are spending the summer at Kennedy's Hotel, have gone to Grand Manan for a few days. Mr. A. Ross Oborn, of Toronto, has joined his wife, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Carson. The ladies of St. Andrew church held a most successful sale and tea on Thursday. Over a thousand dollars was taken in. Mr. John Trimble, of Calais, was in town on Thursday. Miss Flossie Anning, nurse-in-training, is spending her vacation here. Dr. Harry Gove, of Deer Island, was in town on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Worrell are visiting Mrs. Bert Rigby. Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cockburn and Miss Kathleen Cockburn motored to St. George on Thursday to see their son, Gunner George Cockburn, who was marching through with the 9th Siege Battery. Miss Caroline Gillmor, of St. George, is visiting Miss Kathleen Cockburn. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Murray, of Antigonish, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Grimmer. A motor boat party from St. George came to St. Andrews on Tuesday. Mrs. Geo. Lane, of Somerville, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Edwin Odell. Rev. Mr. Grant, of McAdam, conducted the services in the Baptist Church on Sunday. Miss Anna Mitchell, who has been suffering from tonsillitis, is able to be out again. The members of the Methodist Sunday School held a most enjoyable picnic on Tuesday. Mrs. Tom Odell, Miss Emma Odell, and Master Tom Odell, were in St. John last week. Miss Mabel Jones, of the Cooley-Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., is spending her vacation in Town. Mr. John M. Kinnear and Mrs. Kinnear are spending their vacation in St. Andrews and have been guests at Kennedy's Hotel for the past two weeks. Mr. Kinnear is one of the oldest living graduates of the University of New Brunswick, having received the degree of B. A. from that venerable institution of learning in 1865. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear are natives of St. John, N. B. In early life Mr. Kinnear was connected with the European and North American Railway, (which later became part of the C. P. R.), and subsequently was employed on the Prince Edward Island Railway. A good many years ago he acquired an estate at Sussex, N. B., and went there to reside. He has been Postmaster at Sussex since 1899. Mr. Kinnear is still a man of great activity and a thorough sportsman. For a long time he was distinguished as one of the leading marksmen of New Brunswick, and was several times a member of the Wimbledon team along with that other veteran New Brunswick marksman, our much-esteemed fellow-townsmen, Mr. E. A. Smith. Both these gentlemen have wonderful collections of cups, medals, and other trophies won in rifle competitions in Canada and England. "The majority of people eat too much, anyway," said Miss Eddie, professor of Household Science at the Manitoba Agricultural College, when discussing the Canadian Food Controller's suggestion that hotels and restaurants institute two meatless days per week. "And limiting hotel menus to two or three courses is a fine idea."

BORN

Born—at Bayside, July 23, to the wife of John E. Holt, a son.

OBITUARY

Mrs. MARY PATTERSON, nee Aarbor, N. B., Aug. 14. Mrs. Mary Patterson, of Boston, passed away at the home of her niece, Mrs. Medley Kennedy on Thursday morning last after an illness of two weeks. Deceased, who was 66 years of age, was well known here, where she had spent the summer months for many years; and a great many who went to Boston from this place were kindly entertained in her home. Her only son, George, came on and remained during her illness, and accompanied the remains on Friday for burial beside her husband in Boston. Besides her son, she leaves two sisters, Mrs. Fanny Beal, of Boston, who was with her in her illness, and Mrs. Friezel of Hantsport, N. S. also two brothers, Capt. William and Albert Billerwell, both living in Nova Scotia. Mrs. Patterson was a woman of sterling character and had a host of friends. A large number gathered on Friday afternoon at the home where an impressive service was conducted by Mr. Greenwood, Pastor of Baptist Church.

WALTER WOFFENDALE INCHES

St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 16. On Friday afternoon, Aug. 10, the community was shocked to hear that Walter W. Inches, one of St. Stephen's most prominent and well-known citizens, had after a short illness passed away. Mr. Inches had not been in his usual health but did not allow he was ill and was present at his business every day. Thinking that a change and rest would benefit him he went with a party of friends on an automobile trip through Maine. They only reached Houlton when he was taken violently ill and was obliged to return home. The deceased was the son of the late Colonel James Inches. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Maria Grimmer, daughter of the late William Grimmer, and one son, Lieut. James Inches, who has recently returned from England. He was but fifty-six years of age. Mr. Inches was a prominent Mason, a Past-Master of Sussex Lodge, High Priest of the Chapter. He was also Past-Commander of St. Stephen Encampment of Knight Templars, and Past Grand of Miriam Lodge I. O. O. F. He was senior member of the firm of Inches & Grimmer. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from his home on Marks Street, at 3 o'clock, and was largely attended. Rev. W. M. Malcolm, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral service, assisted by Rev. Dr. Goucher, of the Baptist Church. The members of Sussex Lodge and other Societies marched in procession to the Rural Cemetery where interment was made in the Inches family lot. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. Parker, Walter, Charles and Hill Grimmer. The floral tributes were most beautiful, sent by friends from all parts of the Province, who extend the deepest sympathy to his widow and son in their sorrow and bereavement.

REV. JOHN FLYNN, D.D., LL. D.

The following sketch of a remarkable life may be of interest to the people of St. Andrews and vicinity. Rev. John Flynn was born in Queens County, Ireland, March 26th, 1817, and died at Portland, Oregon, Sept. 11th, 1915. His parents were Timothy and Mary Patterson Flynn, both of whom spent their lives in Queens County. He attended the public schools in his native county and also the High School which was conducted by the Quakers. When twenty-three years of age he started for America, landing in New York. The ship on which he sailed was the "Garwick." It took thirty days to make the trip. A frightful storm was encountered. The "Garwick" was lost on the next trip. After a short time spent in New York he went to St. John, N. B. On going to St. John his ability as a Christian worker was recognized, and a Mr. Sumner persuaded him that he should preach. He was soon requested by Rev. Samuel Rice, who afterwards became the Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, to go to St. Andrews and take the place of a preacher who had been taken ill. He went to St. Andrews with horse and sleigh and secured a boarding place with a Mrs. Johnson. He preached to a large congregation of educated people. This was in 1840. He was well received by the people of St. Andrews, and remained in charge of the church until the next ensuing annual conference, when he received a charge on the St. John river. He afterwards joined the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ordained by Bishop Morris. In 1849 he offered his services as a missionary in Oregon, leaving New York for that purpose in 1850. After crossing the Isthmus of Panama he boarded a ship called the "Oregon" which bore him safely to Astoria, Oregon.

For more than sixty years he preached in Oregon. The Kimball School of Theology at Salem will endow a chair called "The John Flynn Chair of Practical Theology" in his memory. His mind was clear to the very last. Many churches sprang up as a result of his ministerial work.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Royal in 1856. She was at that time a teacher

Farm and Fishing Stand For Sale

The Harold Mitchell place near Wilson's Beach, Campbellton. Over thirty (30) acres land. Good soil. Splendid beach privileges. One thousand (1000) feet shore front. Good house, partly furnished. Barns in good repair. Some farm implements. Excellent water supply. One mile to Post Office and Church. Three Quarters mile to School. Choice location summer residence, also first-class stand for fishing business. Inspection of property invited. For further information and terms of sale write or apply to F. H. GRIMMER, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE, 27-ft. Motor Boat for sale.

Hunting-cabin-Cruiser. For less than cost of engine. Full equipment, toilet, electric lights, running lights, alcohol range, ice chest, life preservers, bell, anchor, compass, good 10-gal. water tank, flag, cushions and chairs. New 12-h.p. Laiting engine. Everything in good order. New Paragon reversing gear. Just completed trip from Boston. Apply to J. L. McLAUGHLIN, Eastport, Me. 7-1wp.

WANTED—Man experienced in tending Sardine Weirs.

Apply to Oscar King, Saint John (West) 52-4t.

WANTED—Chambermaid and Bellboy.

Apply to KENNEDY'S HOTEL, 53-4t.

FIELD DAY AND PICNIC

Seaside Lodge No 9 K. of P. will hold their sixth annual Field Day and Basket Picnic at Indian Point Park on Wednesday

AUG. 22, 1917.

A fine programme of Sports for young and old has been arranged, commencing at 1:30 p. m. Suitable prizes will be awarded to winners in each event. All are requested to bring cups for tea and coffee, which will be served free on the grounds. Dancing on the stage will start early in the afternoon and will continue throughout afternoon and evening, the music being furnished by Mooney's orchestra from St. George. A good time is assured to all who attend.

TENDERS FOR COAL

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, up to and including WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917, for 50 Tons Anthracite Egg Coal, to be delivered in the basement of the Prince Arthur School. D. C. ROLLINS, Sec. Trustees 5-2wp.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Two desirable building lots near the Town of St. Andrews, containing 64 and 54 acres respectively. Also one Town lot near Algonquin Hotel. Apply to THOMAS ARMSTRONG, St. Andrews, N. B., Agent 4-4w

Hot Water Bottles Combinations and Fountain Syringes

A new stock just in Best Quality All Prices

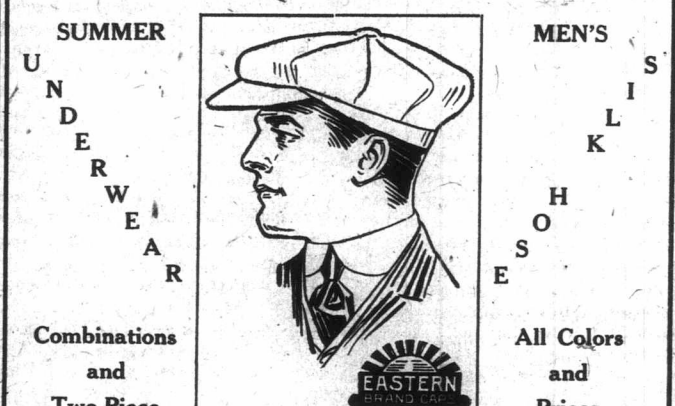
The Wren Drug & Book Store

Shirts, Neckwear, Caps and Hosiery



Full Dress, Negligee, Outing, Lounge AND GOLF SHIRTS FOR MEN.

Caps, Soft Hats, Straws and Panamas



Men's Raincoats

English Waterproof, Black Rubber, Cravanettes, Tweeds, and the famous "SLICKER"

The EDWIN ODELL DRY GOODS STORE

Telephone 11 St. Andrews, N.B.

A Full Line of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES

J. D. GRIMMER

OUR SPRING LINE OF CORRECT CLOTHES

It brim full of New, Crisp Styles, Elaborate in Range of Pattern and make-Up; in Styles as Varied as the Tastes of men. They are such Attractive Patterns and Styles that they are surely going to Sell Fast, so you better come and see them now. We Are Showing the Newest Hats, Shoes and Furnishings. Don't Forget to Get Your Profit-Sharing Coupon With Every Dollar You Buy.

STINSON & HANSON Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring, Gents' Furnishings, Ready-to-Wear Clothing, Boots and Shoes. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

News of the Sea

London, Aug. 8.—Seven Norwegian sailing vessels and ninety men were lost in a heavy gale near Greenland, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Christiania. The vessels were part of a fleet of fifty and were returning from a fishing trip in the Arctic Ocean. The gale was encountered on the outward journey.

London, Aug. 8.—Four Americans were lost on the British steamer *Belgian Prince* which was sunk July 31 by a German submarine. One American is among the survivors.

The American consul at a British port today heard from the lips of the American survivor the story of the crew. Thirty-eight of the crew of the steamer were drowned and three others were rescued by a patrol boat and taken to a British port. The survivors say the submarine shelled the vessel, after which the commander ordered the crew to take to the boats and go alongside the submarine. According to the survivors the Germans removed the lifebelts and clothing from all the crew except eight, smashing the lifeboats with axes, then re-entered the submarine and closed the hatches, leaving the men on deck. After travelling on the surface for several miles the U-boat then submerged.

London, Aug. 8.—There was a slight increase in the loss of British merchant vessels by submarines or mines during the last week, according to the official summary issued to-night. Twenty-one British vessels of more than 1,600 tons and two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week. Thirteen ships were attacked unsuccessfully. No fishing boats were lost.

The number of vessels over 1,600 tons sunk last week is an increase of three over the number sunk in the previous week, when eighteen were lost through submarines or mines; there is a decrease of one in the vessels of less than 1,600 tons, three having been reported lost the previous week.

The total for the present report 23, is an increase of two over the previous report, and is one less than the number reported lost for the week ending July 22, which was the highest since the week ending June 24, when 28 were lost.

Paris, Aug. 9.—During a recent Italian aerial raid on Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, two airplanes with bombs destroyed two Austrian submarines which were being repaired there.

Pemaquid Point, Me., Aug. 9.—The two masted schooner *Willis and Gay* from Port Reading for Halifax, with 215 tons of anthracite coal, ran ashore on the ledges here, in a fog, to-day, and probably will be a total loss. Capt. John S. Lowe, and the crew of four men reached shore safely in a small boat. The schooner was built at Belfast in 1873 and registered 199 tons.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 9.—Destruction of the British steamer *Argalia* on which were forty American muleteers, by a German submarine, was reported by cable to-day to the ship's agents here. Capt. Morris and ten of the crew were lost. Survivors were landed at Glasgow. Whether any of the lost were Americans was not reported.

The *Argalia* left here on July 18 for a British port with a cargo of horses. She was about 20 days out when sunk and it is believed that she had landed her cargo and was on her way to Glasgow.

London, Aug. 10.—Thirty men were lost when a German patrol ship collided with a German mine, according to a report from Stubbjoberg, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Copenhagen, Aug. 10.—Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war, according to the *Attenblad*. Of this number, Norway lost 600, Denmark 187 and Sweden 146. The number of Scandinavian seamen lost in these disasters was about 500.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 10.—The Norwegian sailing ship *Siras*, which left Buenos Aires February 27 for Havre, was sunk by a German submarine, and her crew picked up 800 miles off Portugal on June 29 by a Spanish steamship and landed at Cadiz, according to officers of the Spanish ship, which arrived here today. The officers said that on the same date they also picked up the crew of the Norwegian steamer *Benguela*, previously reported by her crew on reaching Copenhagen, as having been captured by the submarine and put into use as a U-boat sea base.

The officers of the Spanish ship added that on the same day, and two hours previous to picking up the crew of the Norwegian ship, they were themselves stopped by a German submarine. A small boat from the U-boat carrying an under officer came aboard. Their wireless apparatus was put out of commission and a careful examination was made of the ship's papers before she was allowed to proceed.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Five American passengers were lost when the American steamer *City of Athens* struck a mine and went down near Cape Town, South Africa, on August 10, according to day's State Department dispatches. Ten other passengers and four of the crew also were lost. The dispatches say four of the Americans were missionaries, and named Mr. and Mrs. Magyard, Miss Robinson and Caroline Thompson. The latter is of the Methodist Mission Board, a Mr. Pointer of that mission was saved. Nineteen other missionaries of an organization with headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., were saved.

London, Aug. 14.—A German submarine of the largest and latest type has been towed into Zeebrugge, Belgium, by two torpedo boats. The submarine is reported to have been rammed in the North Sea and damaged severely, resulting in the loss of three of the crew.

London, Aug. 14.—A British destroyer, having sunk by mines in the North Sea. The captain, two officers and 43 men were saved.

It was announced to-day in the House of Commons that 9,748 lives were lost on British merchantmen from the opening of the war to June 30, 1917, as a result of enemy action. Of these 3,828 were passengers, the remainder being officers or seamen.

Melbourne, Australia, August 14.—The navy office states that the British *Matunga*, of Sydney, 1,618 tons gross, from Brisbane, sent a wireless message on August 5, saying she expected to reach her next port of call on August 7, but that she has not been heard of since. All search for her has been vain.

London, Aug. 14.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen, announcement is made by the Norwegian foreign office that the Norwegian steamer *Falkland* has been sunk in the North Sea. Ten persons were killed.

The steamer *Capella* was also sunk. The *Falkland* displaced 4,877 tons gross and was built at Glasgow in 1887. The vessel was owned by a Christiania company.

London, Aug. 15.—A falling off in British tonnage sunk last week by mines or submarines is indicated in the weekly Admiralty statement, made public to-night. Fourteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over were sent to the bottom as against twenty-one the previous week. Two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk last week, the same number as the previous week. Three fishing boats met with disaster last week.

The Admiralty statement follows: "Arrivals of all nationalities, 2,756; sailings, 2,666. British merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons, including one previously, 14; under 1,600 tons, including one previously, two. British merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, including five previously, 13. British fishermen sunk, three." These figures show the smallest loss in British ships since the summary was first published for the week ending March 4.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department to-night announced that it had received word in connection with its report of the sinking of a German submarine of the Standard Oil tanker, *Campoway*, flying the American flag, that the merchant captain and four members of the naval guard on the vessel probably were taken prisoners by the submarine.

The Navy Department's announcement regarding the loss of the *Campoway* reads: "The Standard Oil tanker *Campoway*, an American steamer, was sunk by a submarine on the morning of Aug. 6, 143 miles west of Ile de Re. Forty-seven survivors reached land in safety. It is believed that the captain of the steamer and four of the armed guard are prisoners on the submarine."

London, Aug. 13.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day Foreign Secretary Balfour said Greece was now definitely at war with Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

In a statement at the time of the re-assembly of the Greek Parliament last month Premier Venizelos said Greece was in the war with the Entente. No formal declaration to this effect was considered necessary, the Venizelos Government established at Salonika before the deposition of King Constantine having declared war and placed troops in the field.

Britain in twelve months will have to import five months' supplies, according to the statement by Kennedy Jones, director general of food economy, Great Britain. His presentation included the cereals at present on hand, the rate of substitution of food, there will be a shortage of supplies to Great Britain and her Allies that will hinder her chances of winning the war, said Premier Hearst.

FATE AT LAST FALLS ON SERBIAN RULERS SLAYERS

Corfu, Island of Corfu, July 10.—Fate has at last fallen on that band of military regicides who, some fifteen years ago, broke into the royal palace at Belgrade at night, and assassinated King Alexander and the Serbian Queen Draga. Three high officers have recently been shot after military court-martial. Three more are awaiting death sentence, seven officers, including a general, have received life sentences, and some thirty officers have received lesser sentences of from one to five years.

But while the outside world was shocked, the band of assassins enjoyed at home a certain immunity, and even glory, for having rid the country of a dissolute ruler and his plebeian gypsy queen, for the name of Draga had been well known in the concert halls of Epsom before she had the luck to win a King and crown. The plain people of Serbia, who are simple and honest, revolted at the crime. But the army clique, which carried out the murders, carried the upper classes with them, and by terrorizing and intrigue became one of the dominant forces of Serbia.

King Peter felt the incubus of this murder clique through the early years of his reign. He abhorred the crime, and had nothing to do with it. And yet the return of his family dynasty to power, and his kingship after years of waiting in exile, were dependent to some extent on the work of this army clique. While condemning their action, the King tolerated them, the policy being to draw a veil over the crime and let it be forgotten. As a result, little has been heard of the crime in recent years. England sent back her Minister, and the Balkan wars gave Peter a firm hold on his people.

MURDER CLIQUE HELD SWAY All this time, however, the murder clique had been working. It was so powerful in the army councils that all officers who disapproved the crime were retired from active service and placed in the reserve. This went on for years, with the murder clique occupying the chief commands, and all officers excluded from service or advancement.

But all this changed about a year ago when the vigorous young Prince Alexander became Regent, owing to the age of King Peter and his infirmity from his terrible exposure in the woods before the German-Bulgarian invasion of Serbia. One of Alexander's first acts was to restore to active service the great number of officers retired and disqualified by the murder clique. He declared that all army appointments and advancements would be impartial, without regard to the old line drawn between cliques.

The regicide element deeply resented this action. They appealed to Alexander, even suggesting that his royal power be nullified from their act. When Alexander was firm, the clique revised the warrant of the former murder: "Union or Death." This time their designs were aimed at the Prince Regent, and a plot to assassinate him was to have been carried out on August 23 last. Fortunately the plot was discovered, and wholesale arrests followed of all those officers who had so long enjoyed immunity and power by reason of the murder of Alexander and Draga.

More than forty high officers were gathered in the pet. Their trial by military court-martial has been proceeding for months. Those condemned to death include Col. Dimitritch, Milanovitch, Toutsavitch, Lazitch, Lieut-Col. Vessitch, and Commander Vulvitch. Gen. Propovitch heads the list of those condemned to life imprisonment. The others are colonels and captains who have been high in power until now. In the list are most of the band who carried out the murder of Alexander and Queen Draga fifteen years ago.

And thus after years of waiting, the European war has brought changes resulting in retribution for the murder clique responsible for the historic extinction of the Abranovich dynasty.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LEAK TO GERMANY FOUND New York, Aug. 10.—Six members of a Belgian relief ship crew were arrested here to-day with three other men on charges of smuggling rubber and platinum into Germany by way of Holland and Belgium.

All nine of the prisoners are said to be Belgian citizens, and their arrest, the police said, is the culmination of a year's search for the underground route by which it is believed Germany has been able to get weekly an estimated \$25,000,000 worth of merchandise surreptitiously from U. S. Atlantic ports.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, fears that shortage of food supplies will hinder the Allies in winning the war.

"We must look calmly and fearlessly at the present situation. Unless there is greater thrift, economy and conservation of food, there will be a shortage of supplies to Great Britain and her Allies that will hinder her chances of winning the war," said Premier Hearst.

GOLF CLUB EXPENDITURE HIGHER THAN NECESSARY

THE cost of constructing and maintaining golf and country club grounds is usually a great deal higher than necessary. This work, to be carried out economically and successfully, must be done systematically, according to definite, pre-arranged plans. There must necessarily be a certain amount of experimentation in the beginning to determine what treatment any links needs, but, if careful account is kept of all work done and all results obtained, a settled policy can soon be adopted, which will always give good results. The more usual reasons for excessive expense are:

Faulty design; inefficient, unsystematic construction work; the failure to keep records of work done and results obtained; the experimentation of inexperienced but well-meaning green committees and individuals; the constantly changing personnel of green committees, which prevents the adoption of any regular, systematic treatment of the course, and, paragonically:

A links properly designed and built should never have to be materially changed in any respect, unless improved playing implements should radically affect the game itself, or additional property be secured, which would admit of a more advantageous layout than the possibilities of the original tract of land afforded. It is, therefore, obvious that the most economical plan any club can adopt is to engage a competent architect to design the links.

If it is possible to secure his services, the architect who has designed the course should be retained to superintend its construction, and after its completion, act as a permanent added member of the club's green committee, in the capacity of adviser on all questions of ground maintenance. The poorer a club the further must it make its money go, and the less it can afford to do its work incorrectly.

IMPROPERLY DESIGNED COURSES ENORMOUS waste is attendant on the building of an improperly designed course, for much of the work will necessarily have to be undone, sometimes at great cost. A course may, however, be designed to be an excellent test of golf, and yet be laid out in such a manner that the cost of construction will be greater than if some other equally effective design were adopted. A course effectively and economically designed may by inefficient construction be made needlessly expensive. Here are a few suggestions for economical design, construction, and maintenance:

General design.—Should utilize natural features as much as possible, thereby reducing the number of artificial features to be constructed. Should call for the least amount of timber and brush clearing and swamp reclamation possible. Stables and pumping station should be given a central position.

General construction.—Work should be planned so as to call for shortest haul from places of excess excavation to places of excess fill. Debris collected in clearing ground can be used in cores of coping and mounds. There should be as little re-handling of material as possible. Banker's system should be built when course is constructed, not afterward. Labor-saving machinery can be economically used if the magnitude of the work warrants.

CONSTRUCTION OF HAZARDS Design and construction of hazards.—In each hazard, whenever possible, the amount of cut should equal the amount of fill. Bankers should be designed with an eye to ease of drainage. Where sand is scarce and expensive, bunkers which call for the least amount of sand should be built. All mounds of loose earth should be well tramped down before they are added or they will shrink and the sops peel off. Spots hard to drain can frequently be converted into water hazards and used in connection with the irrigation system, the water pumped from them being softer and warmer than well water.

In seeding, weeding, and fertilizing use the best seed and fertilizers attainable. Seed thickly so as to establish weed-resisting turf as quickly as possible. Don't let the weeds get a start; get after them energetically in the beginning and the turf, once formed, will need but little assistance later on. Fertilize liberally, but not to excess. Systematic experimentation will show what fertilizer is best. Each course is a separate problem in this respect.

Here is a list of general hints which any green committee may be wise to consider: Straight holes are not usually so interesting as crooked ones, and do not lend themselves so readily to effective bunkering. If you have any high ground on the course try and arrange for a green and a tee to be placed there. Scenery may be a very bad substitute for golf, but it is usually a good one. Beauty of construction goes a long way toward the enjoyment of the game. If you doubt it, play over a perfectly plain course, and then over one that is equally beautiful, but is artistically laid out. See which one you like better. In drive and pitch holes the green should always be jealously guarded, but not too large. Make it extremely difficult for a person who has made a bad drive to find the green with his second. The more diffi-

cult the approach the greater the joy when you get there. Don't hesitate to make daring experiments—anything to avoid monotony. One's most pleasing recollections are often of holes bordering on the eccentric. Get out of the rut of commonplace at all hazards, but an abnormal hole must always be artistic. Think of the holes on various courses that linger in the mind. They are all difficult, especially in the approach, and always full of character. This is the type of hole worth producing. —New York Evening Post.

FINE JOB FOR TEETOTALER

I met Lord Shaw in the House of Commons last evening, where he was greeted by many old friends. He is engaged on a country into the liquor trade, being chairman of the Scottish Commission, which has already commenced its sittings. The task which Lord Shaw has assumed is by no means an enviable one, but a wagging ex-member professed to see in this appointment a matter for felicitation. He shook the Scottish Law Lord warmly by the hand. "Shaw," he said, "I congratulate you!" "Why?" asked the unsuspecting peer (who is, of course, a confirmed teetotaler). "Ah, man, there'll be so many tastings," was the reply. —Pall Mall Gazette.

The Food Controllers of Canada and the United States will work in mutual harmony and understanding. Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Canadian Food Controller, and Mr. Herbert Hoover, have known each other for some years.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension and Repairs Negro Point Breakwater, St. John Harbor, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 p. m., on Friday, Aug. 31, 1917, for the construction of an Extension and Repairs to the Negro Point Breakwater, St. John Harbor, St. John County, N. B.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers at St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; Shagbushy Building, Montreal, P. Q., and Equity Building, Toronto, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent (5%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Note.—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$50, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 30, 1917. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

School Book Notice

Pursuant to the provisions of an Order-in-Council, the Government School Book Business has been placed on a cash basis in lieu of the Vendorship system, which has not been satisfactory. A discount of 15 per cent. on the selling price of the books will be allowed to the dealer. Freight will be paid to the nearest Railway Station by the Department, only on orders amounting to \$500 and over. All remittances must be made to the Superintendent of the School Book Department and only by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or Cash by Registered letter. No order less than \$5.00 will be received.

The present Vendors can return the book in their possession, or, if they wish to retain them, will be allowed a reasonable time to settle for same. The following are the prices of books sold by the Department, and the prices at which they are to be sold by Dealers: Copy Books—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.....3c. 1st Primer.....3c. 2nd Primer.....7c. 1st Reader.....10c. 2nd Reader.....15c. 3rd Reader.....20c. 4th Reader.....25c. 5th Reader.....30c. Geography.....55c. Scribbles—Nos. 1, 2, 3.....3c. Grammar.....30c. Arithmetic.....30c. French Readers—Nos. 1, 2, 3.....12c. No. 4.....15c. No. 5.....20c. No. 6.....25c. French Grammar.....25c. French History—of Canada.....45c. Auger's Drawing Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10c. Practical Spellers—Nos. 1, 2, 3.....15c. A. D. Thomas, SUPT. SCHOOL BOOK DEPARTMENT, Fredericton, N. B., August 2nd, 1917.

Our Store is Remarkably Free From Flies. Does This Mean Anything To You? H. J. BURTON & CO. Groceries, Fruits, Bread, Summer Drinks.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

THE TOILET SPONGES All Shapes and Sizes. Soft and Tough. SOAPS THE FINEST of Every Description. BRUSHES Nail, Hair, Flesh and Tooth. All of the finest quality material. Prices very low considering. Preparations for the teeth, skin and hair. Everything for the Bath and Toilet. We invite you to make this YOUR Drug Store. ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE COCKBURN BROS., Prop. Cor. Water and King Streets

STICKNEY'S Wedgwood Store ESTABLISHED 1844 is showing a fine collection of Copeland Spode. A large variety in Ayresley China. Complete line in Queen Mary China. Royal Corona plates, bowls, jugs, with the Kitties decoration.

G. HAROLD STICKNEY DIRECT IMPORTER AND RETAILER A. E. O'NEILL'S FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS Water St. ST. ANDREWS

STINSON'S CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY LUNCHEONS SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ICE CREAM A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand. IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

From "Wild" \$1.25 net. RED CROSS PRISONERS SINCE December 1st, the Red Cross Society of the British Government send to all Canadian prisoners sufficient food for their bodily health, also send them as games, reading material, tobacco, etc., as they wish. That, without outside help, would literally starve fully released prisoners camp fare to 4.30 a.m.—Breakfast, 12.00 noon—Soup, potato peelings and rancid. 5.00 p.m.—Supper, especially hot and partially eatable. Daily—a ration of black bread. One day a week (Wednesday). The friends and have been inclined to send parcels of food, prisoners, and they the prisoners do not get parcels. Made because it parcels were being sent to the enemy, prisoners in the hands of the Red Cross Society possible to systematically sending of parcels. The work is enormous by the approximately supplied to Canada, and the work is done. That prisoners did parcels sent to the interruption of the control of British railways in Germany suspension of the post many during a century. We women will all our sympathy, all days that are before every woman, be she country, add no material. Manhood and time have accomplished even the most optimistic prophecy them capableness, numbers, and with it will carry on. A full statement of Red Cross has done for us will be number of the Society. Society, and below is special leaflet which contains PRISONERS OF WAR the Canadian Red Cross every fortnight three prisoners weighing 10 lbs. Prisoner of War in tents, this under the maximum amount

AN OLD WOMAN OF THE ROADS

O H, to have a little house!
To own the hearth and stool and all!
The heaped up sods upon the fire,
The pile of turf against the wall!

To have a clock with weights and chains
And pendulum swinging up and down!
A dresser filled with shining delphs,
Speckled and white and blue and brown!

I could be busy all the day
Clearing and sweeping hearth and floor,
And fixing on the shelf again
My white and blue and speckled store!

I could be quiet there at night
Beside the fire and by myself,
Sure of a bed and loath to leave
The ticking clock and the shining delph!

Och! But I'm weary of mist and dark,
And roads where there's never a house nor bush,
And tired I am of bog and road,
And the crying wind and the lonesome hush!

And I am praying to God on high,
And I am praying Him night and day,
For a little house—a house of my own—
Out of the wind and the rain's way

—From "Wild Earth and Other Poems," by Padriac Colum. New York: Holt, \$1.25 net.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

PRISONERS OF WAR WORK

SINCE December 1916 the Canadian Red Cross Society has, at the request of the British Government, undertaken to send to all Canadian Prisoners of War sufficient food and clothing to ensure their bodily health and comfort, and it also sends them as much in the way of games, reading and writing material, tobacco, etc., as its funds will permit. That, without outside care, the prisoners would literally starve to death can be fully realized when we learn that the prison camp fare for one day is:

4.30a.m.—Breakfast: Thin soup or porridge, slightly sweetened.
12.00 noon—Soup of coarse beans and potato peelings and Indian corn (often rancid).
5.00p.m.—Supper: Raw herring (generally high) and three potatoes only partially eatable.

Daily—A ration of about three slices of black bread.

One day a week—Rice and prunes (which is eatable).

The friends and relatives of prisoners have been inclined to resent the regulations which forbid private individuals to send parcels of food and clothing to prisoners, and they also complain that the prisoners do not always receive the Red Cross parcels. The regulations were made because it was discovered that parcels were being sent by spies to fictitious prisoners and were providing an easy means of getting important information to the enemy. Placing the care of prisoners in the hands of one organization, the Red Cross Society, has made it possible to systematize and arrange the sending of parcels to every prisoner. The work is enormous. \$500,000 annually is the approximate cost of articles now supplied to Canadian prisoners of war, and the work is done by voluntary helpers. That prisoners did not always receive parcels sent to them was due to an interruption of services between Great Britain and Holland; a break-down of the railways in Germany and the very general suspension of the postal services in Germany during a certain period. It must be remembered that Germany is beyond the control of British authorities. Everything possible is being done by the Society to ensure the dispatch of adequate supplies to every Canadian.

"Would any of us be selfish enough to insist that the Government withdraw regulations which we know had to be passed for the safety of our own troops? Would our men in German camps, any of them, be willing that this should be done? I think not." The quotation is taken from an article in the "Manitoba Free Press" which closes with the following paragraphs:

"For obvious reasons I have given a great deal of space to this phase of the Society's work. It is one we must keep up as we must all the others. Even when peace comes we still have enormous tasks in succoring the helpless millions of devastated Europe. This work we shall have to keep up for many years to come. We women will need all our resolution, all our sympathy, all our courage for the days that are before us. And we need every woman, be she of the city or of the country, and no matter in what walk of life. Manhood and womanhood of our time have accomplished tasks for which even the most optimistic of us dared not prophesy them capable. So, in increasing numbers, and with increasing power, we will carry on."

A full statement of what the Canadian Red Cross has done for Canadian prisoners of war will be found in the July number of the Society's leaflet, which can be obtained from any branch of the Society, and below is printed a copy of a special leaflet which explains itself.

PRISONERS OF WAR DEPARTMENT
The Canadian Red Cross Society sends every fortnight three 10lb. parcels of provisions, weighing 10lbs. each to every Prisoner of War in the Canadian Contingents, this under the New Regulations is the maximum amount which may be sent.

BE SPARING WITH THE WHEAT FLOUR

Canada's Food Controller has asked that wheat flour and all forms of wheat should be used as sparingly as possible and some other grain substituted where wheat was previously thought indispensable. Oatmeal, cornmeal, rye, and buckwheat flour, rice, tapioca, sago, and cornstarch are all available to replace wheat products in the home kitchen; and as an example of how a little planning will cut down the amount of wheat used in ordinary every-day cookery, the following recipes for oatmeal breads, cakes, etc., may be found useful:

Oatmeal Baking Powder Bread. The ingredients are half a pint oatmeal, one and a half pints flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and three quarters of a pint of milk. Boil the oatmeal for one hour in one and a half pints of salted water; add the milk and set aside to cool, when cold add flour, salt and baking powder sifted together; mix until smooth. Bake in a greased tin for about forty-five minutes, protected with paper for the first twenty minutes.

Oatmeal Macaroons. The ingredients are one tablespoonful butter, one cup in white sugar, two eggs, two cups rolled oats, half a teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one teaspoonful vanilla. Rub together butter, sugar and rolled oats salt, and baking powder, then drop in the eggs unbeaten. Mix with a spatula. Add vanilla. Drop the mixture on buttered pans in pieces about the size of a hazel nut and bake in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal cakes. The ingredients are half a cup of butter and lard mixed, one quarter of a cup of sugar, one and a half cups oatmeal, one and a half cups flour, half a teaspoonful of soda, and water enough to mix. Roll very thin and cut out with a biscuit cutter. Bake in a quick oven.

Oatmeal Gems. Mix together two cups of rolled oats and one and a half cups of sour milk and let it stand overnight for twelve hours, then add one egg, one cup of flour, one quarter cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. Beat well and bake in hot buttered gem pans in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Cookies. Cream together half a cup of lard and one cup of sugar, add three cups of oatmeal and mix well, then add alternately two cups of flour and one cup of sweet milk in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of soda. If the mixture is allowed to stand for an hour before rolling out the rolling will be much easier. Bake in a quick oven.

Oatmeal Bread with Yeast. Dissolve a yeast cake in half a cupful of warm water and add quarter of a cup of brown sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lard. Stir two cups of rolled oats into two cups of boiling water, when cool enough add the yeast mixture and one cup of white flour and mix thoroughly. Cover and set aside in a moderately warm place to rise for one hour, or until light. Then add three cups of flour and a teaspoonful of salt. Knead well. Place in a greased bowl, cover and let rise in a moderately warm place until double, in size—about one and a half hours. Mould into loaves, fill well-greased pans half full, and let rise again for about one hour. Bake forty-five minutes in a hot oven.

Oatmeal Drop-Cookies. Cream together half a cup of lard, half a cup of butter, and one cup of sugar, add two eggs and half a cup of sweet milk and beat well. Add one cup of crushed oatmeal, two cups of sifted flour and one cup of raisins, rolled in flour. Finally add one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and cloves, a pinch of salt, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one cup of chopped walnuts. Beat well and drop on buttered pans in teaspoonfuls. Bake in a moderate oven. These cookies have a similar flavor to that of hermits, and are very highly esteemed.

Raised Oatmeal Muffins. The ingredients are a quarter cupful of molasses, one cupful of cooked oatmeal, one cupful of scalded milk, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a yeast cake, a quarter cupful of

lukewarm water, a little flour. Mix the oatmeal, salt, and scalded milk together. When lukewarm add the molasses and the yeast cake dissolved in the warm water. Stir in enough flour to make a stiff batter; beat for five minutes. Allow to rise overnight. Beat and divide into buttered gem pans, let rise, and bake for half-an-hour in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Pancakes. Pour the left-over oatmeal porridge into a round dish, cover, and let stand until required, not less than one hour or more than thirty-six hours. Have the frying pan well greased and very hot and put thin slices of the cold porridge and fry until brown and crisp. Serve with butter and syrup.

HOW TO MAKE COCONUT BUTTER
Henry D. Baker, U.S. Consul at Trinidad, has had many inquiries from the United States as to the way coconut butter is made. For the information of inquirers the following recipe of the usual mode of making this butter for domestic use in Trinidad is furnished to the Department of Commerce. Apparently the grater which will grind or grate the coconut as fine as possible will produce the best results.

For making one pound of the butter grate four large coconuts. Divide the grated nuts, for convenience, into two lots, putting each lot in a large square piece of cotton material, and then into a good-sized bowl. Pour boiling water over the grated coconuts in, each bowl and see that it is more than completely covered by the water. Take up the four corners of the material, moving it gently about in the boiling water, thoroughly washing the grated nuts. Do this about three minutes, then tie the four corners of the material together, and suspend the bag thus made over the bowl. As soon as it is cool enough to handle, swing hard until there is no liquid left in the grated nuts. After wringing, the coconut is not used again—it makes excellent fowl food.

Stand the bowls of liquid aside in a cool place for at least thirteen hours. A rich, thick cream will rise to the surface. Skim the cream and put it into a glass churn, or, in the absence of a churn, use a glass jar with a rubber and screw top. Before churning it is better to stand the churn or jar in the ice chest for about fifteen minutes, or a very small piece of ice may be put in with the cream while churning. If you have a churn, churn in the ordinary way; if not, and the jar is used, adjust the rubber and screw top on tightly. Shake the jar briskly until the butter forms a solid mass just as in ordinary butter making. Pour off the water gradually and turn the butter into a bowl. Work it gently with a fork to separate any remaining water or milk; pour this off and mould the butter, keeping it in a very cold place. The butter is, of course pure white. A coloring matter may be used if desired. It should be worked in with the fork after churning.

The Allies, including Great Britain, France and Belgium need 460,000,000 bushels of imported wheat. North America will have to supply it.

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8—Articles consisting of or containing leather, wool, cotton, rubber (except clothing and boots sent to officers or official issue of clothing and boots sent by the Central Prisoners of War Committee or its Associations.)
9—Textiles other than personal clothing sent to officers or official issues through the Central Prisoners of War Committee or its Associations.
10—Blankets.
11—Medical Stores.
12—Drugs on prohibited list.
13—Photographic apparatus, field glasses, sextant, compasses and other instruments of use for naval or military purposes.

HOW TO MAKE COCONUT BUTTER

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