

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE FOOL BRIGADE

HALF a ton, half a ton, Half a ton merely, All in my empty bin Dusty and dreary. "Forward the Chute Brigade! Charge all you like!" I said: "Into the bally old bin, And I'll pay dearly."

-L. S. E., in Philadelphia Ledger.

BOVRIL Take it as Soup before Meals

Miss Branscombe, Matron of the Chipman Memorial Hospital, is quite ill, suffering from a severe cold, and is obliged to rest from her work during this week.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

Jan. 29. The Beaver Harbor Trading Co. are canning "hippered herring." These fish were brought from Newfoundland in their own vessel, Schr. Nellie Dickson.

LEONARDVILLE, D. I.

Jan. 30. Messrs. Leonard Stuart and Matthew Mitchell, of Stuart Town, called on friends here on Sunday last.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

Jan. 30. Mrs. Arthur Calder and children, of St. Andrews, were recent visitors here.

ELMSVILLE, N. B.

Jan. 30. Charlie Bell, of Winnipeg, who has been visiting his uncle, Mr. Andrew Jacobs, has gone to St. John, having received a call to military duty.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

Jan. 30. Mrs. Simon Butler, of Richardson, called on her daughter, Mrs. Sumner Hartford, on Wednesday afternoon.

An impressive baptism was solemnized at T. P. Lambert's Beach on Monday afternoon, when Rev. Harry Bell baptized Miss Ina M. Stuart, of that place.

Private Byron A. Johnson, and Mr. Ott. Cline, of Leonardville, drove down to Lord's Cove and called on friends on Saturday afternoon.

Miss Hazel Stuart called on her sister, Mrs. Audley Richardson, of Richardson, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Wesley Lambert visited her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Leonard, on Monday. Mrs. Leonard is much improved in health.

Messrs. Temple Lambert, Fred Richards, Capt. Fred Lord, and others went to St. George to attend a fish meeting on Monday evening.

Mr. Mark Ellis, of Mace's Bay, is visiting his brother, Mr. Alver Ellis, at the home of Mrs. George Gowan, of Stuart Town.

Rev. and Mrs. Harry Bell, and Mrs. C. A. Adams were very pleasantly entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. Tom Ward, on Wednesday afternoon.

The Red Cross will convene at the home of Mrs. Harvey Leonard on Monday evening.

Listen for wedding bells in the vicinity of Lambertville on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Greenlaw, and Rev. and Mrs. Harry Bell visited Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Stuart, of Stuart Town, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Stuart were called to Mascarene on Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Stuart's brother, Mr. Geo. Burgess, who died in Gardner, Me., and was brought home for burial.

Mr. Peter Leslie, an aged resident of North West Harbor, is very ill.

The Misses Lettie and Lillian Doughty were the guests of Mrs. F. S. Varney, of Eastport, on Saturday last.

Corp. Byron Johnson was the over-Sunday guest of his sister, Mrs. Percy Richardson, of Richardson.

Mr. Charles Wilson, of Eastport, visited his parents here recently.

Willard Johnson and Burpee Wilson went to St. John on Monday last, both being called under the M. S. A.

Mr. Edgar Justason, of Pennfield, N. B., returned to his home on Monday last after a brief visit with friends here.

We are glad to report that Mr. Roscoe Poland is able to be out again, after a long illness.

Mr. Ralph Conley left on Monday last for St. Stephen, where he will resume his studies at the business college.

Miss Marcia Cline, who has been in Lowell, Mass., for a number of weeks, is home again.

Mrs. John O. Newman is recovering from the recent severe illness.

Mr. Edgar Brown spent part of last week in St. John.

Mr. Haywood Sparks, of Beaver Harbor, purchased a motor boat from Harvey Newman this week. While here Mr. Sparks was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Newman.

Mr. John Calder spent Sunday, Jan. 27, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Calder, at North Road.

Miss Lizzie Calder is quite seriously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. James R. Brown.

Mr. Robinson Flagg, of Eastport, was an over-Sunday guest of his sister, Mrs. Sophia Lank.

Mrs. Walter Price, of St. John, called on the merchants here this week.

Mrs. Burton Newman, who has been to Portland, Me., for medical advice, is home again.

CAMPOBELLO

Jan. 28. The Girl's Branch of the W. A. gave a "Dutch Tea" consisting of Boston baked beans and brown bread, in the Church hall for the benefit of the Society, on Saturday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Nine young ladies were attired in Dutch style, and served the tea. They were the Misses Cora Calder, Gertrude Mitchell, Rebecca North, Rowena Newman, Helen Calder, Margaret Byron, Edith Calder, Viola Parker and Theda Lank.

Those to visit St. Andrews from here during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mitchell, Mrs. Everett Calder, Mrs. Ethel Byron, Miss Laura Gough, and Mr. Farnk Mitchell.

Mr. Lawrence Holmes, of Beaver Harbor, is the guest of Mr. Carson.

Mr. Cheslea Allingham made a business trip to St. John last week.

Another to respond to the Military call from here, this week, was Mr. Carroll Mitchell.

The quarantine between Campobello and Eastport has been lifted, and the steamer Grand Manan, is again touching at the latter port; and the daily ferry will at an early date again be put into commission.

Miss Nealie M. Malloch travelled among the scholars and friends during the past week in the interests of the "Uncle Dick" nickel fund for the blind children at Halifax. The effort was rewarded with the sum of \$13.10 viz.:—\$2.35 from the scholars of North Road District under Miss Olive Mitchell; and the remainder from the schools under the supervision of Mr. S. Harvey and Miss Mary Mitchell. The amount was at once dispatched to "Uncle Dick," St. John.

On Tuesday afternoon the remains of Miss Ada Rouse, who died on Sunday, were interred in the Episcopal cemetery, Rev. G. E. Tobin officiating. Miss Rouse was a native of Robbinston, Me., but for more than a year has been employed in the home of Dr. Carcaud, where death, due to acute indigestion occurred.

The ladies of the North Road District organized a branch of Red Cross work on Friday evening, among them many of the school girls who have already done good work during the winter knitting socks for the boys in the trenches. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bruce Finch. Seventeen charter members signed, while the officers elected were as follows:—President, Miss Olive Mitchell; Vice President, Miss Elsie Calder; Treasurer, Mrs. Bruce Finch; Secretary, Mrs. Milton Batson; Fin. Secretary, Miss Edith Corey; Knitting Committee, Mrs. Chas. Corey and Mrs. John Thurber; Cutting Committee, Mrs. Alexander Calder and Mrs. M. Batson; Visiting Committee, Miss Mamie Calder and Miss Gertrude Lank.

Master Le Roy Batson entertained a number of his young friends at his home on Saturday afternoon, it being the occasion of the lad's seventh birthday. Games, treats, and various pleasant diversions were indulged in much to the joy of the young people.

A public dance was held in the hall on Thursday night.

Those from Wilson's Beach district to visit friends here last week were Messrs. Otis Anthony, Mayford Anthony, and little Miss Mildred Calder.

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

Safest because they are impregnated with a chemical solution which renders the stick "dead" immediately the match is extinguished.

Cheapest because there are more perfect matches to the sized box than in any other box on the market.

War Time economy and your own good sense, will urge the necessity of buying none but EDDY'S MATCHES.

People of Lord's Cove, Richardson and Lambertville PLEASE take notice that if you will be good enough to send us your orders we will ship the same via rail to St. Andrews to connect with the steamer "Connors Bros." for Deer Island and that we will stand the freight to St. Andrews ourselves.

HEAR GREAT OPERA STARS IN YOUR HOME THE NEW EDISON THE PHONOGRAPH WITH A SOUL which re-creates the human voice and instrumental renditions so faithfully that the living music cannot be distinguished from the Edison Re-Creation of it.

When in want of anything in the line of Crockery, China, or Glassware, come to our store. Open Stock/patterns in Dinner ware are our specialty; we have many different patterns, and you can get your set, a few pieces at a time, at the same rate as a whole set.

CLEARANCE SALE Of Everything in the Store Offers Decidedly the Greatest Value of the Season WE are putting OUR GREATEST EFFORTS into this occasion, and likewise our Greatest Values. A genuine reduction sale on the class of goods we sell is of great importance to those who buy, for it means high-class merchandise of the highest character at prices far below ordinary.

B LIND for Oh, be Who miss the Because our We do not They need n From soler For all about The fairies fl With smilin Deaf folk hea However so 'Tis we who Amid the cla That beats out they with Sit quietly What room h While fairy m Close to the —Mr HE

(Expert According to the Departme January, 1917 hemp seed in Supplies wer Russia and Tu war ranging quarter of 336 plies come fro and at the d price varied quarter.

In the hem the sexes are to say, some p dust or pollen plants produ When grow sown as early will permit. to 4 feet apart room for the branch profus 2 feet should i in each row, necessary for Experiment

Experimental that it is quite seed in the Pr year 1915, the 21st of May ar ed on various o October and th the year 1916, 25th of April a 25th of Octobe was sown on a crop was harve Hemp when ri as 9 degrees injury.

The 1917 cro seed and attain feet 3 inches. The crop is the bundles are The seeds are, to a large shee The yield of from the small 2833 pounds, b sary to deteri yield. In the varies from 12 average yield b pounds are rec On ground th weeds hemp m grow. When i between the ro the hemp gr smother the we

THE BY STEWA Ce by the NEWMA down office. man s private into linary plun had brought "Heinzman partner want personal use that money fr "Proceed." "As securi the note the has signed an to me his un in our enterp "Well? You ey of me?" as not raise it." "I know th Newmark coo have difficul as it is." Heinzman h but red blaz "I intend," furnish this however, see er. I want yo mortgage." "It for?" "A one-t case he does n "But he vill of Heinzman, compar. I kn business also." "He think

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
If payment is made strictly in advance a
discount of 50 cents will be allowed in
the rate of annual subscription.

The best advertising medium in Charlotte
County. Rates furnished on applica-
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, February 2nd 1918

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[January 24 to January 30]

M EAGRE indeed have been the re-
ports of hostilities during the period
under review; and while much activity
prevailed, apparently, on several fronts,
no outstanding military event occurred.

On the Western front aerial operations
and artillery action were conducted on an
extensive scale, but infantry movements
seem to have been limited to local and
sectional trench-raiding. The casualty
lists certainly indicate heavier fighting
than the brief reports of hostilities imply;
but positions seem to have remained
practically unaltered. The big drive, so
long impending, is yet in the lap of the
future.

On the Italian front, especially in the
mountain regions of the north, the week
witnessed some very fierce fighting, with
results quite satisfactory to the Italians
and their British and French Allies.
From the Piave westward to the Asiago
plateau the Italians and Allies pushed the
Austro-German forces back some distance,
and took about 2,000 prisoners.
During the week enemy air raids were
made on towns in northern Italy, causing
fires and considerable material damage.

The Russian campaign continued to be
one of internal revolution, extending to
Finland, and of fighting between Russians
of the Bolshevik following and the
Rumanians. No definite or detailed ac-
count of the exact situation can be given,
the information received being too
meagre for the purpose. Peace pourpar-
lers at Brest-Litovsk were again broken
off and again resumed; and this is a queer
thing in itself, for the Bolsheviks are re-
ported completely to have rejected the
German peace terms. These virtually
amounted to the complete dismemberment
of western Russia and Poland. The fact
that Lenin and Trotsky continue to
treat with the Huns, when their humiliat-
ing terms are known, lends force to the
often-repeated assertion that they are
only German agents. And while the
peace pourparlers are in progress, the
Germans in utter disregard of their agree-
ment—have been moving their troops
steadily from the eastern to the western
front.

Nothing of any great importance trans-
pired in any of the several other
campaigns, though activity was reported,
especially in the Balkans.

Air raids on England were made on
Monday and Tuesday nights, the former
in great force with about fifteen airplanes.
The central London district was reached,
and the bombs dropped killed 47 people
and injured 169 others. Tuesday night's
raid was less destructive, nine people be-
ing killed and ten injured. No definite
account was given of the material damage
in either case.

Owing to the disorganized local mail
service, due to the recent change made in
the C. P. R. time-table, we have not re-
ceived the daily papers containing the
latest Admiralty statement of shipping
losses through mines and submarines.
The belated report of the previous week's
losses showed a diminution from those of
the last preceding week; but from the
several individual losses reported this
week, and reprinted herein under "News
of the Sea," it need not cause surprise if
the total losses exceed those of last week.

Many events of great importance, con-
nected with the war, took place during
the week under review. The change in
the Austro-Hungarian cabinet, the speech
in the Reichstag of the German Chancel-
lor, the strikes and riots in Austria-Hun-
gary, the revolution in Finland, the Allied
War Council meeting in France, the ad-
dress of Secretary of War Baker before
the Senate Committee at Washington—
these, and many other events, burn into
our minds the seriousness of the conflict
now being waged. And the end is, prob-
ably, yet far off; and the final result
appears with less certainty, from which
ever side it is viewed. The times im-
mediately in front of us all are the most
momentous in all history; and all merely
personal considerations must give place
to the one supreme motive—the prosecu-
tion of the war to an issue that will bring
real peace to the earth and true freedom
to humanity.

WINTER HALF OVER

JANUARY has gone and without its
proverbial thaw, or at least with only
a very little one. December, 1917, and
January, 1918, will probably long hold the

record for continuous and extreme cold
weather, and the frequency of violent
winds. The very steadiness of the
weather, however, has been claimed as
an advantage; and it certainly has been
more favorable for the usual winter in-
dustries than if there had been frequent
alternations of mild and cold weather.
To-day is Candlemas, and in Canada that
means that winter is half finished. It is
to be hoped that the remaining half will
be a little more favorable for those who
have to provide fuel for domestic and
industrial purposes. The people who
know, or are supposed to know, tell us
that the fuel problem which has per-
plexed so many this winter, is certain to
be more serious next winter. This is not
cheering, but it may lead in St. Andrews
—as it is doing in many other communi-
ties—to the supply of fuel being taken in
hand by the Town Council or specially
appointed Fuel Commission.

ST. ANDREWS AND THE
C. P. R.

THE withdrawal by the C. P. R. of the
morning Boston train from St. John
has caused a complete disorganization of
the mail service to St. Andrews. St.
Stephen has suffered much less, because
it has the Shore Line Railway. For some
utterly incomprehensible reason the C. P.
R. managers have never afforded St. An-
drews any of the obvious advantages of a
connection with the Shore Line, which, by
the way, is not a "shore-line" at all, as it
is nowhere near the shore except at St.
John. A slight alteration of time-tables
would afford the desired connexion, and
the advantages that would follow would
be of the utmost service to St. Andrews
and to all places on the Shore Line as
well.

We are informed that the C. P. R. man-
agement, in view of the tremendous
inconvenience caused by the temporary
withdrawal of the morning Boston train
from St. John, will immediately operate a
train to leave St. John in the morning for
McAdam, returning from McAdam to St.
John in the evening. This will enable
passengers from St. Andrews to make the
trip to St. John in one day; before they
had to spend a night at McAdam or at St.
Stephen.

We can assure the C. P. R. management
that if they will do a little more for St.
Andrews both the Town and the Railway
will benefit.

Mr. T. A. Hart, M. P., attended the
meeting of the Weir Owners' Association
of St. John and Charlotte Counties, held
in St. George on Tuesday afternoon. A
report of the meeting appears in another
column. Mr. Hart returned to St. An-
drews by Thursday's train. In the course
of his trip, which included two visits to
St. Stephen, Mr. Hart heard complaints
of exemption from Military Service being
refused in cases where it should have
been allowed, and he gave everyone an
assurance that if any case of injustice is
brought to his notice he will interest him-
self in the matter and see that justice is
done, and this without any question of
the political affiliations of the person
making complaint. On the other hand,
he was careful to point out that all men
of military age and physically fit, who can
be spared from the necessary productive
activities of the Country, should cheer-
fully undertake military duties as re-
quired.

87 MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES

Stellarton, N. S., Jan. 24.—Rescue gangs
worked heroically all night in the 1,200-
foot level of the Allen shaft of the Acadia
Coal Co's mine, midway between here
and New Glasgow, where an explosion
occurred at 5:45 p. m. yesterday, to liber-
ate the 87 men entombed by debris after
the explosion last evening. This morning
practically all hope that any of them
could be alive was abandoned. Twelve
bodies were recovered during the night.
Eleven men who had been in the shaft
escaped from a higher level.

That the explosion was of a violent
character is indicated by the fact that it
blew the cage up the huge shaft and
drove mine timbers 200 feet along the
levels. The night shift had just gone
below and started work when the explo-
sion occurred.

Stellarton, N. S., Jan. 28.—Work was
resumed this morning in the McGregor
pit, which has been idle since the explo-
sion in the Allen Mine last Wednesday.
A large number of men reported for duty,
and they have shown a most commendable
spirit in resuming work.

Only one body has been taken from the
Allen shaft since yesterday.

Of the 87 miners who perished in the
mine, 34 bodies have been recovered,
leaving 53 still in the mine.

Nine funerals took place on Saturday.
The work of restoring ventilation in
the mine, which goes on concurrently
with the search for the bodies, is being
pushed steadily ahead, and to-day sixty
men were engaged at this work.

The men have entered 2,000 feet and
find the pit remarkably clear of gas.

Mayor Campbell, of Stellarton, is chair-
man of a miners' relief committee. The
Bank of Nova Scotia has subscribed
\$10,000. Mayor Campbell says \$30,000
will be required.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

DEATH AND THE SEXTON

DEATH'S shafts fly thick:—Here falls the village swain,
And there his pamper'd lord. The cup goes round;
And who so artful as to put it by?
'Tis long since Death had the majority;
Yet, strange, the living lay it not to heart.
The Sexton, hoary-headed chronicler,
Of hard unmeaning face, down which ne'er stole
A gentle tear, with mattock in his hand,
Digs thro' whole rows of kindred and acquaintance,
By far his juniors. Scarce a skull's cast up
But well he knew its owner, and can tell
Some passage of his life. Thus, hand in hand,
The sot has walk'd with Death twice twenty years;
And yet ne'er yonker on the green laughs louder.
Or tells a smuttier tale. When drunkards meet,
None sings a merrier catch, or lends a hand
More willing to his cup. Poor wretch! he minds not
That soon some trusty brother of the trade
Shall do for him what he has done for thousands.

From The Grave, by ROBERT BLAIR.
(Born 1689; died February 4, 1746.)

THE INDICATIVE STRAIN

THIS inconvenience just serves to
show what people are made of,"
said a girl in a large provision-store to
the present writer. "I have every oppor-
tunity now to know the characters of
the customers." She looked very good-
tempered herself as she watched the
moral straws blowing about the shop,
and judged which way the wind blew in
the hearts of her cross or civil customers.
Outside in the cold the actual straws from
the great packing-cases were whirling in
the street-draughts quite irrespective of
proverbs and theories. A low weather-
cock on a small house opposite was
veering capriciously, as if in defiance of
the town-dweller's wit and wisdom.

It was a well-dressed crowd who were
jostling each other, and grumbling about
the butter and the margarine. Small
boarding-houses and huge blocks of flats
abound in the neighbourhood, and the
clientele of the store consists mostly of
anxious young women beginning life "in
a small way," and wanting the best food
for their children; bachelor women with
much work on hand and always in a
hurry; meek old maids who almost beg
for their modest requirements; and more
or less violent widows emboldened by the
thought of insatiable boarders to demand
butter and tea with something like
threats. The girl behind the counter
likes to disappoint these last; but they
force their demands upon her by sheer
strength of will. They differ in person
considerably, but a sameness of manner
brings them together into one type.

Most of their conversation consists of
reproachful questions. They would like
to know the reason of all the favoritism
they observe, or think they observe, or
have heard tell of. They would like to
know what all that butter is doing in one
corner there. When it is pointed out to
them that the supposed butter is "dummy,"
they do not consider their
question to have been satisfactorily
answered. They would like to know why
several people were served last night
after there was said to be no margarine.
They would like to know if any member
of the firm is "in control" of the girls
behind the counter. "Are you the final
appeal?" asks one in an extremely
haughty voice. "Am I what?" shouts
her hearer, losing her temper for the first
time, and pausing in her secondary job
of cutting cheese into quarter-pound
wedges. Then, as the meaning of the
words dawns upon her, she turns to the
next customer, dismissing the haughty
lady with a short "Ask who you like for
what you want." Pretty young mothers,
who in less crowded moments bring their
perambulators to the store, get the most
attention, and perhaps the largest quanti-
ty of the things of which there is a
shortage. The shop-girl approves of
them, and hopes some day to stand in
their place. With the bachelor women,
too, she is on good terms, recognizes the
fact that they are in a hurry, and accepts
a little mild chaff from them in good part.
With the more old-fashioned type of old
maids she has no sympathy. They take
a sad view of the present privations, and
sometimes a bitter one. The girl herself
knows what it is to "make do" with
much less than she is accustomed to,
and she does it cheerfully, and why should
not they? She does not realize what it is
not only to be poor, but to look forward
to greater poverty; she does not know
that when we are young prospects form a
permanent grant in aid of wages. Tak-
ing this grant into consideration, we may
say that all wages go down automatically
as we go on in life. The old maids know
this and are depressed. The tonic of a
good snub does the grumblers no good.
The lady presiding over the margarine
will give them one if she gets the chance,
and enjoys doing it, for this young judge,
so safely rallied off from her applicants
for justice, acquits and condemns at her
pleasure, managing now and then even to
reward and punish. She does not know
that the straws she watches offer evidence
of circumstance, not character. The
boarding-house-keeper cannot please her-
self. She is the mistress of her house
and the servant of every one in it. Her
mixed arrogance and subservience are
the result of pressure from without. The
bachelor woman has no one to please but
herself, and can afford her good temper.
The mother of a young family feels the
safety of her position. She is the person
who matters, and she, especially if she
has the advantage of more or less gente
nurture, can touch the heart of the world.

it is independent of circumstances, is
chiefly dependent upon that supreme
moral convenience, a good temper. It is
one of the smallest of the virtues, but it
is the one which, if an angel were to offer
them a moral gift, nine men in ten would
ask for. It is a beautiful quality, and,
like so many beautiful things, apparently
evanescent. Practically no one loses the
great moral qualities between eighteen
and eighty, if at eighteen they really were
his; but a good temper may leave a man
at any period in his career. Irrascibility
comes on not unselfish with years. How
many of us who have reached middle life
look back with a sigh to a better temper!
Strenuous times try the equanimity even
of the young, and we suspect that the
factiousness which is fast becoming a
noticeable feature of British character is
very often the outcome of temper-
strain—an outcome possible only to a
brave and self-controlled generation.

One other quality besides good temper
preserves its owner from exhibiting the
silly gusts of feeling by whose expression
so many men and women are misjudged,
and that is reserve. It is an inhuman
peculiarity. Those who were born with

it must have been intended for some
other world where life is longer, and
there is time for men and women to find
each other out. Here, where our span is
so short, it is surely better to open our
hearts, even though there should now
and then slip out of them something of
which we are not proud, and which we
should not like "to be known for," as the
saying is.—The Spectator.

Doctor—"He seems much better. Have
you taken his temperature?"
Hospital Orderly—"Yes sir, I put the
barometer on his chest and it said 'Very
dry,' so I gave him a pint of beer and he
went to sleep."

"What did the landlord say when you
told him you would leave if the janitor
didn't give you more heat?" "Didn't seem
to worry him. In fact, he suggested an-
other location, where I would get all the
heat I wanted, and then some."—Boston
Transcript.

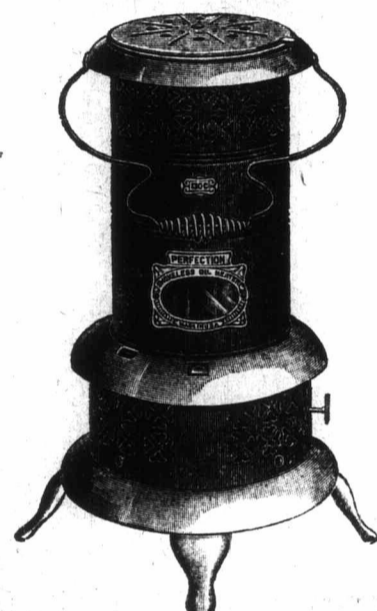
"Remember when we were kids? Re-
member you liked to play with me better
than anybody else?" The millionaire was
not effusive. "We have queer tastes
when we're young," he observed. "I re-
member I used to like to play with toads."
—Louisville Courier-Journal

YARN!

We have received another lot of
GOLDEN GROVE YARN—Pure
Wool.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
Jan. 16, 1918.

R. A. Stuart & Son



These cool days warn us to
Get Ready for
Winter
LOOK THESE OVER

Perfection
Heaters

Burn Kerosene; Economical,
a gallon lasts a long time.
Safe, simple to operate, easy
to keep clean. Try heating
with oil for a change.

FLASHLIGHTS

We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.

Shingles

We have just received a large and well assorted stock of
shingles. We can supply your wants in Builders' Materi-
al, glass, paints and oils, nails, paper, and prepared roof-
ing.

J. A. SHIRLEY

Hardware, Paints and Glass

Last Mark
Down
Winter
Coats and
Furs

We have a few good
heavy all-wool Chinchilla
Cloth Coats in Black,
Navy, and Brown, worth
\$24.00, to sell for
\$17.00

A few in Navy, and Black
Astrachan Cloth in small
woman's sizes, regular
\$10.00 to \$12.00, to
close for each
\$6.00

Small lot of Furs in Muffs
and Neck Pieces at about
half price. These Prices
will only be for 2 weeks.

C. C. Grant
St. Stephen, N.B.

Remember this! Paint insurance
on your buildings is just as im-
portant as fire insurance.

Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes

Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect of
the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, un-
less protected by paint.

Unprotected wooden surfaces crack and become open
and porous, then decay and rot starts. This means
expensive repairs, which can all be avoided by the
regular use of paint.

Examine your buildings now—A little money spent in
painting at once may save you much larger expendi-
ture a little later.

Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, is the ideal paint
for outside use. It is made of the purest and best
materials, thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful
machinery according to special formulae, the result
of years of experiment and experience in paint making

G. K. GREENLAW

SAINT ANDREWS

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Social

Dr. and Mrs
announce the
ter, Jeanette
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St. John.

Mrs. Ricard
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Inst. THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Social and Personal

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Bridges, of St. John, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeanette Drysdale, to Capt. Colin Mackay, Canadian Artillery, France, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Malcolm Mackay, of St. John.

Mrs. Richard Owens has returned to Edmundston.

Mr. Joseph Gaynor left on Monday evening for St. John to join a battalion.

Mrs. W. F. Kennedy entertained at a delightful card party on Friday evening for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Richard Owens. The prize for whist was won by Miss Gertrude Gardiner, while Miss Freda Wren carried off the honors in Auction. Among those present were Mesdames Warren Stinson, Vernon Lamb, Ralph Goodchild, Joseph Handy, and R. D. Rigby; and the Misses Carolyn Rigby, Margaret Rigby, Laura Shaw, Freda Wren, Annie Britt, Stella Britt, Gertrude Stinson, Carrie Gardiner, and Emily Donahue.

Mrs. Bertram Smith, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. Warren Stinson has returned to St. John.

Dr. H. P. O'Neill entertained at a card party on Monday evening.

Mr. Benj. Toal has returned from St. John.

Miss Elsie Finigan returned from a visit to St. John, on Wednesday.

Mr. Roy Gillman has gone to Brownville Junction, Me., and will be away two or three months.

Mrs. Wm. Amos and Miss Amos entertained at a sewing party for Mrs. Archie Amos on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Lloyd Murray has returned from Antigonish, and will spend a couple of months the guest of his mother-in-law Mrs. G. D. Grimmer.

Corp. Clarence Smith, of St. John, has been in town for a few days, selling "The Fighting 26th."

Dr. H. P. O'Neill left on Wednesday for a trip to New York and other American cities.

The Y. W. P. A. requests the citizens of St. Andrews to save their old rubbers, as a collection will be made in the Spring.

Sgt. Slater has returned from St. John.

Mr. Rupert Greenlaw has gone to Boston to learn the automobile business.

Mrs. Wm. Clark is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Gove.

Mrs. Warren Stinson entertained at three tables of whist on Tuesday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. J. F. Worrell and Miss Ruth Greenlaw. Those present were Mesdames Worrell, Elmer Rigby, A. D. Rigby, and Charles Mallory; and the Misses Carolyn Rigby, Madge Rigby, Laura Shaw, Carrie Gardiner, Ruth Greenlaw, Lenora Stinson, Emily Donahue, and Nettie Maloney.

Miss Marguerite Graham entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Archie Kennedy has gone to Brownville Junction.

Miss Muriel Davis is visiting in St. John.

Mrs. Archie Amos, who has been visiting Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Amos, left on Thursday evening for Ohio.

Miss Marie Douglas and Mr. Goodwill Douglas drove to St. Stephen on Thursday.

Miss Lida Greenlaw, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Hartt, has returned to her home in Waweig.

C. G. S. Carlew, Capt. Millen, was in port Wednesday and Thursday, trying to break the ice in the harbor.

In writing to a friend Corp. Fred Woodbury, of the 26th Battalion, tells of how Sgt. Eli Comeau, of the same battalion, has won the coveted D. C. M. Sgt. Comeau, who is a native of Digby, N. S., and one of the few remaining members of the original 26th, enlisted from St. Andrews in the fall of 1914, with about twenty others from the town. He crossed to England and then to France with the old battalion, and has gone through every engagement that his regiment has gone into, among which are included the Crater fight, St. Eloi, Ypres, Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, and Passchendaele. He has come through the above engagements without as much as a scratch, and for his good work he was made a Sgt. At the battle of Passchendaele he so distinguished himself that he won the D. C. M. Sgt. Comeau is known by many in St. Andrews, who will be pleased to hear of his good fortune and great gallantry.

CORRESPONDENTS TAKE NOTICE

We have frequently called attention to the fact that we cannot print communications from anonymous correspondents. Persons sending communications to the BEACON for publication must sign their true name (not a fictitious one), which will not be divulged unless with the consent of the writer. Last week we received a most interesting budget of local items from Fairhaven, Deer Island, but we could not publish them as they were signed only "A Subscriber." This was not sufficient to identify the writer. The actual name must be given.

DIED

At St. Andrews, Jan. 21st, 1918, William Clarke, aged 78 years, leaving a wife, three daughters, and one son to mourn.

Local and General

The monthly meeting of the Y. W. P. A. will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, February 5, at seven o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present, and to come promptly, as it is the night for election of officers, and business must be finished by eight o'clock.

The Women's Canadian Club will hold its monthly meeting in Paul's Hall on Tuesday, February 5th, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Kierstead, Food Controller of New Brunswick, will be the lecturer. Members may bring one out-of-town lady guest free, and additional guests, either visitors or town residents, on the payment of twenty-five cents for each.

The extremely cold weather has been severely felt along the shores of Charlotte County, and has interfered with the use of motor boats by those who have them. On Wednesday no Deer Island mail reached St. Andrews, for the mail boat from Wilson's Beach, Campobello, was unable to make a landing at Fairhaven, Deer Island, in consequence of the ice. The *Grand Manan* brought the mail on Thursday.

Invitations have been issued for an entertainment, card party, and dance on the occasion of the Anniversary of Seaside Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias, on Wednesday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock. Knights' families are requested to contribute refreshments, and are asked to observe the Food Controller's regulations and use no icings on cake. Gentlemen's Tickets 50 cents. Cards start at 8.15 sharp. Dancing starts at 11.30. The Committee in charge is composed of F. J. Freshwater, R. D. Rigby, G. B. Finigan, J. R. McCurdy, Alex. McFarlane. GO AND ENJOY THE EVENING.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. William Clarke wishes to thank her friends and neighbours who were so kind during the illness and death of her husband.

NOW CAPT. MALLORY

Lieut. J. L. Mallory, Canadian Engineers, while employed as officer in charge of the Engineering Recruiting Depot for the Toronto Military District, will hold the temporary rank of Captain. Captain Mallory has been in charge of the Engineering Recruiting Depot for some time, and was quite conspicuously successful in his efforts last fall, when within the space of a few days, he enlisted 100 men for the Signaling Corps. As recruiting was none too brisk at the time, Captain Mallory's achievement was all the more notable.

A BAD SHOT

He was a good fellow, though a bad shot, so he was asked to join the shooting party. The gamekeeper, in great disgust, watched him miss again and again. "Dear me," said the sportsman, "the birds seem exceptionally strong on the wing this year." "Not all of 'em, sir," said the man. "You've shot at the same bird a dozen times. 'E's follerin' yer about." "Why?" asked the sportsman. "Dunno," said the gamekeeper, "unless he's 'angin' about you for safety!" —Chicago News.

CLOTHING FOR HALIFAX VICTIMS WILL BE RECEIVED

Mrs. George Elliot has kindly undertaken to forward to her cousin, Mrs. Halliway, in Halifax, any clothing which is in good condition and which is intended for the relief of the destitute in Halifax. Mrs. Halliway is able to reach many deserving cases where the need of relief is very great, but where the sufferers are too proud to apply for assistance. Mrs. McMillan, of Bocabec, recently sent a parcel of clothing which Mrs. Halliway acknowledges with gratitude; the articles contained in it were a source of comfort to several families.

DIED IN FRANCE

Brandon, Man., Jan. 28—Lieut. Col. McRae, the author of "In Flanders Fields," died this morning in France from pneumonia. It is reported by cable from the Deputy Minister of Militia in London.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS

In Flanders fields the poppies grow, Between the crosses row on row, That mark our place; while in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly Unheard amid the guns. We are dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset's glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields. Take up our quarrel with the foe, To you from falling hands we throw The torch. Be yours to bear it high. If ye break faith with us who die, We shall not sleep, though poppies blow, In Flanders fields.

Mrs. Newrick—"Me and John have had our portraits painted by four American artists, and not one of them is satisfactory. After the war we intend to go abroad and see what the old masters can do."—Boston Transcript.

WEIR OWNERS MEET AT ST. GEORGE

St. George, N. B., Jan. 29.—Dr. Kierstead of the food controller's office, Inspector Calder, of the fisheries department, T. A. Hartt, M. P., for Charlotte, weir owners from every section of Charlotte and St. John counties, delegates from Grand Manan and representatives from Deer Island, faced President George E. Frauley when he declared the meeting of the Weir Owners' Association open at 3 o'clock to-day in the Imperial Theatre. In extending a welcome to the delegates the president dwelt on the critical times the country was passing through and exhorted all to enter on their deliberations with a full realization of present conditions. The cost of everything in the weir industry had advanced tremendously. They were face to face with like conditions on all sides. They were producers of food important in maintaining life and becoming every day more important as the world war continued. The association aimed to protect their interest and should have the support of every weir owner.

Dr. Kierstead, speaking for the food controller's office, said the best results came from a union of the producers and in his office there was no desire on his part to press men who furnished food for the people. They were entitled to full remuneration and their part was the all important one. While the great demand for food stuffs had a tendency to increase prices it was the duty of every man to do his bit in keeping the cost of living down. He felt sure that the weirmen of Charlotte and St. John would gladly co-operate with his office, and he assured them of his support in reasonable demands.

Inspector Calder gave an interesting resumé of the weir business and surprised many present when he made the statement that eighty per cent. of the weirs did not pay expenses. With a thorough knowledge of his subject he went into the ups and downs of the industry, the good years and bad years, the big catches made that every one heard of, and the catches not made that only the weir owner knew of. He urged union and co-operation among the weir men.

A general discussion followed on fixing a price for the coming season. Supper time coming, the meeting adjourned till 8.30 p. m.

A nominating committee, A. Holt, G. Cook, F. Ellis, and G. E. Frauley was named to appoint a committee to meet Mr. Kierstead and discuss the price. The following names were submitted and approved by the meeting: Colin Ingalls, Grand Manan; Fred Lord, Deer Island; Wm. Holt, St. Andrews; Jno. Catherine, St. George; Harry Belyea, St. John; Dan Cassidy, Mace's Bay, and A. Cascaden, Dipper Harbor.

After a lively discussion the meeting instructed this committee to fix \$25 as a minimum price a hoghead for sardines the coming season.—St. John Telegraph.

"THE FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS"

Every pound added to the nourishing things to eat,—animal or vegetable,—will count in this momentous year of 1918. No one should shirk taking up work on a small plot through too modest an idea of its value. Food Control has to begin on the small scale. It will be chiefly effective through its thoroughness in the small but innumerable households in the land. So, if more foods can be grown on the home plot, no matter how small, there will be a saving in exportable food and to that extent an increased amount of food will be released for shipment to the Allies. Every new bushel of vegetables next Spring and Summer will release its equivalent in wheat. It is the drops of water in the ocean that go to make up the mighty tide of the Bay of Fundy. The essence of more production does not mean simply more acres put to wheat but more eatable things from each man's labor. A small area well looked after is often more profitable in an unfavorable season than a large area. An English farm is often measured downwards, i. e. by the depth of its productive soil, rather than value for its sheer acreage.

Of the need of all exportable Canadian food products no one should longer be in doubt. The first of a series of fortnightly cablegrams from France to the Food Controller states with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. "The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread car machinery has been completed, but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application" it says. What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a readjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should starve. Yet France fights on gloriously! Surely a common pride in an Ally fighting the bravest fight of all the ages should be enough to make anyone determine that in as far as in him lies he will aid such a noble race. The cablegram adds that sugar, farinaceous foods other than wheat, butter, and meats are dreadfully short, and that oils and fats are practically unobtainable. As the only one of the British Dominions practically accessible to cargo carriers, it is manifestly "up to Canada" to strain every nerve to increase the exportable quantities of those commodities so much needed overseas.

HOW A PLAYER SHOULD SELECT HIS GOLF CLUBS

In the majority of cases when the average golfer goes to purchase a new club he has no idea of the kind he really wants. Many times he permits the salesman to select for him. He may go over to a rack and pick out three or four clubs, waggle each one, and then waggle each again. By this time the salesman has taken a waggle with each when he hands one to the prospective customer with the observation that "It's a fine one," and nine times out of ten this is the one purchased. Naturally, the player desires a club which has the proper "feel," or in other words, one which feels well in his hand, but it is well for the buyer to know the particular weapon which is just suited to his particular stroke.

There are those who like a very stiff shaft, and others a whippy one. He who has a quick swing should know that he cannot control a whippy club, for, owing to the flexibility of the shaft, the head will be lagging while the hands are opposite the ball. If any one will take the trouble to examine the kit of a fine professional player, he is pretty sure to find clubs with steeley, stiff shafts; for a man with strong forearms and wrists can wield such a club effectively, and in his hands it will produce great length and accuracy. However, it would be very foolish for a weak golfer to attempt to use a powerful club.

While great care should be advocated in the selection of clubs to suit various strokes, the question of the stiffness and whippiness of shafts may be confined to the wooden club, and in some instances the cleek or driving iron. When it comes to a midiron jigger or mashie, one wants nothing but a stiff shaft. The stroke for these clubs is never a clean one, and the ball always is squeezed or nipped after hard impact with the ground, and in playing such a stroke a whippy club is useless. It is probable that the best results on the putting green are obtained with clubs with stiff shafts. However, the putter which enables the player to obtain the most delicate touch is the one for him to use.

One of the most natural of procedures is for a player to covet a club which he sees in the bag of another, usually an expert. He imagines that the club which is so effective in different hands necessarily must be effective in his own. Players have been known to heckle the professional for months in order to secure one of his kits, and after he has obtained the object of his desire he has found it of no more use to him than his own old club. It is not often that an absolutely worthless club is seen. Frequently, there are those with warped shafts, but unless that shaft is split or broken, it is a good gamble that the club could be made to perform miracles in the hands of some players. Sometimes a shaft will dry out and become dead, but it is not likely to do this if properly cared for. There are many weapons with the same quality as wine; that is, that they improve with age. —New York Evening Post.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Two donations of \$1 each have been received by the Red Cross Society, one from Mrs. Simpson and the other from Mrs. Herbert Everett, and the other from Mrs. Herbert Everett, and the Society is very grateful for these contributions to its funds. A case of hospital supplies containing forty-eight pairs of socks was received by the local branch from the Ladies of Bocabec on Friday last, and will be forwarded to St. John with the first shipment of supplies from St. Andrews.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.

A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS

Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.

Closed for the winter. Will reopen in June.

Rates quoted on application.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner

NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT

200 Rooms - 75 With Bath

THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.

HAY!

In store and to arrive 20 tons nice, bright, clean Hay; will make low price for cash

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

Jan. 21.

Rev. Mr. Penwarden, of St. George, called on a number of the sick of this place one day last week.

Dr. H. I. Taylor, of St. George, was called here on Thursday to attend several of his patients.

Dr. H. P. O'Neill, of St. Andrews, was here recently, attending his patients.

Mrs. J. D. Crichton spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley McCullough, in Upper Bocabec.

Miles Foster made a trip to Bonny River one day last week.

W. A. Holt, of St. Andrews, called on friends on Sunday last.

Mrs. Thos. Pendlebury, who has been with her sister, Mrs. McCullough, for the past week, has returned to her home in St. Andrews.

Angus Holt made a business trip to St. Stephen last week.

Miss Anne Campbell, of Bonny River, is at Mrs. Matthew McCullough's.

Mrs. Martha Taggart, Mrs. George Holt, Mrs. Matthew McCullough, and Spurgeon Hanson are among the number on the sick-list.

Ernest Foster is the first of our boys to be called to the colors.

Word has been received that Pte. Clarence Crichton, of the 26th Battalion, is at present in England on a furlough which he well deserves, having received a badly bruised leg. He was struck by shell, his clothing torn, and his water-bottle destroyed. In spite of this he is in good spirits and is enjoying his furlough. (Received too late for last week.)

"Why did you discharge your cook?" "She said she wouldn't be reprimanded." "Did she express herself to that effect?" "Yes, but what she really said was, 'I won't take no sass offen nobody.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

COUGH INSURANCE

A Good Business man insures his stock against fire. The prudent head of a family has his life insured. The thoughtful traveller carries Accident insurance.

Syrup of Cod Liver Oil and Tar

is insurance against Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, and all kinds of throat and lung ailments. It is the cheapest insurance anyone can carry. 35c. Insure yourself to-day. It pays. Keep it in the house.

The Wren Drug and Book Store

St. Andrews, N. B.

BROWN BREAD

Received Fresh Every Day.

Help to Save the White Flour

H. J. Burton & Co.

H. O'NEILL

UP-TO-DATE MARKET



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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Try a Beacon Adv. IT PAYS

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

WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

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

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR

MILLINERY

AND

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Water St. ST. ANDREWS

Stinson's Cafe AND Bowling Alley

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

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

IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE BIOLOGICAL STATIONS OF CANADA, 1916

To the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa.

SIR.—The work of the two stations at St. Andrews, N. B., and Departure Bay, B. C., was carried on with great activity during the past year, under the supervision and direction of the Biological Board, composed of representatives of the various Canadian universities and presided over by Professor Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

Professor A. B. Macallum, secretary-treasurer of the board, spent some time at St. Andrews, various executive matters occupying his attention for the most part; but en route to the Pacific coast, he visited the well known Quill lakes, in Saskatchewan, and arranged for plankton and other work to be done in those saline prairie waters.

During the season (1916) the scientific staff, besides Professor Macallum, included Professor J. P. McMurrich, Toronto University, Rev. Father Vachon, Laval University, and Professors A. Willey, McGill University, J. W. Mavor, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., L. W. Bailey, Fredericton, Prince, Ottawa, Dr. Huntsman, Toronto, and Messrs. Wilfred Sadler, Macdonald College, H. T. White, Toronto, D. B. Wilson, Toronto, and Miss Fritz and Miss Currie, McGill University.

External scientific work was carried on by Professors Knight and MacClement, of Queen's University, assisted by Mr. D. A. McKay, M. A., and Mr. A. B. Dawson, B. A., Acadia University, at the Pictou Lobster Hatchery and Long Beach, N. S., where remarkable researches on the conservation of the lobster have been completed.

On the Atlantic coast, various lines of work were pursued by the skilled staff mentioned, including the life-history and growth of cod, pollock, and important growth of the herring, bacterial destruction of plankton or fish-food in the sea, value of starfish as fertilizer, bacteriology of cured fish, disease in parent salmon on the Miramichi, and numerous other problems.

The library and fishery museum received many notable additions, and some improvements were carried out in the large laboratory.

A double cottage residence was built, but no other extensions of the main buildings could be carried out, though increased accommodation is greatly needed. Bacteriological apparatus of the most recent type was installed, a Blaw gas system added to the station; the station's launch Prince was lengthened by 9 1/2 feet, and is now a most serviceable

craft; while the new launch, *Delphine*, 28 feet long, and some new working gear, are important additions to the equipment. Mr. Arthur Calder again proved most efficient as an official of the Station, and his willing and able assistance was greatly appreciated; and Captain Rigby carried out most successfully the various scientific trips planned by Dr. Huntsman, whose first year as scientific curator justified fully his selection for appointment by the board.

PACIFIC STATION, NANAIMO, B. C. This station carried on its work all the year round, but the scientific staff was smaller than usual, several investigators, who had previously been there, having enlisted and gone to the front. Prof. J. B. Collip, of the University of Alberta, in addition to the resident curator, Dr. McLean Fraser, carries on researches at Departure Bay; but some extensive investigations were carried out away from the station by Dr. Fraser; and the important sea-lion committee, appointed by the Biological Board, completed further work in the north during the season of 1916.

A valuable study on the age of the Coho salmon with special reference to two-year-old fish, alleged by many persons to ascend the Fraser river and return to the sea, was undertaken by Dr. Fraser. A most interesting study also was made of sock-eye salmon reared in the hatchery ponds, New Westminster, until three or four years old, and studied after they have gone through spawning. The report handed in by Dr. Fisher upon these recovered sockeye salmon, which spawned in successive years, without visiting salt water, is being published, and is of unique interest.

Daily observations were made at the station upon temperature, specific gravity, etc., and were recorded without interruption; but apart from the two months' tour of the sea-lion commission, which permitted much valuable fishery and technical work to be done in distant areas the actual amount of survey work accomplished was more limited than in previous seasons. Dr. Fraser was able to discover and report on spawning peculiarities, season, etc., of two species of cod on the coast of Vancouver island. The Cullus cod or blue cod (Ophiodon), and the red cod or rock cod (Sebastes), which are not cod at all, have been caught so extensively for market that requests have been made for rigid protection, and it was necessary to know the spawning habits before action could be taken at Ottawa.

In Dr. Fraser's report it is stated that the first named fish deposits masses of white eggs (1/8 of an inch in diameter) under rocks, at a depth of 20 or 30 inches, late in January and early in February, and the parent cod guards the eggs and young, which are about a month in hatching out. The rock cod produces living young, and the period of reproduction is difficult to define. The conditions in both fish are such that their extermination even under excessive fishing is really remote. Fish which do not protect their eggs, or which carelessly deposit them in the sea, as many marine fishes do, are in greater danger. Such appear to be the conclusions yielded.

Much public work has been done by Dr. Fraser, by means of addresses on fish and fisheries, and the honour of the presidency of the British Columbia Academy of Sciences was conferred upon him, and he was also chosen 1st vice-president of the Pacific Fishery Society. A vast amount of information is sent out constantly from the station, in response to questions and inquiries. The library has received additions, and apart from the two lengthy reports of the sea-lion committee (composed of Dr. Newcombe, Mr. Hamar Greenwood, and Dr. McLean Fraser), more than a dozen original memoirs have been published in connexion with the station's researches, while six further reports are in preparation, most of them being fully illustrated.

A long list of fishery problems has been compiled, and those more urgent will occupy the attention of the biologists, at both stations, next season (1918).

I am, sir, Your obedient servant, EDWARD E. PRINCE, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, and Chairman of the Biological Board.

"Charley dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "do you associate with men who drink and swear?" "Not with men who drink. But some of them are inclined to swear a little because they can't."—Washington Star.

Cheer up, old man. Everything comes to him who waits, you know." "Yes, I know. But it will be just my luck to be waiting at the wrong place."—Judge.

"Me name is Meginness," announced Pat, "and O'm ready to foight as long as there's breath left in me body." "Yes," hissed Mike, "that's what you Meginnesses foight with."—Life.

"So in the new play you have the part of a decayed gentleman." "That's just the rôle for you, my boy." "Why do you think so?" "Because you're a rotten actor."—Boston Transcript.

Road Commissioner—"But who is to pay for such a fine road as you propose?" Citizen—"The motorists. It will tempt them to break the speed laws, and their fines will pay for the road."—Boston Transcript.

"How did Bliggins come to study French?" "Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "he has endeavored, ever since he was born, to master English. I suppose he got discouraged and decided to try something else."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

HOW NEW BRUNSWICK PUTS INTO CIRCULATION \$15,000,000 YEARLY



THE above picture shows part of New Brunswick's great "Log Crop" coming down one of the tributaries of the Miramichi. The Province uses nearly 300,000,000 Board Feet of wood every year, and from this the Provincial Treasury is enriched by more than 500,000 dollars.

As most of New Brunswick's forests are growing on soils that can never be used for agriculture, it is emphatically necessary that none of the living timber areas should be wasted by fires or extravagant cutting. For these reasons the New Brunswick Forest Service will be put on a modern and energetic basis at the coming season. The Forestry Division will have authority to construct a modern fire prevention society, and to impose stricter supervision upon the jobbers.

THE FEEDING OF CALVES

(Experimental Farm Note)

Giving a calf an extra good start the first six months of its life and doing so cheaply, is the secret of successful and economical stock raising.

No matter how good the calf at birth, it will be handicapped for future usefulness and profit if not fed carefully and cheaply in its early days.

The present high prices of whole milk practically exclude this product being used to any extent in calf rearing, although it is absolutely necessary for the first three or four weeks if best results are to be obtained. To discover the best substitutes for whole milk and the best methods and practices in calf feeding, a large number of experiments have during the past three years been conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms. The detailed results of this work will be published in the near future. However, a few deductions from these experiments are given herewith.

I. It is more profitable to breed and rear good young stock to maturity than to purchase the average cows for sale which are usually the animals least profitable and desirable in the neighbour's herd.

II. The cheapest way of building up a good herd is to raise it. The feed costs of good rearing in Canada range from \$16.00 to \$24.30 for six-months' calves, \$24.00 to \$45.00 for twelve-months' calves and \$37.00 to \$74.30 for 24-months' heifers, the variation depending on methods of feeding, feeds available, and market values of these feeds.

III. Calves of poor type and breeding are not worth rearing, but good calves properly bred will be worth at least 30% and up to 100% more than their feed-cost at two years of age.

IV. Calves of good size, strong constitution, and large capacity will, on the same feed, make greater growth and better gains than small, weak narrow individuals.

V. Good rearing of calves is most

profitable, as shown in such results as: Earlier maturity in size. Earlier maturity in profitable production.

Greater production throughout the whole life time.

More valuable and in greater demand at the highest price.

Healthier stock.

More durable animals.

Better able to consume most profitably all cheap farm grown roughages and convert these into milk.

VI. The calf reared on its dam costs 25 to 50% more than the calf-fed calf, and the more productive the cow the greater will be the charges against the calf.

VII. Calf-fed calves reared to 6 or 8 months largely on whole milk, make gains which cost \$14.00 to \$18.75 per cwt., which is several times the cost when a properly fed substitute for whole milk is used.

VIII. Skim-milk fed sweet and at a temperature of about 90 degrees Fahr. is the best single substitute for whole milk.

and may reach a value of 70 cents per cwt. or more in feeding young calves. However, skim-milk may be improved by the addition of a good cream substitute such as flaxseed jelly, oatmeal, or a well-balanced calf meal.

IX. Buttermilk, if fed uniformly as to acidity and temperature, may have a slightly greater value than skim-milk. Great caution must, however, be taken to start calves at a greater age and very gradually.

X. In feeding calves to 6 or 8 months of age on rations composed largely of skim-milk or buttermilk and a good cream substitute, gains may be made at a cost of feed amounting to from \$2.00 to \$7.15 per cwt., this amount varying with the character and price of meal and the ruggedness and thrift of the calves.

XI. If well started on mother's milk, calves may be well reared on calf meals without whole or skim-milk. However, greater care and attention must be paid to these calves, and even so, gains cost from \$5.00 to \$15.41 per cwt. or nearly double the cost where some skim-milk is used.

XII. There are many excellent calf meals on the market in Canada. The Canadian manufactured meals are as good as and generally decidedly superior to imported meals, due not only to the palatability of the ingredients and the chemical balance, but even more to freshness and freedom from mustiness.

Of the Canadian made calf meals used, the three which in total gains have given excellent satisfaction are Royal Purple, Gold Dollar, and Caldwell's.

Providing the necessary ingredients are available, it may often be more economical for the feeder to mix his own calf meals. If properly done, the resulting gains in weight of the calves may be nearly as great, and often at a much reduced cost.

XIII. In order to rear the best and cheapest cows, all calf-fed calves should be taught to eat, at an early age, cheap and nutritious farm-grown roughages and grains. The best roughages are grass, fine alfalfa, or clover hay, swede turnip, mangels, and ensilage. Of the grains, oats and barley are unexcelled.

TO HAVE BETTER CALVES

I. Give suitable feeds and avoid over-feeding.

II. Feed regularly and carefully.

III. Keep calf pens clean and freshly bedded.

IV. Avoid in every possible way all such infectious diseases as scours, tuberculosis, black leg, and abortion.

V. Destroy parasites such as worms, ringworm, and lice.

SWEDEN AND NEW BRUNSWICK IN FOREST MANAGEMENT

The prosperity of Sweden is substantially due to her forest possessions and the excellent use that nation makes of them.

The prosperity of New Brunswick is to the same degree the product of forest industries.

Half of the whole area of Sweden is held permanently for growing timber crops. From that area, the national government gets a revenue of \$5,000,000 a year, about two thirds as much as the entire public revenues from all the forests of Canada.

New Brunswick is about one sixth the size of Sweden and keeps about the same percentage under timber. New Brunswick's public revenues from forests are \$500,000 a year, comparing not unfavorably with those of Sweden.

The great gulf between the forestry policies of the two countries is that New Brunswick's forests have grown continuously weaker while Sweden's have maintained their strength. Sweden's revenues are from the "interest," or natural growth of the timber, while New Brunswick has been cutting deeply into "forest capital."

One spells permanent prosperity; the other does not. A sufficient reason is found in the fact that Sweden employs more than 600 technically-trained foresters, supports a modern fire protection policy and does not permit wasteful cutting.

New Brunswick, however, is on the point of adopting similar precautions. This year the fire protection service will be reorganized and the Division of Forestry at Fredericton will have an oversight of the cutting separations.

Joggins—"My wife's learned to talk while she knits." Boggins—"Huh! My wife's learned to knit while she talks."—Buffalo Express.

A Constipation Cure. A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Roots, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three times daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.

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NEW HYM

The wit and humor trenches has had theists and bards and that the public has manifested under English women at caught something of looking for the hu difficulties and hard shortage of food to fail to realize. The in the London C "Hymn of Hate," tempered by a sens lines give us some blems in the Moth with which our cal a s...le thing...

I HATE Food C They play card Which give me a h They commend me Then raise the pri Even in their sleep bread,

And every time I I hate Food Contr They are long s About butter " And it worries m where I saw They tell me to go to the w But I dont send th Because I cannot afford th accompany

I hate Food Contr They are too wis They say tea-drin be broken, And when I have Monday m

And some one has Until Saturday ni When I get two has found

I know they are

I hate Food Contr They are too gall They are always s And then they sn photograph

—Montreal Herald

BRITAIN'S

London, Jan. 2 upon the United bushels more w the statements w British Food Con view with the A scribed the food, detrimental to tion with proper and willingness t ing substitutes fo

He drew a sh the conditions public health, p and children, h dermined by la starvation, and v tiveness of the n 30 per cent. In denial thus far improved the n

"With the he shall pull thro would feed ver position if the U into the war. C been a happy or crops in Italy an be won by Eng ance between We are to-day years ago. I h the fighting line

"Despite the tons in the co during the four compared with the possibility ening that wh the United K cent. extracti ditutents ten p the use of po cent, has been potatoes in b compulsory. toes may be us

"It is vital t from America March shall be They must not 1,000,000 tons bacon, hams a January ship scarcely likely army's requi Civilians will The shortage likely to con pastures bec In the mean Hoover's me imports.

With su seems to be difficulties m able to maint a pound per ter, margari short. Area mulated all rationing of many other bacon, chees

NEW HYMN OF HATE

The wit and humor of the soldier in the trenches has had the testimony of cartoonists and bards and newspaper writers, so that the public has wondered at the spirit manifested under hardships and dangers. English women at home seem to have caught something of the same spirit of looking for the humorous side of their difficulties and hardships, which include a shortage of food to an extent which we fail to realize. The writer of these verses in the London *Queen* calls them her "Hymn of Hate." It is a "hated" tempered by a sense of humor, and the lines give us some idea of the food problems in the Mother Country, compared with which our call to "conservation" is a mere thing:

I HATE Food Controllers;
They play cards—sugar cards—
Which give me a headache but no sugar.
They commend me not to eat bacon,
Then raise the price to make sure I don't.
Even in their sleep they murmur 'Eat less bread.'

And every time I taste it I wish I could.
I hate Food Controllers;
They make long speeches
About butter;
And it worries me trying to remember
where I saw it last.
They tell me the eggs that I buy ought to
go to the wounded.
But I don't send them
Because
I cannot afford the gas masks that should
accompany them.

I hate Food Controllers;
They are too wise;
They say 'tea-drinking is a habit that must
be broken,
And when I have stood in a queue from
Monday morning—
And some one has stood on me—
Until Saturday night,
When I get two ounces that the grocer
has found when he swept the shop.
I know they are right.

I hate Food Controllers;
They are too gallant.
They are always saying 'Ladies first,'
And then they smile when they are being
photographed.

—*Montreal Herald.*

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY

London, Jan. 24.—Great Britain calls upon the United States for 75,000,000 bushels more wheat. This was one of the statements which Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, made in an interview with the Associated Press. He described the food shortage in Great Britain as most serious, but not such as would be detrimental to the health of the population with proper management of supplies and willingness to accept equally nourishing substitutes for some foods.

He drew a sharp distinction between the conditions in Germany, where the public health, particularly that of women and children, had been dangerously undermined by lack of nutrition and semi-starvation, and where the working effectiveness of the men had been decreased 30 per cent. In Britain, he said, the self-denial thus far practised had actually improved the physical condition of the nation.

"With the help of the United States we shall pull through," he declared. "I would feel very dependent over the position if the United States had not come into the war. Our situation would have been a happy one but for the shortage of crops in Italy and France. The war will be won by England. It is a test of endurance between England and Germany. We are to-day where Germany was two years ago. I have no fear of failure on the fighting line."

"Despite the saving of some 1,400,000 tons in the consumption of all cereals during the four months ending Dec. 31, as compared with the same period in 1916, the possibility of a shortage is so threatening that wheat will now be milled in the United Kingdom up to ninety per cent. extraction, increasing the use of dilutents ten per cent. The restriction of the use of potatoes in bread to 12½ per cent. has been removed, and the use of potatoes in bread-making will become compulsory. Twenty per cent. of potatoes may be used."

"It is vital that shipments for the allies from America in January, February and March shall be accelerated to the utmost. They must not be below the average of 1,000,000 tons per month. The supply of bacon, hams and lard is so short that the January shipments now in sight are scarcely likely to be enough to fill the army's requirements for this month. Civilians will probably have to go without. The shortage in home meat supplies is likely to continue until feeding on the pastures becomes possible in the spring. In the meantime we must rely on Mr. Hoover's meatless days to increase our imports."

"With sugar compulsory rationing seems to be working well, but tonnage difficulties make it doubtful if we shall be able to maintain the weekly ration at half a pound per capita. The supplies of butter, margarine and cheese are all very short. Urgent schemes are being formulated for providing for compulsory rationing of butter and margarine and many other commodities, including meat, bacon, cheese, lard and tea."

WARTIME RECIPES FOR BISCUITS, GEMS, AND MUFFINS

WHOLE WHEAT, BRAN OR RYE BISCUITS, No. I.

- (With sour milk or buttermilk.)
- 1 cup white flour
- 1 cup bran, rye or whole wheat flour
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter, lard, or dripping
- About ½ cup sour milk or buttermilk

Sift together the dry ingredients two or three times, and lightly rub in the shortening. Gradually work in the milk, using a broad-bladed knife. Toss lightly on a floured board and roll out to about one-half inch in thickness. Cut or shape into biscuits and bake immediately in a quick oven.

WHOLE WHEAT, BRAN OR RYE BISCUITS, No. II.

- (With sour cream.)
- 1 cup white flour
- 1 cup bran, rye or whole wheat flour
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup thick sour cream

Mix and bake the same as in Recipe No. I.

WHOLE WHEAT, BRAN OR RYE BISCUITS, No. III.

- (With sweet milk, skim milk, or water)
- 1 cup white flour
- 1 cup bran, rye, or whole wheat flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter, lard, or dripping
- About ½ cup sweet milk, skim milk, or water.

Mix and bake as in Recipe No. I.

POTATO BISCUIT

- ½ yeast cake
- 1 cup milk
- 2 cups flour
- 1 egg
- ½ teaspoon granulated sugar
- 2 cups mashed potatoes
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 level tablespoon butter

Bake and mash three or four large potatoes, enough to make one quart. Place in bowl, add salt, sugar, and butter. Take a cupful of the milk, heat till lukewarm, dissolve yeast cake in it, and add enough flour to make a sponge—about half a cup. Set sponge aside in warm place, free from draught, to rise. Bring the balance of the milk to boiling point and then add it to the potatoes, salt, sugar, and butter. When sponge has risen and dropped back add it to the potato mixture. Then add the egg well beaten, the remainder of the flour, and mix all together thoroughly. Let rise in a warm place. Butter a baking dish and drop the mixture in spoonfuls, as the dough should not be handled. Let rise again and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes.

GRAHAM MUFFINS, No. I.

- 1½ cups graham flour
- 1 cup white flour
- 1 cup sour milk
- ½ cup molasses
- ½ teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon salt

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk to molasses; combine mixtures and bake.

GRAHAM MUFFINS, No. II.

- 1 cup graham or entire wheat flour
- 1 cup white flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk gradually, egg well beaten, and melted butter. Bake in hot oven in buttered gem pans for about twenty minutes.

WHOLE WHEAT MUFFINS

- 2 cups whole wheat flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup milk
- 1 egg

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt; add sugar, milk, egg well-beaten and melted shortening. Bake in greased gem pans in a hot oven.

BRAN GEMS

- 1 cup bran
- 1 cup white flour
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 cup milk
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Mix and bake the same as Whole Wheat Muffins.

CORN MEAL GEMS

- ½ cup corn meal
- 1 cup flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup milk
- 1 egg

Mix and bake the same as Whole Wheat Muffins.

Mirand's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE DESERTERS

WHERE are the maids that used to lay my table
And cook my meals and (sometimes) scrub the floor?
Florie and Maud and Emily and Mabel,
All, all are gone to prosecute the War;

In reeking vaults and mountain dells
They tend their sheep and fill their shells,
While my wife answers all the bells
And no one shines my Sam Brown any more.

Where is Elizabeth, whose eyes were argente?
How like a home her hospital must be,
Winnie's a "Waac," and bound to be a Sergeant,
Judging from how she dominated me
(Only I hope she never stoops
To talk like that to lady troops);

And Maud, who dropped so many soups—
To talk like that to lady troops;
What does she do with bombs and T. N. T.?

Our car stands starving in the dusty garage.
But Mabel drives a whacking Limousine;
And when they sprinkle us with bits of barrage
We know that much of it was made by Jean;
Our income slowly disappears,
While they get more than Brigadiers—
No wonder now the agent sneers,
"You can't get girls to come to Turnham Green."

Do they look back and hope that we are happy,
With no one left to fuss about our food;
And when some foreman is extremely snappy
Recall with tears my courtier attitude?
Rather, I ween, with mirthful hoots
They think of Master cleaning boots,
And thank their stars, the little brutes,
They bear no more the yoke of housemaid-hood.

And what will happen when the Bosch goes under,
And all these women fling their swords away?
Will the dear maids come back to us, I wonder?
Shall I be able to afford their pay?
And will they want Muniton rates?
Ah, who can read the ruthless Fates?
Meanwhile we was the dirty plates
And do our whack as willingly as they.

A. P. HERBERT, in *Punch*.

OATMEAL MUFFINS

- 1 cup cooked oatmeal
- 1½ cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- ½ cup milk
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons melted butter

Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder. Add half the milk and the egg well beaten. Mix the remainder of the milk with the cooked oatmeal and add to the dry ingredients. Beat thoroughly, then add melted butter. Bake in greased gem pans.

RICHE MUFFINS

- 2½ cups flour
- ½ cup hot cooked rice
- 5 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup milk
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- ½ teaspoon salt

Mix and sift flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder. Add half the milk, egg well beaten, the remainder of the milk mixed with the rice, and beat thoroughly. Add the melted butter. Bake in greased gem pans.

BUCKWHEAT GEMS

- ½ cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup buckwheat flour
- ½ cup white flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

Beat the sugar into the egg and add the melted butter. Add alternately the milk and buckwheat flour, then the white flour into which the baking powder and salt have been sifted. Bake in greased gem pans.

She—"I'm afraid that our friendship must cease." He—"Then you do intend to marry me, do you?"—*Buffalo Express.*

"Do you have meatless days at your house?" "Yes," replied Mr. Meekton. "Everybody except the dog." "Why the exception?" "Well, Henrietta is right complimentary about it. She says my superior intelligence enables me to be philosophical about a situation which would grieve Fido because he couldn't understand it."—*Washington Star.*

"Flabby always boasted that when he married he would never live with his wife's people, and that is exactly what he is doing." "Not exactly; he isn't living with them—he is living on them."—*Baltimore American.*

Makes Baking a Success



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SMALL BOYS OF AMERICA IN A SERIOUS QUANDARY

THE United States is facing a serious shortage of castor oil, the same smooth, mucilaginous, euphorbiaceous, nauseous castor oil, and the Government has made arrangements with Southern farmers to plant 100,000 acres of castor-oil beans this summer, so that there will be a plentiful supply, not only for domestic punishment, but particularly for aeroplanes.

Army officers have found that castor oil is the best lubricant for aeroplane motors, because it is not soluble in gasoline. It is the aviator's delight. The proper reminder of home and the old days when it came en surprise in lukewarm coffee, in sarsaparilla, in orange juice, in lemon in lemon jelly, on hot spoons, with lemon, with peppermint, in ice-cream soda in gelatinous capsules, and "absolutely tasteless" plain.

There has been more camouflage—the word is used advisedly—with castor oil than with any other domestic substance, not excepting present-day "butter." But the consensus of opinion seems to be that nearly all attempts have failed. Sweet, sour, aromatic, and alkaline things underlying and superimposing the oil of *Ricinus communis* are not what they seem when gulped down. The oil stands alone.

The child who lives next door said, when told of the new castor-oil crop this summer, that the best use for it seemed to him to be to make infant's hair curly. Applying the commodity on the bald pate of a baby who had not developed a real sense of smell and taste, he thought, always should be substituted for forceful feeding of it to the young and adolescent, which was so likely to inculcate a disgust that clung tenaciously all through life. He may be right.

He called attention to the fact that many residents of New Jersey planted the castor beans in their yards because the ornamental plants kept the mosquitoes away. "Is it possible that mothers will continue feeding children what mosquitoes refuse?" he asked.

When the question came up about the propagation of the castor bean, Government officials first invited the Southern farmers patriotically to plant castor-oil beans instead of roses. The Government found the better way to administer the dose was to offer inducements for generous acreage. Thirty cents used to be the inducement in old days of King Colic. At one time, in midsummer, the price was thirty cents, one circus, and two desserts, plus a definite agreement between the party with the bottle and apron and the

party backed up in the corner with tight-shut mouth that the spoon was to be "very" hot, the nose held tight, and the spoon not tipped until King Colic's victim distinctly said, "One, two, three, go!"

The Government already has said "Go!" to the Texas farmers, who have laid out 100,000 acres, and the fall crop is expected on the basis of five gallons of pure oil for every yield of 100 pounds of good castor beans—by which time every Liberty motor will be ready for a generous dose, so that John Doe, Aviation Corps, U. S. A. can hold their nose and say "Go!"—*New York Evening Post.*



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THE LATE LORD GREY

A LAST WORD BY HAROLD BEGBIE. London and Toronto: Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. 6d. net. (\$1.)

ALTHOUGH, as Lord Milner says of the late Earl Grey, "he may not fill a high space in the pages of history," it is eminently desirable that the English-speaking world should know as much as can be told of one of the most high-minded citizens of the British Empire that our days have seen.

Mr. Begbie's book is pitched in a uniformly panegyric key, but it is probable that none of Lord Grey's multitude of friends, and none of those who, whatever their station in life, came under his personal influence, will consider that the note of praise is overdone.

"Every politician who inflames differences of opinion and sunders the various classes is a danger to our country. England's business is to draw all her children together and with one impulse to work for the good of humanity."

Personally, whether we watch him at Harrow, or at Cambridge, or in the long journeys which he took as a young man, or later in his work for the laboring classes at home, or in the performance of his high official duties in South Africa and Canada, we find him uniformly aiming at two objects, to understand other people's minds and aims and to bring about whatever improvement was possible.

It would require far more space than is at our disposal to deal with the developments in thought and practice, of Lord Grey's idea of "unity and love" as the guiding principle of civil life.

REASONS FOR READING

THERE is a sense in which average society is better than the best. A knowledge of the world is a better thing than an exclusive knowledge of the intellectual or aristocratic *beau monde*.

true among men and women, it is a thousand times more true among books. To be really well read a reader must go boldly into book society and make friends in all classes of book life.

Lacking neither opportunity nor knowledge to give him the freedom of the literary city, his temperament forbade—though in his own work there was a strange universality. He was never in reality a man of the book world.

The sheer artistry of composition appealed to him, and nothing else. He did not care what was said so long as it was well said. In such mood Louis Stevenson comes to be regarded as almost the subject of inspiration.

February 5.—St. Agatha. Marcus Cato, Roman philosopher, committed suicide, 46 B. C.; Sir Robert Peel, British statesman and Prime Minister, born, 1788; Lewis Galvani, Italian scientist and pioneer electrician, died, 1799; Thomas Banks, English sculptor, died, 1805; General Paoli, Corsican patriot, died, 1807; Guadalupe capitulated, 1810; Sir Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, born, 1829; Maxine Elliott, American actress, born, 1871; Thomas Carlyle, British philosopher and historian died, 1881; Sir Henry Tate, English merchant, founder of the Tate Picture Gallery in London, died, 1899.

February 6.—Queen Anne of England born 1665; King Charles II of England died, 1685; Aaron Burr, American statesman, born, 1756; France and United States made defensive alliance, 1778; Dr. Joseph Priestly, English chemist and electrician, died, 1804; Sir Henry Irving, English actor, born, 1838; George J. Gould, American financier, born, 1864; Hon. E. B. Chandler, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, died, 1880; Ninth Parliament of Canada opened, 1901.

February 7.—Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, born, 1478; Charles Dickens, English novelist, born, 1812; Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, English author, died, 1823; Alexander Ribot, French statesman, born, 1842; London & Dover Railway opened, 1844; Pope Pius IX died, 1878; First telephone connexion between Boston and New York, 1893; Great Fire at Baltimore began, 1904.

Gospel with ever-increasing reverence, recollection, and positive awe; but St. Paul he did not find "readable," and could not get through.

It is possible to have a good library nowadays which is worth little. The love of books and the love of bric-a-brac are almost inseparable.

February 8.—Queen Mary I of England born, 1516; Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587; Samuel Butler, English poet, born, 1612; Aaron Hill, English poet and projector, died, 1750; John Ruskin, English author and art critic, born, 1819; General W. T. Sherman, American military commander, born, 1820; Jules Verne, French romantic writer, born, 1828; Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick instituted, 1836; Annexation of California to United States proclaimed, 1847; Baron Rothschild, English naturalist, born, 1868; Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, assassinated, 1872; Peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Constantinople, 1879; Fifth Parliament of Canada opened, 1883; Royal Opera House, Toronto, burned, 1883; Behring Sea Commission met at Washington, 1892; Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed, 1897; Outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, 1904.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

February 2.—Justification. CANDLEMAS. Sir Owen Tudor, founder of Tudor dynasty of England, died, 1461; New York City incorporated, 1653; Talleyrand, French diplomat, born, 1754; First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801; Lord Lisgar assumed office of Governor General of Canada, 1869; Sir William S. Bennett, British composer and pianist, died, 1875; U. S. S. Kearsarge wrecked in Caribbean Sea, 1894; Funeral of Queen Victoria, 1901.

February 3.—St. Blaise. SWEYN, King of Denmark, died, 1014; John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, died, 1399; King Charles X of Sweden died, 1660; Horace Greenly, founder of the *New York Tribune*, born, 1811; Spanish Cortes abolished the Inquisition, 1813; Marquess of Salisbury, former British Prime Minister, born, 1830; Hudson Maxim, American inventor, born, 1853; Dr. Alexander Melnikoff, President of Amherst (Mass.) College, born, 1872.

February 4.—John Rogers, first Protestant martyr of Queen Mary's reign, burned at Smithfield, 1555; George Herbert, English poet and divine, died, 1633; Rev. Robert Blair, Scottish poet, died, 1746; W. H. Ainsworth, English novelist, born, 1805; Georg Brandes, Danish man of letters, born, 1842; Jean Richepin, French author, born, 1849; Sir William Palliser, English artist, died, 1882.

February 5.—St. Agatha. Marcus Cato, Roman philosopher, committed suicide, 46 B. C.; Sir Robert Peel, British statesman and Prime Minister, born, 1788; Lewis Galvani, Italian scientist and pioneer electrician, died, 1799; Thomas Banks, English sculptor, died, 1805; General Paoli, Corsican patriot, died, 1807; Guadalupe capitulated, 1810; Sir Hiram S. Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, born, 1829; Maxine Elliott, American actress, born, 1871; Thomas Carlyle, British philosopher and historian died, 1881; Sir Henry Tate, English merchant, founder of the Tate Picture Gallery in London, died, 1899.

February 6.—Queen Anne of England born 1665; King Charles II of England died, 1685; Aaron Burr, American statesman, born, 1756; France and United States made defensive alliance, 1778; Dr. Joseph Priestly, English chemist and electrician, died, 1804; Sir Henry Irving, English actor, born, 1838; George J. Gould, American financier, born, 1864; Hon. E. B. Chandler, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, died, 1880; Ninth Parliament of Canada opened, 1901.

February 7.—Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, born, 1478; Charles Dickens, English novelist, born, 1812; Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, English author, died, 1823; Alexander Ribot, French statesman, born, 1842; London & Dover Railway opened, 1844; Pope Pius IX died, 1878; First telephone connexion between Boston and New York, 1893; Great Fire at Baltimore began, 1904.

February 8.—Queen Mary I of England born, 1516; Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587; Samuel Butler, English poet, born, 1612; Aaron Hill, English poet and projector, died, 1750; John Ruskin, English author and art critic, born, 1819; General W. T. Sherman, American military commander, born, 1820; Jules Verne, French romantic writer, born, 1828; Diocesan Church Society of New Brunswick instituted, 1836; Annexation of California to United States proclaimed, 1847; Baron Rothschild, English naturalist, born, 1868; Lord Mayo, Governor-General of India, assassinated, 1872; Peace between Russia and Turkey signed at Constantinople, 1879; Fifth Parliament of Canada opened, 1883; Royal Opera House, Toronto, burned, 1883; Behring Sea Commission met at Washington, 1892; Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed, 1897; Outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, 1904.

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February 10.—St. Mark. ... (text continues with more anniversaries)

MINIATURE ALMANAC

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

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

Table showing tide corrections for Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Fish Head, Welshpool, Eastport, L'Etang Harbor, and Lepreau Bay.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

Thos. R. Wren, Collector. D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer. D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MEETING OF CREDITORS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of Frank R. Anderson will be held at my Office in the Town of Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the Fifth day of February, prox., at 2 o'clock P. M. to vote remuneration to the Assignee and Inspector, and to transact any other business in connection with the affairs of the Estate of the said Frank R. Anderson that may legally come before it.

Dated at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, this Twenty Second day of January, A. D. 1918.

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"I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been ever since I can remember, and has out-lived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

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TRAVEL

Fall and Winter Time Table Of The Grand Manan S. S. Company Grand Manan Route Season 1917-18

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THE U. N. H. A.

"That is the happy Whom every man be." IN the year 1860, there were there in the New Brunswick, with the included the College. Quite a few of this time large, were grad of Yale and Harvard of education possible effort the new settlements new settlement "schooling" for the means of att might be with lege was establish heartily by those deprived of access in the New Eng The College good, if compa does not appear large, or that de any extent. F then, as even serious hindra supplemented by however capable were not in a po from a tap, was who could be literature, in re butions, had not So, some year became necessa what could be feet tion on its fee the Third had e and his unwor of whom we are than of any do throne, was do hamper Cannin statesman of his to settle the pri and foreign pu authorities of the idea of sec Most Gracious of that day; a ments, as the lege of New B as King's Coll and pious Kin founder. His the year of g twenty-three, upon such a fo his royal wisdo al wisdom, as Fourth, is re royal wisdom, wisdom of the colonial affair Whether owin not, heartefor well as the st row-minded ti practically a tion, with a p with various r doubt a subse professor of other professio dium of Chu two-thirds of might well be Articles of rel classical and in that old c was mere or l rated. All in work, and its the world no The time c that a provin public grant s sectarianism, means of va King's Coll and the Uni arose on the religious; insi done away w no more per the study l languages w only field for matic cour ed and pop relieved from entered upon issued. Perh when the cr Brunswick, Fredericton change the college. By Avenue sympathy They bespe remove all So much of the each