



The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918

NO. 50

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL

On a hill eighty-seven feet high, once called Breed's Hill, but now known as Bunker Hill, on the peninsula of Charlestown, north of Boston, Massachusetts, rises a granite obelisk 220 feet in height, built to commemorate the first important battle in the American War of Independence.

Three distinguished generals, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, with 12,000 veteran British troops, and a formidable fleet, occupied Boston. They were besieged by an undisciplined crowd of colonists, without arms, ammunition, supplies, or organization. On the morning of the 17th of June 1775, the British officers in Boston, and on the ships in the harbor, saw to their astonishment a breastwork on Bunker Hill, which had been thrown up in the night, and was every moment growing stronger, so as to threaten their position in a serious manner. This was the work of about fifteen hundred Yankees, under Colonel Prescott.

No time was to be lost. The ships in the harbor and a battery on Copp's Hill opened fire; but those were not the days of Armstrong artillery. General Howe took 3000 infantry, and crossed over to Charlestown in boats to storm the works. It was a fine summer day, and the hills, spires, and roofs of the city were covered with spectators. Soon a fire, bursting from the wooden houses of the village of Charlestown, added to the grandeur of the spectacle.

General Howe was too proud of British valour to turn the works, but, forming his troops in two columns, marched to the assault. The Americans, who had little artillery, and no ammunition to waste, waited in silence until the British were within ten rods, and preparing to charge when a sheet of fire broke out along their breastworks with such deadly aim, that whole ranks were cut down, and those not killed or wounded fled precipitately to the water-side. They were rallied, and advanced a second time with a like result. General Clinton, who had watched the progress of the battle from the heights of Boston, now came with reinforcements; some gunboats enlisted the works, and a third attack, aided by a flank diversion, and the fact that the Americans had expended their small store of ammunition, was successful. The rebels were driven from their works at the point of the bayonet. Having no bayonets themselves, they fell sullenly back, fighting with the butts of their muskets. The British loss was about 1000 killed and wounded, out of a force of 3000; that of the Americans, 400 or 500. It was a British victory which gave hope and confidence to the Americans, and has been celebrated by them as one of the most glorious events of their War of Independence.—Chambers' Book of Days.

FISHERIES RESEARCH IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE IN 1917

By A. G. HUNTSMAN,
Biologist to the Biological Board of Canada

In the spring of 1917 an expedition was planned to investigate the region at the northern end of Cape Breton Island, where the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence flow out into the Atlantic on the south side of Cabot Strait. In the middle of May the motor-boat "Prince," named after Professor E. E. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion, and Chairman of the Biological Board of Canada, was taken from the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, around Nova Scotia to Cape Breton Island. Mr. Arthur Calder and Captain Elmer Rigby were in charge of the boat, and carried out the various fishing operations and experiments most efficiently. Eastern Harbor, on the western side of Cape Breton Island, served as our headquarters for the summer, and proved to be most suitable as a base from which to study the neighbouring waters. We were much indebted to Mr. Clifford Le Couteur, the capable local manager for the firm of Robin, Jones & Whitman for many courtesies extended to us during the course of the summer.

A commodious house that happened to be vacant, was placed at our disposal and proved to be an excellent laboratory for the carrying on of the microscopic and other detailed examinations of the material that was collected. Each month from May to September the condition of the waters between our base and the Magdalen Islands was determined by making observations at a series of selected stations, additional trips being made up and down the coast of Cape Breton to examine other localities. In particular an examination was made of Aspy Bay just east of Cape North and of the water at different depths out into Cabot Strait, where we were successful in operating

both our net trawl and fish fry trawl at a depth of 200 fathoms in spite of the small size of our boat (60 feet). Many rare and curious forms were obtained in that deep channel, which deserves to be more thoroughly investigated.

A great variety of methods and gear must be used to discover what kinds of animals there are in the water, where they remain, and how they live. First and foremost come the usual fishing implements.—The drag seine, which is a net that is run out into the water in the form of a semi-circle with the open side towards the shore and is then hauled up on the beach by means of a line at each end, gave us the shore fishes such as trout, young salmon, alewives, small herring, capelin, cunners, white perch, sculpin, tomcod, young hake, flounders, dabs, windowpanes, smelt, mummichogs, sticklebacks, pipe fish, sand lance, and butterfish, anchor and buoy at each end, and left a variable length of time before hauling. It catches a variety of fishes depending upon the place where it is set, but we may mention the following: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, flounder, plaice, halibut, mutton-fish, sculpin, skate, and grey-fish. The gill-net, of which we used various meshes, is a net set vertically at any depth in the water, into which the fishes run during the night and become entangled. Herring, mackerel, smelt, and grey-fish are caught in this way, and also many others such as cunner, hake, sculpin, and cod, when the net is in the right locality. The net trawl, which is towed through the water, is a long net bag with a broad mouth and a funnel about half way along on the inside, which permits the fish readily to reach the small "cod" end, but keeps them from getting out again. The mouth is kept open, either by a stout beam, or, as is more usual now, by means of "otter" boards, one at the end of each of the two "wings" of the trawl, to which the wire cables for hauling are attached. These "otter" boards act in the same way as a kite, for just as a kite tends to rise when hauled through the air, so do these boards tend to go one to one side and the other to the other, when hauled through the water. The net trawl is operated in mid-water or on bottom and takes whatever fish there are at that level, supposing that it is of the right size and mesh, and is towed rapidly enough through the water. We obtained with it cod, plaice, sole, hake, flounder, smelt, cunner, butterfish, dab, skate, sculpin, grenadier, lobster, and spider crab, as well as many of the small bottom animals.

Our trawl was small, being designed for catching shrimp, of which we obtained various kinds, but it was quite successful in taking the large fishes as well, for we have brought up in it after one hour's hauling as much as five hundred pounds of fish, including one that weighed fifty pounds. The fish-fry trawl is a similar trawl, but small and made of sacking and without any funnel. It takes the smaller animals in the water, including the young fishes, and occasionally even quite large ones. For the fish eggs and the very small animals and plants that warm in the water, what are called "plankton" nets are used. Plankton is a name given to the floating organisms of the water, which are legion. The nets are made of the silk bolting cloth, used by millers for sifting flour, the coarsest of which will stop anything as large as one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, while the finest will permit only those less than one two-hundredths of an inch in diameter to pass out. These nets are of various sizes and are towed through the water at various depths, and by their means we were able to trace the spawning and development of the fishes with floating eggs, as well as to determine the distribution of the numerous animals and minute plants that serve as food for the fry of the fishes and even for some of the adults, such as the herring and mackerel. The dredge, which is merely a rectangular iron frame to which a bag of net or sacking is attached, was used for dragging on bottom to get samples of the varied animals and seaweeds that populate the ocean floor so densely and form the food of the many bottom-living fishes. It also gave us some of the bottom material—stones, sand, mud, etc., in which or on the surface of which the animals live. Small traps or pots made of laths are ordinarily used for catching crawling animals like the lobster, but for this purpose we used simple hoop traps, which were under the direction of Captain Rigby. Each of these consisted of an old wagon tire, to which was attached a short bag of fine-meshed net. The trap was baited with dead fish and lowered to the bottom, a buoy being left attached to the line. Although there was nothing to prevent the animals that gathered around the bait from leaving the trap at any time, we found that this apparatus was as effective in capturing lobsters and crabs, as the ordinary lobster pot and had the advantage of taking animals of any size from the largest of them to the smallest that failed to go through the net. Fish also were taken,

cunners being captured in it regularly when it was placed near shore where they lived. By means of these traps we discovered that a barren zone existed off the Cape Breton shore, comprising the part of the sloping bottom between the depths of 10 and 20 fathoms. In this zone the temperature at the bottom underwent violent fluctuations often in the course of a day or so, at one time being as high as 65° F. and at another as low as 39° F. This was caused by the winds, for when the wind was blowing on shore it drove the surface water against the coast and heaped it up, forcing the deeper colder water down, then when it changed and blew off-shore the warm surface water was driven away from the coast and the cold water welled up from below to take its place and so flooded the zone. The effect of this on the slow moving bottom animals may be imagined. Few of them would be able to stand such changes, but the active fishes are able to move up and down the slope and avoid these changes, and in fact we caught the cold-loving cod and haddock in large numbers in this zone, when the temperature was low. The importance, to any one who is fishing, of knowing what the temperature at the bottom is in such cases, is obvious, for when the cold water up-wells and comes nearer shore, the fishes will follow it and may be caught without the fisherman having to go as far from land as at other times.

Head-lines for catching fish with baited hooks and jigs of lead with many hooks, we used only occasionally.

Another important part of the work was the determining of the physical conditions in the water. Most important of these is the temperature, which was taken regularly during the whole summer at definite depths from the surface to the bottom at the stations between Cape Breton and the Magdalen Islands. For this purpose special thermometers were used, which were lowered to the desired depth, left a few nights and then turned over by letting slide down the line a weight, which released the upper end of the thermometer case. The thermometer on being turned over registered the temperature at the moment in just the same way that a clinical thermometer registers one's temperature on being removed from the mouth. Samples of the water were obtained from the same depths by using brass water bottle, which automatically closed on turning over and so imprisoned water from the desired depth. The many samples of water, that were collected, are being examined chemically by Professor Vachon, of Laval University, in order to determine how much salt they contain. In this way we learn how the physical conditions in those waters changed during the course of the summer, and that gives us the explanation of the movements of the fishes.

INVESTIGATION

The primary object of the expedition was to obtain as much information as possible concerning the undeveloped fishery resources of the region. Particular attention was paid to the lump-fish by Professor Cox, to the cunner by Mr. Johnson, and to the plaice by myself. The many facts learned concerning their abundance, edibility, life histories, etc., will be dealt with in special accounts and need not be detailed here. In the utilization of each fish special problems are presented, which require careful consideration before any very definite statement can be made as to the prospects of their proving of importance.

Another object we had in view in going to that part of the Gulf was to determine the fate of the vast quantities of herring eggs spawned at the Magdalen Islands. We were able to study this question, only incidentally, on the trips made monthly to the Magdalen Islands. The spring spawning takes place during May and is practically confined to the shores of Pleasant Bay. The hatching of the eggs was virtually completed by the middle of June, and the very small fry were found on the 19th and 20th of that month to form a vast unbroken swarm, extending from Pleasant Bay to the south and east for 25 miles on the route to Eastern Harbor. They were undoubtedly being dispersed through the water by the tidal and wind currents, and also being carried to the eastward by the general set of the currents toward Cape North. The enormous numbers of these fry may be imagined from the fact that a 20-minute tow with our fine-meshed plankton net gave over one hundred of them even at a distance of 17 miles from the Magdalen Islands. In July, a month later, they had largely disappeared as far as our researches showed, for we obtained them only in Pleasant Bay at night depths, and they were twice as large as in June. Probably by that time they had collected into schools, and would be missed unless one happened to strike a school. In the fall the fry of the fall spawning herring were found both on the Cape Breton shore and at the Magdalen Islands. They were not very abundant except locally, and were

AN ACCOUNT OF MELBOURNE STORR'S DEATH

Somewhere in France
10-5-18

My Dear Mrs. Storr:
I am writing to tell you what particulars I know of poor Mell's death. Mell volunteered to go over on a raid with the German lines on the night of the 18th, going over he was hit by either a



PTE. MELBOURNE STORR.
Killed in Action, May 7, 1918.

rifle or machine gun bullet in the left shoulder. A sergeant who went over beside him said Mell was one of the first to get across. After the raid was over Mell was going back to the dressing station with the German prisoners, when a shell exploded very close to him, several pieces striking him in the breast penetrating his heart killing him instantly, he suffered no pain whatever. Mell was well-known and liked by the whole Company. Please accept my sympathy on your great loss of a true son, while we have lost a true pal who always played the game. If there is anything further I can do, please advise me as I would only be too glad to find out anything you wish to know.

Believe me,
Very Sincerely Yours,
CHESTER W. MALLOCH
No. 742679

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Washington, June 6.—Sinking of the British steamship *Harpathian*, one hundred miles off the Virginian Capes at 9 o'clock yesterday by a German submarine was announced to-night at the Navy Department. The entire crew was rescued by the steamer *Palmer*, which arrived late today in Chesapeake Bay. The submarine fired a torpedo. One of the British crew was injured. The *Harpathian* was a freighter of 2,800 net tons.

—Washington, June 7.—A Navy statement today, says that details show that the submarine that sunk the steamer *Harpathian* off the Virginian Cape Wednesday carried at least thirty-seven men, for that many were counted on her dock by the *Harpathian's* crew. She mounted two 6-inch guns.

—An Atlantic Port, June 6.—Captain R. R. Coudman, and the crew of the schooner *Edward R. Baird*, Jacksonville, to New York, sunk by a German submarine, eighteen miles off Cape Charles, Tuesday morning, were landed here today.

—A Cuban Port, June 6.—A steamer arriving here to-day reports that at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon nineteen persons had been picked up about thirty-eight miles south of New York, near where two American schooners were sunk by gunfire from a German submarine. The people were in a small gasoline launch when found. The next day the vessel halted a steamer bound for an American port and transferred the submarine victims to her.

The steamer to which survivors of two schooners were transferred, referred to in the foregoing dispatch from a Cuban port, reached New York Tuesday. The steamer brought in members of the crews of the schooners, believed *Wiley* and *Hattie Dunn*, torpedoed Sunday.

—London, June 7.—It was announced here to-day that the members of the British delegation to the Anglo-German peace conference at The Hague were not, as reported yesterday, on board the hospital ship *Koningin Regentes* when that vessel struck a mine and sank in the North Sea. Instead, the delegates were

aboard the hospital ship *Sindora*, which rescued the survivors of the *Koningin Regentes*.

Among the hospital ship's company rescued were nineteen returning German civilian prisoners.

—London, June 6.—Several persons were killed by explosions or drowned in the capsizing of a lifeboat from the steamer *Kenilworth Castle*, which reached a British port in a crippled condition as a result of a collision. Late reports are to the effect that eight members of the crew of the *Kenilworth Castle* are missing and that three passengers have not been accounted for.

The *Kenilworth Castle* is a steamer of 12,975 tons. She was built in Belfast in 1904, and is owned by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company.

—Washington, June 7.—Sinking of the Norwegian steamship *Vinland* by a German submarine sixty-five miles off the Virginia Capes at 6 p. m., Wednesday, June 5, was announced to-night by the war department. The crew was rescued and landed to-day at Cape May N. J.

The *Vinland* was sent down nine hours after the British steamer *Harpathian* was torpedoed thirty-five miles farther from the Virginia coast. Until word of her came from Cape May to-day nothing had been heard of the operations of the enemy raiders since the landing of the *Harpathian's* crew yesterday. The *Vinland* was a steamer of 1,191 tons.

—An Atlantic Port, June 7.—A French armed merchant ship came into port here to-day and reported an encounter with a German submarine off the Virginia Capes. Details of the battle are lacking, but it is said the fight occurred a short distance outside the Capes. The extent of the damage to the merchantman is unknown.

—Washington, June 9.—The American steamer *Pinar Del Rio*, was sunk by a German submarine seventy miles off the coast of Maryland yesterday morning. One of her boats, with the captain and seventeen members of the crew, is missing; another with sixteen men has landed on the Virginian coast.

—New York, June 9.—The *Pinar Del Rio*, owned by the American and Cuban Steamship Line, Inc., was built at South Shields, England, in 1897, by J. Readhead & Son. She had a net tonnage of 1,607 and a length of 306 feet. She was last listed as leaving an American Atlantic port on May 11 and arriving at Havana on May 18. She was commanded by Captain J. MacKenzie.

—A Pacific Port, June 9.—A burned vessel was seen about 400 miles off shore on Tuesday night by a steamship which has arrived at this port to-day. When the steamer had arrived alongside, the vessel had burned to the water's edge. There was no sign of life from the floating wreckage. The name of the ship had been burned away, and no trace of lifeboats was discovered.

—An Atlantic Port, June 10.—Captain J. MacKenzie and 16 members of the crew of the American steamer *Pinar del Rio*, who have been missing since the vessel was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Maryland on June 8, reached here to-day on a Norwegian steamer which rescued them from a small lifeboat about 70 miles off the coast of New Jersey. All the members of the crew are thus accounted for, as the chief mate and fifteen men were landed early this morning at a life-saving station on the North Carolina coast.

—New York, June 10.—News of the sinking of the American steamer *Mauban* off the coast of Italy late in May was brought here to-day by 26 members of her crew who arrived on a freight steamer.

The *Mauban*, of 1,253 tons gross register, was built in 1900. The steamship that brought the crew of the *Mauban* had on board also, 12 members of the crew of the auxiliary schooner *City of Pensacola*, sunk by a submarine in May near Genoa, and 30 members of the crew of the steamship *City of Wilmington*, which was destroyed by fire after leaving an American port with a cargo of cotton.

—New York, June 12.—The British transport *Argonia*, owned by the Cunard Steamship Company, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine several hundred miles from the British coast while on her way westward, according to private cable messages received here Tuesday. Ninety members of her crew were picked up by another steamer eastward bound, and landed on the English coast, the message said. Search is being made for forty more of her crew who are reported to be missing.

The *Argonia* was a steel four-masted steamship of 8,153 gross tons, built at Newcastle, England, in 1907, for the cable and immigrant trade between London and Canada.

—New York, June 12.—Two Norwegian steamships, the *Vindoggon* and *Henrik*

Lund, were sunk by a German submarine when about 200 miles east of Cape Charles, Va., on last Saturday and Monday respectively. This brings the total of vessels sunk by U-boats since they began their campaign in these waters to eighteen.

Their crews, totalling sixty-eight men, were brought here to-day by a Danish steamship which picked them up at sea after they had been set adrift in their small boats. Eighty tons of copper ingots part of the cargo of the *Vindoggon*, were taken aboard the U-boat before the steamship was sunk by means of bombs. The vessel was stopped by the submarine on June 8, and the crew were obliged to unload the copper into the ship's small boats and transfer it to the U-boat. Then the small boats were taken in tow until the *Henrik Lund* was sighted on June 10.

—A Canadian Atlantic Port, June 12.—The American 2,000-ton steel steamer, which went ashore last night at a point on the Nova Scotia coast in an exposed position but, according to advices from the scene of the stranding, there is a possibility of re-floating her if the weather continues fine. The steamer, which was recently built at a United States lake port, was on her maiden voyage from there to a New England port with a cargo of coal loaded at a Cape Breton port.

When the ship struck, wireless calls for help were sent out and at midnight life-savers and fishing boats went out in search of the wreck. It was not until daybreak that the ship was located, when the crew of thirty-four were rescued and landed at a Nova Scotia port. Latest reports from the wreck state that the ship rests firmly on a ledge and is heavily listed to port.

—Rome, June 11.—An official statement issued by the Italian Admiralty today says: "At dawn on Monday near the Dalmatian Islands two small Italian torpedo boats, under command of Commander Rizzo Luigi De Milazzo, attacked an Austrian naval division, consisting of two large battleships of the *Viribus Unitis* class, assisted by ten destroyers. Our units, having broken through the line of destroyers, hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one, and returned to their base unharmed. One of the destroyers pursued them and was damaged seriously."

Battleships of the *Viribus Unitis* type are four in number and are the largest in the Austrian navy. They displace 20,000 tons and carry a thousand men each.

Paris, June 12.—The loss of the Austrian battleship *Szent Istvan*, torpedoed in the Adriatic, is officially announced in Vienna, according to Havas dispatch from Basel, Switzerland.

NORWAY'S SHIP LOSSES

Washington, June 6.—Norway's shipping losses through German submarine warfare and other war causes continues heavy, despite the Norwegian Government's protests against the U-boat warfare during May, said a cablegram from the Norwegian Delegation to-day. Fourteen vessels of 11,791 tons were sunk. Two seamen lost their lives and four are missing.

Norway's losses since the war began now number 769 vessels, totaling 1,127,310 tons, with the loss of life of 1,008 of her seamen in addition to 704 men and 53 vessels missing.

SHIPPING LOSSES CUT IN HALF

Washington, June 7.—Senator Swanson acting chairman of the naval committee after a conference with navy heads, today declared that the Allied naval forces have destroyed sixty per cent. of all German submarines constructed, and that they have cut shipping losses in half. Senator Swanson said his information was obtained from highest navy department authorities.

The German submarines recently operating off the Atlantic coast, Senator Swanson said, are believed to have been driven from the coast and also from the main American shipping routes. None of the American war craft stationed abroad, Senator Swanson said, has been or will be withdrawn to this side because of the German raids.

MORE CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, June 6.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived in England:

Engineer Training Depot draft, St. Johns Que.

Infantry—1st Battalion, 1st Quebec Regiment, draft No. 38, Montreal; 2nd Battalion 2nd Quebec Regiment, draft No. 39, Montreal; 2nd Battalion Eastern Ontario Regiment, draft No. 8, Ottawa.

Army Service Corps, Army Medical Corps.

Sensible Men and Women

do not keep surplus money in their homes, or carry it around in their pockets.

They put it in the Savings Bank so that it may earn more money for them.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - \$ 4,000,000
Reserve Fund - 12,000,000
Resources - 180,000,000

C. W. RABBITT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

SEAL COVE, G. M.

June 11
The fishermen were very much pleased on Tuesday morning to find a large quantity of fish in the "Admiral" and "Imperial" weirs.

Mr. Sirda Ingalls and Mr. Emerson Wilson, of this place, left for St. John on Monday last to enlist.

Mrs. Helen Ingalls left by steamer *Grand Marston* on a business trip to Eastport.

Mrs. Cecil Bagley spent a few days with her parents at North Head.

The Misses Matilda and Priscilla Shephard have gone to Cape Tormentine, where they have employment for a short time.

Miss Gladys Harvey, of Fredericton, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Turner Ingalls.

Mrs. Fletcher Harvey, Mrs. Harley Small, Miss Ruby Benson, and Mr. Rosevelt Fraser went to Eastport on Saturday last by steamer *Grand Marston*.

Mr. John Zwicker and Mr. Fulton Fleet are busily engaged in painting the Reformed Baptist Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson were very much pleased on Wednesday, June 5th, with the arrival of a little daughter.

Miss Mildred Hye, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. T. Wright, has returned home.

Miss Sadie McLaughlin has been confined to the house for a few days with an attack of Grippe.

Mr. Lorin Wilson and son, Arthur, have returned from Little River, N. S., with a load of herring.

Mr. Kenneth Fraser returned from Wolfville College on Saturday last.

Mrs. Elmore Kincaid is visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. John Wilson was taken suddenly ill on Sunday last at her son's, Lorin Wilson.

Mr. Ray Gilmor, of North Head, spent the week-end with friends at Seal Cove.

Mrs. George Baker and family have returned after an absence of six weeks.

Miss Ida Russell has gone to Boston to visit her uncle, Mr. Hiram Wilcox.

Mr. Orbon Raymond has moved to Mr. McLaughlin's dwelling on Gray Street.

Mrs. Lloyd Benson met with a slight accident last week by spraining her ankle severely.

Mrs. Ward Foster is very ill at the time of writing.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

June 11
Mrs. Edmund Holt and Miss Lillian Burt, of Second Falls, were recent guests of Mrs. Albert Brownrigg.

Miss Josephine Whittier, of New Hampshire, has opened her summer cottage here and expects to remain in our midst for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Starr, of McAdam, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brownrigg on Sunday last.

Miss Townsend, lady principal of the Prince Arthur School, St. Andrews, was a week-end guest of Miss Alice Holt.

The Misses Kathleen and Mary Holt, of St. Andrews, spent the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Holt.

Curtis Lowery, of Upper Bocabec, called on friends here on Sunday.

Miss Bertie Turner has returned to St. John.

Mrs. Olive Morse and Mrs. R. Angus Holt spent the day recently with Mrs. Herbert Maxwell at Owen Head.

Miss Bernice Mitchell, of Upper Bocabec, spent last week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Holt.

Rev. D. W. Blackall conducted a memorial service in the Church of the Heavenly

Rest on Sunday last, for Pte. Hazen Thomas, of the First Depot Battalion, whose sad death occurred in St. John on Sunday June 2nd. The news of his death came as a great shock to the community as well as to his loved ones.

Mr. Blackall spoke in kindly sympathetic terms, impressing upon the bereaved friends of the deceased that Pte. Thomas had done his duty and nobly answered his country's call, and although he had not reached the fighting lines over there, he was as much a soldier as any in bearing his suffering with fortitude and patience.

A large attendance from both Upper and Lower Bocabec as well as a number of visitors from the Bethel and Elmsville divisions of Mr. Blackall's circuit, were present at the service.

The deep sympathy of the community is extended to the grief-stricken wife and parents in this their great hour of trial.

ROLLING DAM, N. B.

June 11
Mrs. Arthur McRae, of Brockton, Mass., has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Jane McCann.

Joseph Wrigley has purchased a new automobile.

Fred Hewitt, of Eureka, Cal., is visiting his father, William Hewitt, Sr.

Mrs. James McCrum is enjoying better health than formerly.

A. B. McCann is quite well this season. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mitchell and daughter, Esther, were recent visitors at Joseph Wrigley's.

Mrs. C. E. McCann's health does not improve as much as her many friends would wish.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Orr, of Waseig, made a visit to Alfred Mitchell's recently.

William Hewitt, Sr., who is 88 years of age, is enjoying good health this season.

CAMPOBELLO

June 10
The event of the week was a forest fire which raged from early on Monday until Friday morning, when the falling rain lent it kindly aid to prevent further damage. The conflagration devastated the woods from Eastern Head to Herring Cove, destroying a vast amount of woodland, also consuming more than seventy-five cords of fire wood which had been cut by the residents during the winter for home use. For a time a number of dwelling houses on the main road and the road connecting with Herring Cove were greatly endangered, but by the efforts of the inhabitants these were saved. The intense heat from the flames put a stop to all lumbering operations for a few days. The origin of the fire is unknown.

White William Townsend was riding a bicycle on Wednesday last in some manner the handle bar gave way and the young man was precipitated to a distance of several feet and rendered unconscious. His forehead was slashed in such a manner as to necessitate a number of stitches. Under the skillful care of Mrs. Johnston, a professional nurse, the patient is doing well.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday to discuss the public highways of the island and their conditions. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. P. J. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, and Burton M. Hill, Government engineer.

Mr. James Parker has recently returned to Campobello from the West.

Mrs. John Mess, of Eastport, was a guest here last week.

The advanced school in the Welshpool district will be closed this week. Mr. Sidney Harvey having gone to Fredericton to write out a Superior license examination.

Vegetation was greatly benefited by the rainfall on Friday.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

June 11
Mrs. Simmons, of Ottawa, daughter of Dr. Thomas Dick, is the guest of Mrs. D. Gillmor.

Mr. A. S. Baldwin, one of our oldest citizens, was taken ill on Saturday and is now confined to the house.

An automobile party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Messenite, Mrs. James Southard, and J. MacDougal, visited the Border Towns on Friday, with Mr. T. R. Kent.

Miss Laura O'Brien has accepted a position with Mr. H. V. Dewar, in John Dewar & Sons, grocery store.

The Misses Nesbitt entertained a party at their home in St. Stephen the first of the week, the party going by automobile and consisting of Misses Laura Brown, and Myrtle Dunbar, and Messrs. Chas. McAdam and Harry Epps.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brine entertained a number of guests at "Boyn Derwin," Lake Utopia, last week, the occasion being the fifth anniversary of their wedding. The party included Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Frauley and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Rioridan.

Miss Laura Spinney, trained nurse, returned from St. John on Saturday.

Miss Bertha Hinds entertained a number of young people at her home on her birthday.

Sheriff Stuart, of the Shire Town, was here this week on business.

Miss Claire O'Neill visited St. John last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Bonnell, of St. John, were week-end guests of Mrs. T. R. Kent.

The Town Council met on Monday evening at the town hall, and routine business was transacted.

Messrs. Martin Magowan and John MacDougal have been appointed registrars for the Town. Registration will take place in the Town Hall and Courts Hall.

Miss Margaret Fraser and Mr. Eldridge Goss left this morning for St. Stephen, where they will be married. Both young people are well-known and popular, and have the best wishes of all for a happy married life. They will reside in St. George.

Chipman George left last week for Port Sunbury, Ont., after ten days at home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. O'Neill are occupying their new house, after several weeks at the Lake.

Mrs. Dal O'Brien and Mr. H. V. Dewar will be married to-morrow, Wednesday. Both parties are receiving the congratulations of a host of friends.

Mr. Fred Smith is about again after a few days' illness.

Percy Tayte, of St. John, was in town for the week-end.

Vincent Cross, of Boston, is at the home of his brother Adrian seriously ill.

A Social was held at the Lake School house on Monday evening by the teacher, Miss Nellie Finnegan, the proceeds for school purposes and in aid of the Red Cross. Quite a number of young people from town attended.

Smoked glass was at a premium on Saturday evening, and many citizens watched, with great interest, the eclipse.

A large quantity of pulp is being shipped by rail on account of the scarcity of schooners.

Str. *Cannors Bros.* was in port Tuesday with a large cargo of freight from St. John.

Hazen McGowan has returned for a trip to Campobello.

LEONARDVILLE, D. I.

June 7
Mr. Winslow Richardson and daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Winters, arrived home Tuesday last and expect to spend the summer here.

Mrs. Le Baron Leslie is an inmate in the Calais hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Welch returned home Monday last, after a brief visit with friends in Portland.

Miss Nellie Lord, of Lord's Cove, is the guest of Mrs. Luther Rogerson.

Mrs. Robert Barry, of Beaver Harbor, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Arnesen have moved to Eastport for the summer.
(Too late for last issue)

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO

June 13
Mr. and Mrs. George Seelye and family, of Lubec, spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown and Mr. Vernon Brown, of Lubec, were here last week to see their mother, Mrs. Bartholomew Brown, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Sophia Lank is still on the sick-list to the regret of her many friends.

Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, and Mrs. David Henderson, who spent part of last week in St. John and Sussex, are home again.

Mrs. Frank Newman is recovering from her recent severe illness.

Mr. William Ludlow made a business trip to St. Stephen last week.

Mrs. Evelyn Fifield is home from Boston for the summer.

Among visitors to arrive here in the week are Mr. and Mrs. Victor Martin, Portland, Me.; Mr. George Fetnold and mother, Mrs. Colin Fernold; Mr. Willie

FLUMER, and Mrs. Charles Smith and children, of St. John; and Mr. John Fitzgerald, of Nova Scotia.

The placid waters of Head Harbor come near being the scene of another tragedy on Monday. Two brothers, Albert and Frank Galley, were putting off a mooring for their boat. They had two boats with a pole across from boat to boat, and an immense stone fastened to the middle of the pole. The pole broke, and the weight of the stone carried both boats to the bottom, Frank Galley with them. Albert, who could swim, remained on the surface. In a few seconds the boats and Frank came up. Albert succeeded in getting him on the bottom of one of the boats.

Their cries for help were heard by Mr. Randolph Jackson, who, with the assistance of Miss Annie Brown, went to their help and brought them safely to land. Much praise is due Miss Brown and Mr. Jackson for their promptness in rescuing these men, whose death would have caused great grief in the village.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

June 11, 1918
Great anxiety was felt here when it came known that two fishermen, Owaga and Hunter by name, had gone out to set their trawls on Thursday night and had not returned before Friday's storm. All were glad to hear that they had got into Seelye's Cove and arrived home in safety on Saturday morning.

G. Fred Paul and daughter, Miss Ethel, of Island Falls, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. Robert Barry has returned home from a pleasant visit on Deer Island.

Rev. E. B. McLatchey, of Moncton, preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening. He will be with us each Sunday through the summer months.

Mrs. Basil L. Paul returned home on Sunday, after spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hunter, at Harvey.

The Red Cross Society was entertained at the home of Mrs. William Cross last week.

Mrs. Cameron Wright and children, and Mrs. John Johnson, spent the week-end with friends in St. Stephen.

Pte. Roy Eldridge has returned to hospital in St. John.

Miss Blanche Holmes, who is employed with Connors Bros., Black's Harbor, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holmes.

Miss Edna Dakin, who is training for a nurse in Malden, Mass., was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Archie Harvie, on Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Cross, Miss Leora Jamieson, J.-C. McNichol, and Albert Wright motored to Letite on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Justason went to St. Stephen by auto on Saturday.

Medley Kennedy was a week-end visitor to St. George.

Congratulations are being given Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright upon the arrival of a baby boy.

Mrs. Edgar Wadlin spent last week in St. John.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

June 12
Capt. James Stuart, of New York, is visiting his son, Capt. G. I. Stuart, for a few days.

Mrs. B. G. Morang and daughter, Meadie, visited friends in Eastport, recently.

Mrs. Hattie Pendleton and baby, Jack, are visiting friends in Eastport.

Mr. J. S. Lord, of St. Stephen, is visiting his old home for a short time.

Mrs. George B. Stuart returned from Boston on Friday, after a very pleasant visit of a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie McNeill, of Leonardville, called on friends in Lord's Cove on Tuesday.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

June 13
Miss Alma Calder, of Eastport, was the week-end guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Samuel Butler.

Miss Gertrude Leland, of Boston, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. C. D. Adams.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

WHEN William IV was lying on his death-bed at Windsor, the firing for the anniversary of Waterloo took place, and on his inquiring and learning the cause, he breathed out faintly, "It was a great day for England." We may say it was so, in no spirit of vainglorious boasting on account of a well-won victory, but as viewed in the light of a liberation for England, and the civilized world generally, from the dangerous ambition of an unscrupulous and too powerful adversary.

When Napoleon recovered his throne at Paris, in March 1815, he could only bring from an exhausted and but partially loyal country about two hundred thousand men to oppose to nearly a million of troops which the allied sovereigns were ready to muster against him. His first business was to sustain the attack of the united British and Prussians, posted in the Netherlands and it was his obvious policy to make an attack on these himself before any others could come up to their assistance. His rapid advance at the beginning of June, before the English and Prussian commanders were aware of his having left Paris; his quick and brilliant assaults on the separate bodies of Prussians and British at Ligny and Quatre Bras on the 16th, were movements marked by all his brilliant military genius.

And even when, on the 18th, he commenced the greater battle of Waterloo with both the advantage still remained to him in the divided positions of his double enemy, giving him the power of bringing his whole host concentratedly upon one of theirs; thus neutralizing to some extent their largely superior forces.

And, beyond a doubt, through the superior skill and daring which he thus showed, as well as the wonderful gallantry of his soldiery, the victory at Waterloo ought to have been his. There was just one obstacle, and it was decisive—the British infantry stood in their squares immovable.



CANADA REGISTRATION BOARD CARD FOR MALES TO BE FILLED IN BY DEPUTY REGISTRAR. Includes fields for name, age, date of birth, country of birth, etc.

Procedure of Registration

On June 22nd every person residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien, of sixteen years or over, must attend one of the registration booths... Where to Register... How to Register...

THE... brilliant... she lips... she gaze... gently... fell from... me, she... "Keep... To deta... was not... The adv... ded a... pression... any anta... ward... pious... rapidly... a tingling... "Now, a... slowly, ... "It isn't... "You de... lady's-w...



"The name... and favo... of warm... as I once... "Oh, I... choked... "Oh, I... hastily... aside so... The inc... her eyes... hoped,"... different?" I could... not be... he did. At... his ang... disarrang... by perfor... he said: "Well, I... is to pass... grip, an'... name you'd... "Oh Polc... ing to me... "Mr. Earl... "Oh, rap...

JOB... TO...

WEDD... DANC... VISIT... GARD... LEG... Done by... DEAR...

Beacon... THE... Stev... H...

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES To all 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.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA. Saturday, 15th June, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[June 7 to June 12] PERHAPS during no week in the whole course of the war was the fighting more fierce in France than during the period under review. At the close of the preceding week the German drive was stopped at the Marne west of Chaateau Thierry, and later the enemy was forced back at several points between the Marne and Soissons. On the morning of the 9th instant the Germans began another drive in great force on a 20-mile front between Mont Didier and Noyon, and up to 12th instant they had been able to advance in the centre nearly ten miles. Compiegne, situated at the confluence of the rivers Oise and Aisne, was the immediate objective of the drive, but the gallant resistance of the Allies prevented its realization. At several points on this fighting line the Allies took the offensive and recovered some ground previously lost; but at the week's close the Germans held substantial gains of territory and claimed the capture of over 15,000 prisoners. On the other hand, the week's operations resulted in the capture by the Allies of very considerable numbers of German prisoners, and in the death on the battlefield of many thousands of Germans. How long this fierce attempt to reach Paris is to be continued, and whether or not the Allies can prevent its consummation, cause the deepest concern to the supporters of the Entente Alliance; but while there is necessarily much anxiety, there is also a firm reliance on the strategy of General Foch and an undiminished confidence in the staying powers of the armies that are fighting for the cause of freedom. Evidently the Germans mean to do all they can before larger numbers of American troops can be brought over to take their part in the war; and if victory is ever to perch on the Teuton banner in this world contest of military strength and endurance, then they must do it at once. A few weeks, perhaps even a few days, will show what they are likely to accomplish.

In the other theatres of the war no results of any great magnitude were reported in the course of the week, though much activity prevailed in the Austro-Italian and Balkan campaigns. The week was eventful in the continued successful activity of the German submarine campaign, some of the U-boats being able to continue their work of destruction of merchant shipping even on the Atlantic coast of America. Under "News of the Sea" appear items compiled from the daily press dispatches relating to all the marine disasters and naval engagements reported during the week; and the reports indicate that British, American, and other Allied shipping destroyed must have exceeded the weekly average of the past two years. The success of the Italian destroyers in the Adriatic was most gratifying and encouraging.

While the German gains in France are important and extensive, and the German submarine menace continues to be a formidable one, the week closed without any incident that could be described as an irreparable disaster to the Entente cause. And again, as in the preceding week, the participation of American troops in the war evoked much enthusiasm and gave great satisfaction and encouragement to the other Allies.

SUMMER'S ADVENT

SUMMER is now with us indeed, and all the trees, excepting only ash and a few others, are in their fullest and most beautiful foliage. The weather has continued fine for a very long time, but needed rains occurred this week to gladden the farmers' hearts. And the city dwellers who annually seek the rest and recuperation which the salubrity of St. Andrews affords them in the short summer season, have begun to arrive here; and before the end of the month the summer residences that remain untenanted for nine months of the year will be occupied by their owners and the owners' guests. Our personal notes this week mention some of the arrivals, but there are doubtless others that have been overlooked. The two hotels open next week—Kennedy's that ever popular and most comfortable hostelry, on Monday; and the Algonquin, which is probably the finest summer hotel on the continent, and certainly the most beautifully situated and most efficiently managed, on Thursday.

winter months; and if it were not for the influx of summer visitors trade would languish and the permanent population would further diminish. So the people of the Old Shire, Town, as we like to call it, are grateful for the summer season and the summer visitors. But there are those who would like to see the animation of the town which summer brings, made permanent throughout the year; and that such a desirable consummation can be brought to pass if the right course to attain it is pursued, is the firm conviction of those who have made the subject a matter of study and investigation. These people will be heard from before long, it is to be hoped.

AT A VENTURE

MOBILIZE YOUR INITIALS

DEAR Sir: One sees by one's newspaper—and it makes little difference whether one's newspaper has been acquired for the traditional sum of two cents or has been secured off a seat in the subway. This is generally done by picking up the discarded sheet with a mingled air of indignation and indifference. Indignation at careless people who will go about littering up public conveyances, and indifference as to the contents since no newspaper ever prints the truth.

It is really quite extraordinary, Mr. Editor, how many more things one sees in one's newspaper that somebody else has bought than in one that you have paid for yourself. After conscientiously reading my own paper in the morning I find from people's conversation that I have missed pretty nearly everything in the news. But give me just an occasional squint over the next man's shoulder and my eye functions with extraordinary acuteness and precision, with only an occasional remonstrance from the other man when I breathe particularly hard into his ear.

But what I was going to say, sir, was that one sees in one's newspaper nowadays that the Germans are plainly using up their heaviest reserves, the reserves upon which they count for real victory. I mean their capital letters. For instance only this morning I saw in my newspaper—at that moment it was in the hands of a red-faced gentleman in a Palm Beach suit—that the new outcry in Germany is to the effect that Germany's destiny lies along the "Hamburg-Herat" line.

Now you will remember that some time ago German destiny was being shipped by the Berlin-Baghdad line. Then they brought some new truckage into operation at either end and tickets were being sold by the way of the Bremen-Basra line. And there were subsidiary lines like the Köln-Kiev and the Brussels-Bokhara and the Ostend-Ochotsk lines. Now it is in the Hamburg-Herat line.

Very well. It must now be evident to every reasonable mind, whether in or out of newspaper offices, that this thing cannot go on forever. Sooner or later the supply of capital letters in Germany and the occupied territories will give out. There will be plenty of cities left in the non-Germanic world for lines to run to, but where in Germany will they run from? When the supply of terminuses—

Or would you say termini, Mr. Editor? Personally I think that you get less of a kick out of Germany's self-determining some other country than you would out of Germany's self-determining that country.

For instance a self-determined Ukraine really conveys just about what has happened to that interesting country, don't you think? Just wait a minute. I was saying how about when all the terminuses in Germany give out? I mean when they put through their Hamburg-Herat line, and their Zebrugge-Zendavesta line, and their Heligoland-Hunchakist line, and their Dantzic-Detroit line, and their Josefstad-Jokkakarta line, and their Borealis-Bulawayo line, what then? Obviously Germany will have to annex a new alphabet. Or possibly Comrade Trotsky will let them have a few of those convenient, moist, sibilant Russian letters, like eating grape-fruit with a blunt spoon, if you get what I mean.

[We get what you mean and that will be—Ed.] Hold your horses just a minute, Mr. Editor: What I meant to say was you have to hand it to those Germans. While these lines and terminuses last there's a certain inspiration about them, which we might well imitate. Why can't we speak of our boys as out making the surveys for the Boston-Brandenburg line, or the Pensacola-Potsdam line, or something of the sort? Col. Watterson in his own crude way did it some time ago when in a single phrase he traced the course of the Hohen-zollern-Hades line. And do you imagine his uncultured method shocked anybody up on Morningside Heights? No sir. Prexy Butler gave him a medal for it last week, or something of the sort.

And here's the point. Why only for military purposes? Why couldn't Col. Bryan point out our destiny along the Bevo-Biscuit line? Or the new voters along the Suffrage-Sumatra line? Mr. Hyland along the Hearst-Hallucination, or—all right, all right, don't lose your temper. Yours in haste, CIVIL ENGINEER, —New York Evening Post.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

June 15.—Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215; Wat Tyler, English insurgent, slain at Smithfield, 1381; Martin Luther excommunicated by Pope Leo XII, 1520; Thomas Randolph, English cavalier poet, born, 1605; General George Washington appointed commander-in-chief of the American army, 1775; The French, under Napoleon, took Königsberg, Prussia, 1807; Thomas Campbell, British poet, died, 1844; James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, died, 1849; Dramatic Lyceum in St. John, N. B., opened by J. W. Lanergan, 1857; Kaiser Wilhelm II succeeded to the throne of Prussia, 1888; Steamer General Slocum burned in East River, New York, with loss of 1,060 lives, 1898; King Peter of Serbia crowned, 1903; Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden married Princess Margaret of Connaught, 1905.

June 16.—Stoke, 1487. Dettingen, 1743, Quatre Bras, 1815. First Treaty of Alliance, still standing, between Portugal and England, concluded by Ferdinand of Portugal and Edward III of England, 1373; Duke of Malborough, British military commander, died, 1722; King Gustav V of Sweden born, 1858; Hon. Arthur Meighen, Canadian Minister of the Interior, born, 1876.

June 17.—St. Albans, Bunker's Hill, 1775; John Sobieski, King of Poland, died, 1696; John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, born, 1705; Joseph Addison, English essayist and poet, died, 1719; Sir William Crookes, English scientist, born, 1832; Rev. Richard H. Barham, English humorous poet, author of "Ingoldsby Legends," died, 1845; Bennett Burleigh, English war correspondent, died, 1914.

June 18.—United States declared war against England, 1812; hostilities ceased, 1815. Waterloo, 1815. Rome burned by Nero, 64; Ambrose Phillips, English poet, died, 1749; William Cobbett, English political writer and reformer, died, 1835; Grand Trunk Railway opened to Portland Me., 1853; Great Britain ceded Heligoland to Germany, 1890; Flight-Lieutenant Warneford, V. C., died, 1915.

June 19.—Fête Dieu, Blaise Pascal, French religious writer, born, 1623; Great Fire in Montreal, 1721; State of Maine separated from Massachusetts, 1819; Sir Joseph Banks, English naturalist, died, 1820; Shanghai captured by the British, 1842; Sir George Alexander, English actor-manager, born, 1858; Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K. T., commander-in-chief of British forces in France and Belgium, born, 1861; Southern privateer Alabama sunk by Northern warship Kearsarge, 1864; Emperor Maximilian of Mexico shot, at Queretaro, 1867.

June 20.—Translation of King Edward. Black Hole of Calcutta, 1756. Anna Letitia Aiken (Mrs. Barbauld), English poet, born, 1743; Death of William IV and accession of Queen Victoria, 1837; Sir Adam Beck, Canadian financier and sportsman, born, 1857; Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, former Viceroy of India, born, 1858; Italy declared war against Austria, 1859; First Parliament open in Japan, 1875; Great Fire in St. John, N. B., 1877; Marquess of Bute, Scottish nobleman, born, 1681; General election in Canada, 1882.

June 21.—Victoria, 1813. Edward III of England died, 1377; John Skelton, English poet, died, 1529; Henry Hudson set adrift in Hudson's Bay by mutineers, 1611; Captain John Smith, colonizer of Virginia, died, 1631; Sir Inigo Jones, English architect, died, 1651; City of Halifax, N. S., founded, 1749; Daniel Lambert, the fat man of Cambridge, England, died, 1809; Jacques Offenbach, Jewish operatic composer, born, 1819.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., June 12. Miss Majorie Clarke, of St. Andrews, has been the guest of Mrs. Geo. J. Clarke for several days.

Mrs. Albert Lockhart has returned to St. John after a pleasant visit with Mrs. J. M. Scovill.

Mrs. J. W. Richardson is residing this summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McVay.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McLeod, of Sussex, were recent visitors in St. Stephen.

Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Rigby, of St. Andrews, were in St. Stephen for a short visit recently.

Miss McArdle, of St. George, has been visiting Calais friends.

Mrs. Sarah Tarr and her sister, Mrs. Annie L. Lee, have returned from Boston.

Mrs. Frances Lowell is visiting in Boston.

Mr. Fred Short, assistant postmaster in St. Stephen, was operated upon at the Chipman Hospital last week for a carbuncle on his lip, from which he suffered severely. Since the operation his condition is much improved, and it is the hope of all that he will soon be restored to his usual health.

pretty striped grass, is looking most attractive and luxuriant. It was done by the late Lieut.-Governor Ganong, and is greatly appreciated by all who have an interest in foliage and the Cemetery.

Mr. Frederick J. Short has been made a member of the Chipman Memorial Hospital Board in place of the late Peter F. McKenna. Mr. J. T. Whitlock has been made Secretary and Mr. A. A. Lafin, Treasurer, in place of Mr. J. Vroom, who had tendered his resignation, having been secretary since the opening of the Hospital.

Mr. C. H. Elliott's family have arrived in St. Stephen, from Perth, and are occupying their home on Main Street, which he purchased from Mrs. J. W. Richardson.

Mrs. William Burton has returned from a short visit in St. Andrews.

Mrs. Fraser, of Eastport, is spending a few days in St. Stephen with friends.

Mrs. John N. Wall and her young son have gone to Sussex, to spend a month with her parents.

Miss Gwendoline Hallett has been visiting friends in town, and was most cordially welcomed. Miss Hallett was on time on the St. Stephen Public School Staff.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Todd. Madame Bailey, of Boston, teacher in voice culture, is in Milltown visiting the Misses Cochrane. She will assist in Miss Marjorie Cochrane's musical recital to be given in the Milltown Congregational Church, on Friday evening.

The Presbyterians Aid Society were entertained by Mrs. Jas. Marraty on Tuesday evening.

The St. Stephen Driving Park Association have arranged to hold a series of races at the Park on Monday, July 1 weather conditions are favorable.

Miss Ethel MacNichol arrived from Boston on Monday, and was the guest of Miss Blair while in St. Stephen.

Mrs. G. D. Grimmer, of St. Andrews, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. E. Rose.

Rev. Dr. DeWolfe, of Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S., is spending a few days in St. Stephen.

CASUALTIES IN HOSPITALS BOMBARDED

London, June 10.—Germans bombed British hospitals in France seven times between May 15 and June 1, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by J. I. MacPherson, under-secretary of the war office. The casualties numbered 991.

These are as follows: Killed: Officers, 11; other ranks, 218; nursing sisters 5; women's auxiliary corps, 8; civilians, 6.

Wounded: Officers, 18; other ranks, 534; nursing sisters 11; women's auxiliary corps, 7.

WEEK'S BRITISH CASUALTIES

London, June 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending Friday were: Officers killed or died of wounds, 206; men, 4,258; officers wounded or missing, 753; men, 27,422.

SILK DRESSES For Summer Wear Some very Special Styles just to hand, in NAVY, BROWN, LIGHT GREY AND OTHER COLORS \$12 to \$15

C. C. GRANT ST. STEPHEN

GREAT BARGAINS in MEN'S SUITS

We have about a dozen suits for small sized men, 36, 37 and 37 1/2 breast measure, which we will sell at ridiculously low prices to clear.

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

R. A. STUART & SON ST. ANDREWS, May 14th, 1918.

We have put on our Counter some special bargains in

DINNER SETS AND TEA SETS

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

Call and See them while they last.

R. D. ROSS & Co. Near Post Office St. Stephen, N. B.

SPRING GOODS

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

WALL PAPERS.—We have a splendid stock of the latest goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock 1 3/4c. per roll up. We also have an assortment of other wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early before the best is sold out.

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

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

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

J. A. SHIRLEY

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by Getting Your

SCREENS

On Your DOORS and WINDOWS We have a full stock of Window Screens and Screen Doors in several sizes.

Also WIRE NETTING 28 in. Wide 30 " " 32 " " 36 " "

GASOLINE and OILS

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

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

G. K. GREENLAW SAINT ANDREWS

Advertising Pays—Try a Beacon Adv.

Soc Miss M the guest Mr. and lly, of St. summer h Mrs. C Winnipe, son at "M Mr. an Sunday wi son. Mrs. E visiting in Mrs. D. lins left P and other Miss K from a trig Mr. an Island, spe Mrs. Ge been the g Miss Be Andrews, a nurse, an Mrs. E. her positio accepted a N. B. Telep Rev. Tho attend the and Prince ference, w on Tuesday vices in th town on Su Pte. Per Sunday wit Mrs Gos daughter, a Greenlaw s Mrs. J. Boston to s Rev. Wi Morse and motor abo place at Pa two weeks St. Andrew Miss Ma summer at —Lynn, M Mr. Arth ly injured caught in t was using i to walk ou pearance v many frien before he w work. Mr. Hayt at "Elm Co to one of h Lawford is Mr. Gut Thursday, a residence fo Mrs. E. A by Mrs. M Monday and for the sea Thursday. Lady Van accompanio on Thursda "Quebec." mer at "on M MON Mrs. Rus going to St. the summer Mrs. An Andrews's N summer at t Mrs. C. E sister, Miss going to St. to spend a Montreal Ha HAS Someb Mr. Broad, Dear Sir: I want t Khaki Club, paper, for th them a few o one of the from any Ch who receive ing we won more years. RIGBY-GM 3rd, by Rev. of St. Andro of Chamocoo BURGESSON 1918, at Cal of the Redef Corneil, son Windsor, th daughter of ney, of St. A Mr. and h wish to thi lass show

Social and Personal

Miss May Morris, of St. John, has been the guest of Mrs. Howard Grimm.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. McNicol and family, of St. Stephen, are occupying their summer home at Brandy Cove.

Mrs. Clawson Rea and children, of Winnipeg, are visiting Mrs. F. W. Thompson at "Meadow Lodge."

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Thompson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson.

Mrs. Elmer Rigby and children are visiting in Robinson and Machias, Me.

Mrs. D. G. Rollins and Miss Irene Rollins left Friday night for a trip to Boston and other places.

Miss Kathleen O'Neill has returned from a trip to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rigby, of Deer Island, spent the week-end in town.

Mrs. George J. Clarke, St. Stephen, has been the guest of Mrs. N. M. Clarke.

Miss Bessie Clinch, formerly of St. Andrews, has gone across to the Front as a nurse, and has arrived safely in France.

Mrs. E. M. M. Gillespie has resigned her position with G. K. Greenlaw and accepted a position in head office of the N. B. Telephone Co., St. John.

Rev. Thomas Hicks left on Monday to attend the sessions of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Methodist Conference, which commenced at Sackville on Tuesday last. There will be no services in the Methodist Church in this town on Sunday next.

Pte. Percy Goss and Mr. Johnson spent Sunday with Mr. W. Greenlaw.

Mrs. Goss, and Mrs. W. Greenlaw and daughter, spent Sunday with Mr. Walter Greenlaw at Bayside.

Mrs. J. Townsend Ross arrived from Boston to spend the summer with friends.

Rev. William Inglis Morse with Mrs. Morse and their daughter, Susan, will motor about June 25 to their summer place at Paradise, N. S. They will spend two weeks on the way at the Algonquin, St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, New Brunswick.

Miss Mary M. Hunt leaves to spend the summer at her home, St. Andrew's N. B., Lynn, Mass., *Evening Item*, June 8.

Mr. Arthur Thurber, who was so severely injured some time ago by getting caught in the winch of the pile-driver he was using in repairing his weir, was able to walk out early this week, and his appearance was greatly welcomed by his many friends. It will be yet some time before he will be well enough to resume work.

Mr. Hayter Reed, who has been a guest at "Elm Corner" for several weeks, moved to one of his cottages on Thursday. Miss Lawford is paying him a visit.

Mr. Guthrie and family arrived on Thursday, and have opened their summer residence for the season.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, accompanied by Mrs. McNeill, of St. John, arrived on Monday and opened her summer residence for the season. Mr. Smith arrived on Thursday.

Lady Van Horne and Miss Van Horne, accompanied by their domestics, arrived on Thursday's train in the private car "Quebec." They will reside for the summer at their beautiful home, "Covenhoven," on Minister's Island.

MONTREAL PERSONALS

Mrs. Russell Cowans and family are going to St. Andrews on June 21 to spend the summer.

Mrs. Andrew A. Allan is going to St. Andrew's, N. B., on July 1st, to spend the summer at the Algonquin.

Mrs. C. E. Neill, accompanied by her sister, Miss Ceasar, of Hamilton, Ont., is going to St. Andrew's, N. B., on June 27th to spend a month at the Algonquin. — *Montreal Herald*.

HAS RECEIVED PARCEL

Somewhere in France, May 15, 1918.
Mr. Broad,
Dear Sir:
I want to thank the members of the Khaki Club, of St. Andrews, through your paper, for the nice parcel I received from them a few days ago. I must say it was one of the best parcels I ever received from any Club, and I know all the boys who receive one will say the same. Hoping we won't be in this Country many more years.
I remain
Yours very truly,
E. CECIL DEWOLFE

MARRIED

RIGBY-GREENLAW—St. Stephen, June 3rd, by Rev. Dr. Goucher, Oscar A. Rigby, of St. Andrews, and Gladys G. Greenlaw, of Chamcook.

BURGESS-STICKNEY—On May 15th, 1918, at Calgary, Alberta, in the Cathedral of the Redeemer, by Rev. R. G. Harper, Cornel, son of Charles Burgess, of Windsor, Ill., to Mary Rhoda Stickney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stickney, of St. Andrews, N. B.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas and family wish to thank their friends for the kindness shown to them during their recent

Local and General

NEW TRAIN SERVICE

The Summer Time Table on the C. P. R. for St. Andrews, goes into effect on Monday next, June 17. There will be two trains out and in every week-day, the outward trains leaving at 6.45 a. m., and 6.00 p. m.; and the inward trains will arrive at 11.55 a. m., and 10.55 p. m.

On Sunday, 23rd instant, and every Sunday thereafter till further notice, a train will arrive from Montreal at 11.15 a. m., and, returning, leave at 6.50 p. m. Through sleepers are attached to this train.

A gorgeous tale of charm and adventure for young and old the Fox Kiddie Production "Babies in the Wood." King St. Theatre Matinee and to-night.

R. W. Chambers' magnificent story of "The Girl Philippa" in eight reels of Moving Pictures will have a two-day run at the King St. Theatre, Monday and Tuesday.

The Rev. A. D. Archibald, M. A., will conduct the Services in Greenock Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

The eclipse of the sun last Saturday was seen under favorable conditions in this section, except at the extreme close, when the sun was obscured by a cloud. Those observers who had provided themselves with smoked glass were amply repaid for their trouble. The first contact was seen about 7.30, at the west of the sun, and about 8.15 the lower half of the sun was obscured by the moon's shadow.

APPOINTED CARETAKER

Harry C. Rutter has been appointed caretaker of the parliament buildings, Fredericton, in succession to the late John Payne, who died in March last. The office of sergeant-at-arms of the Legislature and that of caretaker have been combined. Mr. Rutter has been sergeant-at-arms for 24 years.

THE REVISED REGULATIONS OF EATING HOUSES

The revision of the Order-in-Council applying to eating houses has extended the application of the regulation to eating houses of every description. Formerly the law applied only to those houses that served for pay more than twenty-four meals a day, and many proprietors did not observe it because their trade did not average that amount, but the amended Order-in-Council is all inclusive, and not only boarding houses, but even private families taking a few boarders must meet its requirements.

In addition the amended regulation applies to public entertainments, such as socials, picnics, lunches, tea meetings, or other gatherings, where meals or refreshments are served, and to all semi-private parties, luncheons, picnics, or dinners where food or refreshments are served to fifteen or more persons. This is the main new feature in the revised regulations.

Another change in the revised Order worth noting is that permission is granted to all eating houses to make stews from chucks, briskets, plates, flanks, and leftovers of beef and veal for any mid-day meal. In this Province nearly all our hotels serve dinner at noon, and the regulation which did not allow any serving of veal or beef except at the evening meal worked considerable hardship. The revision affords some relief.

During the past month there has been a persistent and wide spread demand for legislation to restrict the serving of foods at public functions. The revised eating house regulation, together with several recent Orders of the Food Board, does much to meet the situation. If these Orders are properly administered it will be difficult to have an extravagant use of foods either in private or public entertainments. Fudge must disappear, since sugar cannot be used in making candy for home consumption; no frosted cakes, doughnuts, rich fruit- or pound-cakes, fancy almond macaroons, or rich marshmallows can be served; no ice cream is permitted that contains more than ten per cent. of butter fat.

Any person serving in her own home meals or refreshments to fifteen or more persons must comply with the eating house order, and no public entertainment can hereafter serve refreshments or food without observing these regulations and without a license from the Food Board. Individuals cannot cook and sell food for these entertainments without a license for so doing.

If our Local Food Committees will make themselves familiar with these regulations and will insist upon their observation in their localities they will be so doing perform a real service in food conservation.

Enfant Terrible—"Uncle Sam, did you eat any of ma's cake batter?" Rich Relative—"Of course not, child. What put that into your head?" Enfant Terrible—"I heard ma tell pa to be sure and make you cough up the dough." — *Baltimore American*.

BORN

BORN—To the wife of Noble A. Corey, of Havelock, Kings Co., on June 7th, a son.

MARRIED

RIGBY-GREENLAW
The marriage of Miss Gladys Greenlaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Greenlaw, of Chamcook, to Oscar Anslie Rigby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rigby of St. Andrews, and formerly of the "Fighting 26th," C. E. F., took place at the Baptist Parsonage, St. Stephen, Monday, June 3rd, Rev. Dr. W. C. Goucher officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Rigby will reside at Fairhaven, Deer Island, where Mr. Rigby is engaged as Government Immigration Inspector.

OBITUARY

PTE. HAZEN THOMAS
Bocabec Cove, N. B., June 11
On Sunday, June 2nd at 4 a. m., Pte. Hazen H. Thomas of the Depot Batt. St. John, died in the St. James hospital at that place, after an illness of about three months, death being caused by infantile paralysis.

He was a bright young fellow, 20 years old, and was a good friend to all who knew him. He had spent most of his young life in Bocabec. While in the hospital he was operated on, for an abscess in his head.

Besides his parents he is survived by a wife, *nee* Miss Kathleen Lowery, of Brunswick, Me.; three sisters, Mrs. Hector McLain and Mrs. Henry Harmon, of Bocabec, and Mrs. Dewey Pendleton, of Deer Island; and one brother, Granville, at home.

The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from the train, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Penwarden, of St. George. Interment was in the Presbyterian Cemetery.

BOLSHEVIKI DRIVEN BACK

Harbin, Manchuria, Friday, June 7.—Gen. Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has driven back the Russian troops who had crossed the Onon River, in Trans-Baikal. Advice received here from the fighting zone, however, say that Semenov is facing heavy odds.

Admiral Kolchak, former commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet and now commanding the forces protecting the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, has joined forces with those of Col. Orloff, and has massed his battalions at Pogranitchnaya for an offensive movement against the Bolsheviki troops on the railroad running to Vladivostok. Admiral Kolchak has 1,200 Russians and 600 Chinese, and also a Chinese independent command of 2,500 men guarding the frontier. Gen. Kalmakoff, with 200 Russians, is co-operating with Kolchak at Pogranitchnaya.

The Bolsheviki troops are massed at Grodokova, five miles from Pogranitchnaya. It is reported their forces included 300 armed Teuton prisoners, and that they are supported by a large force at Nikolsk, near Vladivostok. The Chinese troops will not take an active part in the offensive, confining their operations to guarding the railway.

Bolsheviki soldiers are stopping west-bound trains at Grodokova and are removing men, 18 to 35 years of age, who are without foreign passports.

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

James Friel, K. C., of Moncton, has been appointed by the Provincial Government to investigate the charges against Hon. William Currie Speaker of the Legislature and member for Restigouche county.

The charges against Mr. Currie were made last session and presented to the House by Hon. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter. They were based upon the affidavit of former Government Scaler Murchie. Affidavits in reply were read from the president of the lumber company of which Mr. Currie is manager, and from Mr. Currie himself, denying the charges.

The date of the investigation will be decided by Commissioner Friel. It is understood that it will be held at Campbellton this month.

SYLLABIC ANALYSIS

The gimlet-eyed man, given to propounding conundrums, sprang a new one on a friend the other day.

"What," he asked, "is three-sevenths of chicken, two-thirds of cat, and one-half of goat?"

It was, of course, given up.

"Well," said the gimlet-eyed man, triumphantly, "the answer's Chicago. 'Chi' is three-sevenths of chicken; 'ca' is two-thirds of cat, and 'go' is one-half of goat."

Whereupon they threw him out of the place.

Foot—"That's my latest brain-child. Do you think it'll live?" Editor (after reading)—"It will if there's any truth in the saying that the good die young." — *Buffalo Express*.

"You have had insane impulses?" "Of course," said the cynical bachelor. "Do you recall one?" "Several. But which time, just as I was about to say, 'W'ou you marry me if my study returns?" — *Birmingham Age-Herald*.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

Tokio, June 8.—The official statement issued by the Japanese Government explanatory of the Chinese-Japanese military agreement declares that this agreement relates only to cooperation by the two nations in defence of the peace and welfare of the Far East, and explicitly denies various rumors to the contrary. The text of the explanatory statement, which accompanied the notes exchanged between the two Governments, reads:

"Having regard to the steady penetration of hostile influence into Russian territory, jeopardizing the peace and welfare of the Far East, and recognizing the imperative necessity of cooperation between Japan and China adequately to meet the exigencies of the case, the Governments of the two countries, after a frank interchange of views, caused the annexed notes to be exchanged on March 25 between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Ministers at Tokio."

MILITARY AND NAVAL ARGUMENTS
"In pursuance of the purpose of the notes, the Imperial Government subsequently sent commissioners representing the Imperial army and navy to Peking, where they held conference with the authorities of the Chinese army and navy. The negotiations progressing smoothly, two agreements were concluded, one, relating to the army, being signed on May 16, and the other relating to the navy, on May 19. These agreements embody only the concrete arrangements as to the manner and conditions under which the armies and navies of the two countries are to cooperate in the common defence against the enemy on the basis of the above-mentioned notes exchanged on March 25."

"The details of the arrangements, constituting, as they do, a military secret, cannot be made public, but they contain no provisions other than those pertaining to the object already defined."

VARIOUS RUMORS DENIED

"Currency has been given to various rumors, alleging that the agreements contain, for instance, such stipulations as that the Chinese expedition is to be under Japanese command; that Japan may construct forts in Chinese territory at such places as she may choose; that Japan will take control of the Chinese railways, shipyards, and arsenals, and even that Japan will assume control of China's finances, will organize China's police system, will acquire the right of freely operating the Chinese mines producing materials for the use of the arsenals, etc."

"It cannot be too emphatically stated that these and similar rumors are absolutely unfounded."

"Jibblen always has plenty of money to spend, yet I never see him doing anything to earn it." "His wife is rich." "Ah! In that case he earns it." — *Birmingham Age-Herald*.

"Pa, what's a scintilla?" "A scintilla, my son, is a thing there is never anything of." — *Boston Transcript*.

Lady Visitor—"Were you pinched by poverty, my poor man?" Prisoner—"No ma'am, I was pinched by a cop." — *Baltimore American*.

CANADA'S FINANCES

Ottawa, June 10.—Canada's net debt on May 31st amounted to \$1,144,235,627, according to the monthly statement issued by the Finance Department. Liabilities amounted to \$2,248,745,482 and total assets \$1,104,509,855. On May 31st, 1917, the total net debt of the Dominion was \$828,793,769.

Revenue on consolidated fund account defined somewhat during May, as compared with the same month last year. Last month revenue was \$22,758,912, and expenditure \$3,838,074. Customs revenue was \$14,655,792 in May last, and \$16,255,781 in May, 1917.

War expenditure on capital account was \$4,833,411 last month, as compared with \$11,063,206 in May, 1917.

The professor regarded with an eye of suspicion the small, yellow cube the waiter had brought him. "I take thee," he murmured, "for butter—or worse." — *Boston Transcript*.

"Well, this cook has the record." "How so?" "She broke something before she started in." "What on earth was that?" "Her promise to come." — *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"I want to live in the country next summer," said the stranger. "That's a laudable ambition," replied Farmer Corn-tossel. "You see, I'm a painter. Can I get board with you?" "It depends, friend, on what you paint. If it's pictures, I don't see much chance of makin' room for you. But if it's fences an' roofs, we'll board you an' pay wages besides." — *Washington Star*.

SECRETARY WANTED

The present Secretary of the St. Andrews Board of School Trustees, Mr. D. C. Rollins, having resigned his position as from June 30, the Board will be glad to receive applications from persons who desire to fill the vacancy thus created. Applications will be received up to noon on June 28, and should be addressed to WALLACE BROAD, Chairman of Board of School Trustees 49-3w St. Andrews, N. B.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE

131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

THE WREN DRUG STORE

Owing to war conditions we have had great difficulty in procuring the usual

MOTH EXTERMINATORS

At last we succeeded, and have now in stock the necessary preparations for the safe storing of your

WINTER CLOTHING AND FURS

Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flashings.
Special attention given to all repair work.
Estimates cheerfully given.
Roy A. Gillman
Market Sq. - St. Andrews, N. B.

I Now Have in Stock a Carload of
SEWER PIPES
in 4, 6, 9, 12, & 15 in. sizes, and a good assortment of Cess Pools, Y's, T's, Bends, etc.
Also very fine PANSY PLANTS
J. D. GRIMMER
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

H. G. Browning Plumber and Tinsmith

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

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

Try Our
Dried GREEN PEAS
For Boiling or Baking
16c. per lb.
H. J. BURTON & CO.
(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET

Dealer in Meats, Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Etc.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

BREAK UP A COLD WITH
NATIONAL BROMIDE QUININE TABLETS
CURES A COLD IN A FEW HOURS
25 CTS.
WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK
ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE
COCKBURN BROS., Props.
Cor. Water and King Streets

A. E. O'NEILL'S
FOR
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
Water St. ST. ANDREWS

Stinson's Cafe AND Bowling Alley
LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE
ICE CREAM
A Fresh Supply of Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Oranges, Grapes, Cigars and Tobacco always on hand
IRA STINSON

Adv.

RECRUITING HAS BEEN COMPLETED

860 BOYS ENROLLED FOR FARM WORK

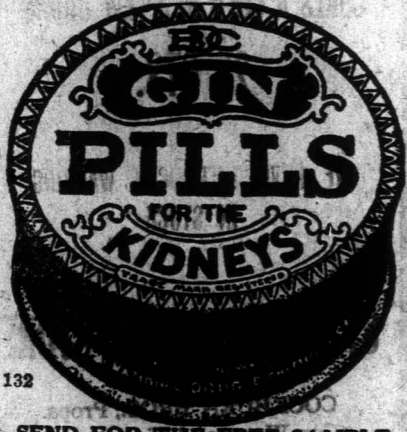
The S. O. L. organization has about completed its recruiting, although scattered returns are still coming in. Farmers have within reach some one hundred and fifty boys, in ages from 15 to 18, some of them experienced. Enrollment has reached the total of 860.

Boys are now at work under their enrollment contract on their own farms with their own people, or with farmers who have made special application for help of those boys. If it is generally known that this class of help was almost uniformly successful last year, surely none of these boys will be refused a place. There is no desire to force a particular grade of help upon the farmer. He has demands beyond his ability to meet them. The S. O. S. organization aims to help him through with his summer's work. These boys must in some way get training for the next ten years of shortage in crops. This is a direct appeal to farmers and to others who may reach them directly, to avail themselves of this help; use it to the best advantage this year and train it for better service in the harder years yet to come. A study of the returns is interesting in showing the results attained so far in S. O. S. recruiting in the different counties throughout New Brunswick:

| County | Placed | Not Placed | Total |
|--------------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Albert County | 18 | 15 | 33 |
| Carleton County | 124 | 21 | 145 |
| Charlotte County | 64 | 22 | 86 |
| Gloucester | 1 | | 1 |
| Kent County | 42 | 5 | 47 |
| Kings County | 56 | 7 | 63 |
| Madawaska County | | | |
| Northumberland Co. | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Queens County | 5 | | 5 |
| Restigouche County | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| St. John City | 71 | 48 | 119 |
| St. John County | 42 | 5 | 47 |
| Sunbury County | | | |
| Westmorland Co. | 143 | 18 | 161 |
| Victoria County | 39 | 16 | 55 |
| York County | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| | 681 | 174 | 855 |

A feature of enrollment in Westmorland was the work of the Moncton teachers as part of the local committee. They not only enlisted boys to the number of 47, but they placed and started at work 42 of these without calling on the central organization for particular help. Also as a result of special appeal at a Boys' Conference at Campbellton some 24 boys were recruited, and with direct effort on the part of the central committee, were placed, all but two, on Restigouche farms.

Generally, throughout the province, local committees, teachers and clergymen have entered into the spirit of the campaign with a good degree of enthusiasm. This is shown in the enrollment of 860 boys. These would have been increased to 1,200 or more, but the enrollment was,



If you suffer from Backache, Rheumatism, Brick Dust Deposits, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, or Swollen Joints, write for free sample of Gin Pills to The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

DUNLOP TIRES
Special Tread - Traction Tread

Long in Service

More People buy
DUNLOP TIRES
because they have to
buy them less often.

Greatest
Safety ::



Greatest
Mileage

unfortunately, delayed, and there was no assurance that places were ready or would be found the first year for so large a number.

Plans for the summer, beginning next week, include two personal visits to each of these boys by supervisors and local committees. Also, there will be a thorough canvass of the farm districts, seeing both farmers and boys, and gathering statistics of value now and later. This work will be in charge of Inspector F. B. Meagher in Eastern New Brunswick, George Skinner for the Western counties, and Arthur M. Gregg in the Southern counties. These supervisors begin their work with definite ideas as to the need of helping both the employer and the boy and with a view to increased production in the years ahead.—*St. John Globe.*

FACTORS IN PRODUCTION

WHY NOT BUCKWHEAT?

Try a field of buckwheat this year. It is a wheat substitute and will be needed more than ever next winter.

Buckwheat will be sure to have a more important place in the human diet. It is useful for feeding purposes, especially for poultry.

In addition, buckwheat is a 'handy' crop. It can be grown on a great variety of soils and under many different conditions. If oats, barley or corn fail in some parts of the fields, try buckwheat. If you have a field that dries up late, try buckwheat. If you have a sandy corner on the farm, try buckwheat. If you have an acre that has just been cleared, try buckwheat. It is easy to grow, and will often give good returns on soil where other crops will scarcely survive. It must also not be forgotten that buckwheat will respond readily to the richer soils and to good cultivation. There are several varieties that are good, among them being Rough or Rye, Silver Hull, and Tartarian.

Buckwheat will, as a rule, do well if sown any time during June. It is best to have the soil well-worked in order to start the crop growing quickly. Three to four pecks per acre should be sown with the ordinary grain drill, and don't sow it too deep. About one inch in heavy soil and not more than two inches in light soil is the proper depth.

The crop should be harvested when the large proportion of the seed has turned dark. It can be cut with the binder into loose, small sheaves and stooked as other grain. In threshing, it is best to lower the concaves to prevent crushing the seeds.—*F. C. N., in Conservation.*

CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS IN MAY

Ottawa, June 8.—Infantry recruits in more than sufficient numbers to form battalions for two army divisions joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in the month of May. They numbered in all 32,207, of whom 31,542 were secured in Canada under the operation of the Military Service Act and the Order-in-Council cancelling exemptions granted to youths of 20, 21, and 22 years of age. From the United States came 638, and 27 enlisted in England.

While 12,614 recruits were enrolled in April, 37,886 joined in May. Of the total 35,956 were secured in Canada, 31,542 for the Infantry, 871 for the Artillery, 388 for Railway Construction and Forestry units, and 3,155 for miscellaneous service in the army. From the United States came 638 infantry, 101 artillery, 417 railway construction and forestry recruits, and 736 men for miscellaneous services. In England 27 infantry men and 11 other recruits joined.

Offset against this record of recruiting for May is a record of wastage of 8,243.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

GROWING CLOVER FOR SEED PROFITABLE

The high price paid by farmers for clover seed this year should be an incentive towards its production on the home farm. In many parts of Canada where it has been thought for many years that clover seed could not be grown, it has been repeatedly proven of late that seed of the finest and hardest strains could be successfully and profitably produced. Seed of excellent quality is now grown in the Kenora district of Northern Ontario.

One farmer in Dundas county, where the Commission of Conservation is conducting illustration, work was induced to keep a small field of second crop red clover for seed. When ripe it was cut with the binder and left unbound in the swath. After it had been rained on several times and blown about by an exceptional windstorm, the farmer decided that he certainly would not grow a clover seed crop again. However, when threshing yielded 16 bushels of first-class saleable seed which he sold at over \$20 per bushel, he afterwards found that it was the best paying crop grown on his farm, because he had already stored away a good crop of hay from the same field. This experience could and should be repeated on thousands of farms where clover seed is not now grown and where the farmer is taking a risk of introducing noxious weeds every time he buys clover seed.

In order to get best results in seed production, the first crop, for hay, must be cut early. This gives the second crop, from which the seed is secured, an opportunity to start early and to blossom and ripen the seed before the killing frosts of autumn.

It is well to cut or pull noxious weeds in the second crop clover in order that the seed may be clean. Clean seed is better to sow on the home farm and will command a higher price when put upon the market.—*F. C. N., in Conservation.*

KEEN INTEREST IN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING

BY NEW BRUNSWICK WOOL GROWERS

J. D. Thompson, Dominion Government Wool Grading Expert; Says Fine Grade of Wool Accumulated at Fredericton Station.

J. D. Thompson, expert wool grader from the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, has arrived at Fredericton to grade the wool at the Fredericton warehouse. Next week he proceeds to Moncton to grade the wool at the Moncton warehouse. These wool warehouses are operated in connexion with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., an Association organized to promote the sheep interests of Canada.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has carried on a vigorous campaign in co-operation with the Live Stock Branch and the Association to further interest the wool growers in this method of marketing whereby the middlemen and local buyers are eliminated, the wool passing direct from the grower to the purchaser.

By marketing through the Association farmers can confidently expect to get the highest possible price obtainable.

Speaking of prices Mr. Thompson states that he has recently visited the Boston market and was given to understand that prices would range even higher than he had expected. Furthermore Mr. Thompson reports that the wool at the Fredericton warehouse will grade very high and that it is in the best condition of any wool that he has graded this year. This augurs well for the price that the New Brunswick wool growers will receive, and also speaks well for the local wool growers, considering this is the initial effort, along this line, on an extensive scale in this province.

The main idea to keep in mind in marketing wool co-operatively is that the Association forces local buyers to pay somewhere near what the wool is worth, and farmers should keep this in mind. Again the Association wool is graded and properly prepared. The Association caters to the Woolen Mills and gives them exactly what they want. They get a guaranteed product and consequently are willing to pay the highest market value.

The warehouses at Fredericton and Moncton will continue to take in wool during the entire month of June. Those farmers that have not any standard sacks or twine can ship in clean bran sacks, and in lieu of paper twine can use the neck band to tie each fleece with separately.

SALMON CANNERY FLEET CAUGHT IN BEHRING SEA

Washington, June 10.—The first merchant fleet this year from Seattle to the salmon canneries on Bristol Bay has got stuck in late ice in Behring Sea, and one steamer, the *Tacoma*, has been sunk according to word received to-day by the Department of Commerce.

The ice steamer *Roosevelt*, of the Bureau of Fisheries, has located the crew and passengers of the *Tacoma* and has gone to their assistance. Four other ships were towed to safety by the *Roosevelt*.

The following wireless message from
Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

the commander of the *Roosevelt* was received to-day:

"Brought barkentine *Centennial* to safety. She had no rudder and stern post was gone. Have located camp of *Tacoma* survivors. Am going for them now."

The fleet carried several hundred persons, mostly workmen going to work in the salmon canneries. How many vessels were in the fleet is not known here, but as the crews and passengers of five have been taken to safety, it is believed there has been no large loss of life.

Washington, June 11.—The *Star of Chile*, another of the Alaskan fleet which got stuck in the ice in Behring Sea, has been towed to safety by the government steamer *Roosevelt*, according to word received to-day by the Bureau of Fisheries. Survivors of the *Tacoma*, which was sunk, have been taken off the ice and will be landed at the salmon factories on Bristol Bay. Apparently there has been no loss of life.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ECLIPSE

Baker, Ore., June 10.—The first prediction of Naval Observatory astronomers that their observations of Saturday's eclipse were successful was borne out to-day by results noted with developments and preliminary study of photographic plates of the solar phenomenon, made with the huge sixty-five foot camera, the largest instrument used by any of the numerous astronomical parties stationed in the path of totality.

Four excellent plates have been developed by Dr. George Peters and W. H. Conrad, of the Naval Observatory. While not yet examined in detail, the plates show sun prominences of between 75,000 and 100,000 miles in height from the solar surface, and interior, corona details are distinctly shown; but the middle and outer coronal extensions were photographed by other instruments, and the plates are not yet developed.

It was first announced that there was a variation of five seconds in the actual and computed time of the first contact, but photographic plates show the actual variation was only four seconds, which is the closest estimate of time of contact ever recorded in the study of a solar eclipse.

FOOD DEALERS LICENSED

It is now illegal to deal wholesale in flour, bran, shorts or any feeds made from wheat or grains, or products of wheat, or grains, or hay or straw, without first having obtained a license from the Canada Food Board.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Departments of Agriculture and Education
RURAL SCIENCE SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS
at Woodstock and Sussex
JULY 10—AUGUST 8, 1918

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

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

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

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

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



Different Kinds of Heat

Your furnace should not only give you plenty of heat, but the right quality of heat.

Some houses would be better without any heat than the kind their furnaces give them.

If you study the Sunshine Furnace you will know what the right kind of heat is and how to get it.

For Sale by
R. A. GILLMAN

McClary's
Sunshine
Furnace

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Saskatoon
St. John, N.B. Calgary Hamilton Edmonton Vancouver

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

**Light and Heavy
HARDWARE**

**Paints and Varnishes
Mill, Plumbers' and
Contractors' Supplies**
in the Maritime Provinces—Some
Say in Canada.

All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost. 5 5 5 5 5

T. McAvity & Sons

LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.

It is generally known that well known migrations, not always there are perhaps that of the brown and blue the United States biology in Natural History showing him on a small w paratory to They have clouds, cling twig.
During the species feed tected from "warning co not good t emerge in the chrysalids, which indica With the co butterflies b ward, thou stopping fr resting or g ly, seem to such places settle down completely brown wing trees a late from one of Clinton, Con museum gro
When the having react strength of southerly fit soft beating gleam with In an article Howard J. migration: the ocean, a —that is, at and so conce even my sud net turns sud ily attacked; sweeping ad that seems li ble, ceaseles is enormous.
CAUSE
For a brief strength of t of insects p multiplied by hours, during were in trans though proba 360,000.
Mr. Shann study to the that the prin the better-k remarkable ments of car world, both, fluenced by conditions v the routes, a birds and im impulses wh cases with a distribution.
How far S go, or wheth spring is not

BOVRIL
Aids the Digestion
of Food

MIGRATORY BUTTERFLY EXHIBITION

It is generally known that many birds make migrations annually, and fairly well known that certain fish make similar migrations, but even entomologists are not always familiar with the fact that there are migratory insects as well. Of these perhaps the most striking case is that of the monarch butterfly—the large brown and black butterfly so common to the United States. In the hall of insect biology in the American Museum of Natural History has been installed a group showing hundreds of monarchs swarming on a small white oak, in early autumn preparatory to making their migration south. They have settled on the tree in thick clouds, clinging everywhere to branch and twig.

During the summer the larvae of this species feed on milkweed. They are protected from insect-eating birds by their "warning colors," which proclaim them not good to eat. The adults, which emerge in the fall from beautiful green chrysalids, also have a gaudy coloring which indicates that they are inedible. With the coming of fall the monarch butterflies begin their movement southward, thousands flying together, and stopping from time to time at certain resting or gathering places which, strangely, seem to be used year after year. In such places great swarms of the monarchs settle down on the trees, sometimes almost completely disguising the foliage; their brown wings so like leaves, giving the trees a late-autumn appearance. It was from one of these swarming places near Clinton, Conn., that the specimens for a museum group were obtained.

When the clouds of migrating monarchs, having reached something like their full strength of number, continue their southerly flight, the air is filled with the soft beating of their brown wings, which gleam with a ruddy light in the sunshine. In an article written for *Harper's Magazine*, Howard J. Shannon describes such a migration: "They travel parallel with the ocean, and in irregularly regular order—that is, at fairly even distances apart; and so concerned is the movement that, even my sudden striking gesture with the net turns aside only the insects immediately attacked; it does not disturb the on-sweeping advance of the general body that seems like a sentient river in irresistible, ceaseless flow. Indeed, their number is enormous.

CAUSE OF INSECTS' MIGRATIONS.

For a brief calculation of the numerical strength of the ranks—that is, the number of insects passing in a given minute when multiplied by the period of time, two hours, during which the hastening hosts were in transit—produces the impressive, though probably underestimated, total of 360,000.

Mr. Shannon, who has given particular study to the migrations of insects, states that the principles at work governing the better-known bird migrations have a remarkable parallel in the annual movements of certain members of the insect world, both birds and insects being influenced by meteorological and geographical conditions which deflect and determine the routes, and the psychologies of both birds and insects reacting to the travelling impulses which are unsatisfied in some cases with anything less than a world-wide distribution.

How far South these roaming monarchs go, or whether they return north in the spring is not a matter of record. It is a

known fact, however, that no specimens have been found in New England during the winter, although adult specimens are common in May. This would seem to indicate that they had returned from the South, and it is fairly generally accepted that such return migrations do take place. On the other hand, their good condition seems strong testimony that adults found North in May have not made any such long journey.

The object of the migration also remains a mystery. According to Dr. F. E. Lutz, associate curator of the department of invertebrate zoology of the American Museum of Natural History of New York City, the cause cannot be food shortage; for when the migration starts flowers are plentiful and food abundant. Moreover, adult butterflies take but little nourishment at any time. The article in *Harper's Magazine* above referred to suggests that the insects travel south for further breeding; the swarming movement being supposedly connected with a psychological impulse to wander co-existent with the breeding instinct. This theory, however, does not account for the apparently definite and traditional routes followed.

Due no doubt partly to its roaming habits and partly to its protection from birds, the monarch butterfly is gradually spreading over the entire earth. It is known in Australia, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, Great Britain, and the Cape Verde Islands.—*New York Evening Post*.

"MY SHIP"

I THINK of my bed as a big, big ship,
To carry me over the sea;
Sometimes we go off on a stormy trip,
My Gollywog and me.

I am the captain, and Golly is crew—
We do have some lovely sails;
And in the sea are great big fish,
Saw fish, and sharks, and whales.

Some of them frighten us very much,
But Golly and I are brave;
And we fight them with swords and guns
And things.

Our beautiful ship to save.

But now, I think, we must say good-by,
For four eyes are beginning to peep,
And we're off in our ship to the "Land of Nod."

With a great big cargo of sleep.

—KATHLEEN M. GRANT,
in the *Yorkshire Post*.

SUGAR FOR CANNING

Every effort is being made to provide sufficient supplies of sugar for the canning season. The Canada Food Board says that while restrictions in the consumption of sugar in given ways are necessary, and must be strictly enforced, still by the present arrangements there will be plenty of sugar for canning purposes when the season arrives. Every effort should therefore, be made to preserve fruit and vegetables to the utmost permitted by increased production.

CANADIANS TAKEN PRISONERS

London, June 6.—The following announcement regarding Canadian soldiers is made:

Now prisoners of war—330597, L. B. Tedeschi; 218417, W. A. Bosson. Died—865987, J. E. Jackson. Escaped—109233, B. Arnold. Repatriated—426647, D. Jones; 712543 T. Arsenault; 117439, G. Proctor.

"HENS WHA HAE"

(An effort is being made to increase the production of eggs—Daily Paper)

YE hens wha hae aforetime laid
Eggs o' super-poultry grade,
Hasten tae your country's aid,
Lay for liberty!

Let turkey, hen, an' duck, an' goose
Obey the call, "Produce! Produce!"
An' keep on laying like the deuce—
On to victory!

Lay your eggs wi' double yolks
Till wi' rage the Kaiser chokes!
That wud be the prince o' jokes
Outside Germany!

The rooster loud may blaw his horn,
The bubblycock may guzzle corn;
For nobler duties you were born
An' higher destiny!

Keep the wee anes for yerself's;
Pack the big anes in guid shells;
An' mind that keepin' at it tells
For home an' liberty!

Dae your best, an' when you die
Let nae teardrop dim your eye—
Your fate to fill a chicken pie
Is immortality!

J. L. L.

—*Toronto Star*.

FISH NAMES AS A FACTOR IN MARKETING

"What's in a name?" is a modern question implying a negative answer. There are instances, however, where a name is of prime importance. For example, take such a common product as fish. More than 600 species, including subspecies, of fish are found in Canadian waters, but only a few dozen are used for human food. Some, of course, are not suitable for food, but in many cases only the name that has been given to the species prevents them from being utilized. In such instances the obvious thing to do is to discard the bad name and apply a good one. Dogfish for food is dogfish, but it is impossible in the United States, but it was re-named "grayfish" and cleverly advertised and was soon in demand. In Canada, about the only use that is made of these "ocean pests" is to reduce them for their oil and for fertilizer. Such "trade names" have long been applied to other more commonly used fish. Thus, ling are sold as cod, and the bulk of the canned sardines sold in Canada are really not sardines at all, but small herrings.

Again, there are certain fish that have "made names for themselves." This is one reason why such a comparatively small number of species of fish are used as food. Everyone knows that salmon and halibut and flounder have the name of being good fish and so everyone buys them. It would be to the advantage of consumers to remember that dogfish or catfish, or other ill-named fish, are not necessarily objectionable as food. At the same time, dealers might profitably apply new and more attractive names to hitherto unused food fish as a step toward making them more attractive to the consumer.—A. D., in *Conservation*.

WHO PAYS THE PARCEL DELIVERY CHARGES?

The cost of delivering parcels is approximately four per cent of the total sales, and about one-half of these sales are delivered. Sales of, say, \$35,000 per annum would, therefore, have a delivery cost of \$1,400, the delivery customers paying \$700 and the carry customers also paying \$700, though receiving no service therefrom.

The carry customers, however, are doing more than this. Had all the parcels been delivered, the delivery cost would have been doubled and the delivery customers would have had a delivery charge of eight per cent, added to the original cost of the goods.

Under the delivery system, the service rendered and paid for is as follows:

The carry customer receives \$1.00 worth of goods and pays \$1.04.
The delivery customer receives \$1.00 worth of goods and eight cents worth of delivery service—\$1.08, for which he pays only \$1.04.

Another phase of delivery cost is the number of small orders delivered to one customer. If the cost of each delivery which averages six to ten cents, were added to each small order, the customer would object. Consequently, it is added on a percentage basis, and thus the customer who groups his wants and places an order of larger amount is mulcted in the delivery cost of the service supplied to the less considerate customer.

Thus, under the present delivery system a surtax is placed upon the customer who carries his parcels and is considerate in ordering, while the customer who requires delivery service does not pay for the service received.

Canada is suffering from a shortage of man-power, all available help is required for production. Deliveries should be restricted to one per day; all parcels of reasonable weight should be carried home and, so far as possible, co-operative deliveries should be established.—*Conservation*.

Mindard's Liniment used by Physicians.

RECIPES

SOUPS

CHEESE SOUP

4 tablespoons grated cheese
3 quarts clear soup stock
1 1/2 cups flour
4 tablespoons Crisco
2 cups rich milk
2 eggs

Salt, pepper, and paprika to taste
Finely grated cheese.

Put flour into double boiler, add gradually milk, Crisco, 4 tablespoons grated cheese and paprika to taste. Stir over fire until smooth paste. Break in eggs, mix well, cook two minutes longer and all to cool. Roll into balls, when they are all formed, drop into boiling water and cook gently five minutes. Drain and put into soup tureen. Pour over stock and serve with dish of finely grated cheese.

LOBSTER BISQUE

1 can lobster
1 cup breadcrumbs
1 quart milk
1 quart water
1 tablespoon flour
1/2 cup Crisco
Salt, pepper, red pepper, and grated nutmeg to taste.

Squares fried bread
Thin lemon slices.

Open a can of lobster, take out best pieces, and cut into small squares without tearing; put them aside. Place remains of lobster in basin and pound smooth with Crisco. Soak bread in water, adding flour and seasonings and put all over the fire with pounded lobster and Crisco; stir till it boils and boil fifteen minutes, then pass it through sieve, add milk and pieces of lobster, and return to fire until it boils up. Serve with small squares of fried bread and send thin slices of lemon to table with it.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP

2 tablespoons flour
1 1/2 tablespoons Crisco
1 tablespoon Tomato Catsup
1 cup milk
2 cups strained tomato juice
1 teaspoon celery salt
Salt, pepper, and paprika to taste
Pinch baking soda

Blend flour and Crisco together in saucepan over fire, add milk, bring to the boiling point. Heat tomato juice, tomato catsup and seasoning. Just before serving add Crisco mixture to tomato juice and stir until boiling. Serve hot.

THICK RICE SOUP

2 pints water or stock
Salt and pepper to taste
2 small onions
2 tablespoons Crisco
1 cup rice

1 cup canned tomatoes, or 4 fresh ones
Wash and drain rice. Heat Crisco in saucepan, add rice and stir constantly until a golden brown. Now add water or stock, onions and tomatoes cut in small pieces and seasoning. Cook slowly for one hour.

FISH SOUP

1 lb. cod or other white fish
2 tablespoons Crisco
1 quart white stock, or half milk, half water
1 small carrot
1 small onion
1 stalk celery
3 parsley sprigs
1 blade mace
2 egg yolks
1/2 cup cream
1 lemon
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Dry toast

Wash and dry fish and cut into small pieces. Put into saucepan with sauce, vegetables cut into small pieces, parsley and mace. Let these simmer for half an hour, then strain off liquid. Melt Crisco in pan, stir until it boils. Draw it to the side of the fire and let cool slightly. Beat yolks of egg with cream and when soup has cooled strain them in. Reheat soup without boiling it to cook eggs. Season and add a few drops of lemon juice and chopped parsley. Serve with small pieces of dry toast.

SOUP VERTE

4 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons Crisco
2 quarts stock
1 lb. spinach
1 bunch parsley
1 teaspoon sugar
2 egg yolks
1 lemon

Salt and pepper to taste

Put stock into saucepan; add spinach and parsley, picked and thoroughly washed; let boil twenty minutes, strain, rubbing pure through sieve. Return it all to saucepan, add Crisco and flour mixed together with cupful of water, sugar, and strained juice of a quarter of a lemon. Let boil five minutes. Beat yolks of egg with 1/2 cup water. Add them gradually to soup off fire, and stir near fire till cooked. Soup must not boil after yolks are added. Season with salt and pepper and serve.

ICE-CREAM MAKERS LICENSED

No person may manufacture ice-cream, candy, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry, confectionery, ice-cream cones, or chewing gum, without first obtaining a license from the Canada Food Board, on and after July 1st.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

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

THE ROYAL HOTEL
LEADING HOTEL AT
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner
NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT
200 Rooms 75 With Bath
THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.

THE EDISON TONE TEST
ANSWERS YOUR QUESTION

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

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

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

REGULATIONS THAT APPLY TO PRIVATE HOMES

The Canada Food Board prohibits, under penalty of a heavy fine, the use of sugar in making candy for home consumption, or for frosting cakes, or as a filler for cakes. This practically prohibits all use of cane sugar for home-made candy. Licensed confectioners are allowed to use one-half the amount of sugar each month that they used for the corresponding month of last year. If the war continues industries of this character may have to be closed, but it is only fair that such drastic action should apply to the homes before it closes our industries.

Only a limited amount of sugar and fats can be used in making fruit, pound, sponge, or other cakes. Wheat flour must not be used in the manufacture of candy. It must not be used in the manufacture of paste for posters, wall papering, or similar purposes.

No private home or confectioner shall manufacture ice cream containing more than ten per cent of fats, whether of vegetable or animal origin, or more than six pounds of sugar to eight gallons of ice cream.

Twenty-five pounds of flour, or a fifteen days' supply, and a fifteen days' supply of sugar are the amounts that one is allowed to purchase at a time unless he lives more than two miles distant from a licensed dealer, when he is permitted to buy in larger quantities, the amount varying with the distance from the market. This does not prohibit farmers from holding the flour milled from their own wheat, provided that they report to the miller the amount of such flour in their possession.

The regulations applying to eating houses are meant to conserve our essential food stuffs. A summary of the regulations are as follows:—

- Pork, beef and veal must not be served on Wednesday or Friday at any meal.
- Fish, fowl, lamb, or mutton may be served at any meal.
- Beef and veal can only be served at an evening meal.
- Pork may be served at the morning meal on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, and at the noon meal on Monday and Saturday.
- Bread shall not be placed on tables until the first course is served; at the mid-day meal not more than one ounce of wheat or product of wheat shall be served to an individual.
- No more than two ounces of standard flour bread or rolls can be served to any individual, and substitutes shall be served whenever white bread is served.
- Sugar for any purpose shall be served only when called for.
- Waste of food is strictly prohibited.

Gregor himself. If the average crop from this increased acreage amounts to only ten bushels of wheat per acre, which is a very low estimate indeed, the average being more like twenty bushels, it would mean 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. The average consumption of wheat in the wheat-consuming countries of the world overruns about five bushels per capita per year, so that the increased crop which Canada expects to produce this summer would feed 4,000,000 people for twelve months. At a most conservative calculation, that is to say it would feed the bulk of the British army. The probabilities are that this increase will be double that amount, and it is to be hoped such indeed will be the case, as there is need of every bushel.

Dr. J. W. Robertson, who made a tour of Eastern Canada, in the production campaign on behalf of the Food Board and the Minister of Agriculture, estimates an increased acreage of cultivated crops for the five Provinces, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, of 2,000,000 acres. Compared with former years, there will be quite an increase in wheat acreage in these Provinces, but what this amounts to it is impossible to say, as the fall wheat did not winter very well in many districts where an attempt was made to grow it. Some of these areas, however, have been replaced by spring wheat.

The Eastern Provinces will grow also increased amounts of fodder for livestock, so that the meat supply will benefit as well as the dairy output.

Canadian farmers are responding magnificently to the call for increased production, despite the many other calls that have been heard and answered. The world is at the greatest crisis in its history and the farmers of Canada have realized the fact and shown the true Canadian spirit. It remains now for the people of the towns and cities to organize and sacrifice personal interests in a whole-hearted campaign to save these crops, which have been so successfully planted despite difficulties, so that the harvest will be as great in proportion as the acreage sown. This summer and autumn will mean a long pull and a strong pull for all hands.

RESTAURANT LICENSES REQUIRED

It will be illegal to operate a public eating place without a license from the Canada Food Board. The time has been extended from June 1st to July 1st, because of the rush of applications which were more than could be dealt with in time by the Board's office staff.

CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

HOW ABOUT THE HARVEST?

The shortage of flour and wheat products is so serious between now and next harvest that every effort must be made by this continent to tide it over. Farmers by producing wheat are helping to win the war. By saving flour they and everybody else in the country may also help towards the same end. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the West it is estimated that the three Prairie Provinces this spring have sown an increase of about 2,600,000 acres of which 2,000,000 acres are of wheat. This is the report of Mr. J. D. McGregor, Director of Labor for the Canada Food Board, with offices in Winnipeg. It is based upon estimates received from a large number of points throughout the three Provinces as well as upon the personal observation of Mr. Mc-

Conserve Your Health

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

will quickly relieve pain in the back, take away the burning in bladder, restore healthy action to the kidneys, and make a tired, worn-out, pain-plagued man feel as if he had been born anew. Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters are made from simple herbs and are Nature's own remedy for kidney troubles, indigestion, constipation, bilious headaches, general run-down condition. At most stores, 25c a bottle. Family size, five times as large, \$1.

The Beasley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N. B.

THE EMPIRE'S BREAKFAST PURITY OATS
SOLD IN GERM PROOF TUBES
MANUFACTURED BY Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

