

ST. GEORGE

IF Gibbon's sketch of St. George's career be correct, that martial hero gives his position in the Christian calendar to no merit of his own. Born in a fuller's shop in Epiphania, Cilicia, he contrived to ingratiate himself with those above him by servily flattering them, and so gradually rose from his original obscurity. A lucrative contract for supplying the army with bacon, proved, under his unscrupulous management, a mine of wealth; but as soon as he had made his fortune, he was compelled to fly the country, to escape the consequences of the discovery of his dishonest practices. He afterwards became a zealous convert to Arianism, and made himself so conspicuous in his new vocation, that he was sent by Constantius to supersede Athanasius in the archbishopric of Alexandria. To satisfy his avarice, the pagan temples were plundered, and the pagan and Christian inhabitants taxed, till the oppression became unendurable. The people rose and expelled the ex-contractor, but he was quickly reinstated by the army of Constantius. The accession of Julian was the signal for retribution. George and two of his most obnoxious adherents were dragged to prison by the exultant Alexandrians, where they lay for twenty-four days, when the impatience of the people refused to wait longer for revenge. The prison doors were broken open, the archbishop and his friends murdered, and their bodies, after being carried through the city in triumph, thrown into the sea. This death at the hands of the pagans made the tyrant a martyr in the eyes of the Arians, and canonization followed as a matter of course. When the Arians reentered the church, they brought back their saint with them; and although he was at first received with distrust, the sixth century saw him firmly established as one of the first order. The Crusades added to his renown. He was said to have fought for Godfrey of Bouillon at the battle of Antioch, and appeared to Coeur-de-Lion before Acre as the precursor of victory, and from that time the Cappadocian adventurer became the chosen patron of arms and chivalry. Romance cast its halo around him, transforming the symbolical dragon into a real monster slain in Libya to save a beautiful maiden from a dreadful death.

Butler, the historian of the Romish calendar, repudiates George of Cappadocia and will have it that the famous saint was born of noble Christian parents, that he entered the army, and rose to a high grade in its ranks, until the persecution of his co-religionists by Diocletian compelled him to throw up his commission, and upbraid the emperor for his cruelty, by which bold conduct he lost his head and won his sainthood. Whatever the real character of St. George might have been, he was held in great honour in England from a very early period. While in the calendars of the Greek and Latin churches he shared the twenty-third of April with other saints, a Saxon Martyrology declares the day dedicated to him alone; and after the Conquest his festival was celebrated after the approved fashion of Englishmen. In 1344, this feast was made memorable by the creation of the noble Order of St. George, or the Blue Garter, the institution being inaugurated by a grand joust, in which forty of England's best and bravest knights held the lists against the foreign chivalry attracted by the proclamation of the challenge through France, Burgundy, Hainault, Brabant, Flanders, and Germany. In the first year of the reign of Henry V, a council held at London decreed, at the instance of the king himself, that henceforth the feast of St. George should be observed by a double service; and for many years the festival was kept with great splendour at Windsor and other towns. Shakespeare, in *Henry VI*, makes the Regent Bedford say, on receiving the news of disasters in France: "Bonfires in France I am forthwith to make To keep our great St. George's feast withal!"

Edward VI promulgated certain statutes severing the connexion between the 'noble order' and the saint; but on his death, Mary at once abrogated them as 'impertinent, and tending to novelty.' The festival continued to be observed until 1567, when, the ceremonies being thought incompatible with the reformed religion, Elizabeth ordered its discontinuance. James I, however, kept the 23rd of April to some extent, and the revival of the feast in all its glories was only prevented by the Civil War. So late as 1614, it was the custom for fashionable gentlemen to wear blue coats on St. George's day, probably in imitation of the blue mantle worn by the Knights of the Garter. In olden times, the standard of St. George was borne before our English kings in battle, and his name was the rallying cry of English warriors. According to Shakespeare, Henry V led the attack on Harfleur to the battle-cry of

'God for Harry! England I and St. George!' and 'God and St. George' was Talbot's slogan on the fatal field of Patay. Edward of Wales exhorts his peace-loving parents to 'Cheer these noble lords, And hearken those that fight in your defence; Unsheathe your sword, good father, cry St. George!' The fiery Richard invokes the same saint, and his rival can think of no better name to excite the ardour of his adherents: 'Advance our standards, set upon our foes, Our ancient word of courage, fair St. George, Inspire us with the spleen of fiery dragons! England was not the only nation that fought under the banner of St. George, nor was the Order of the Garter the only chivalric institution in his honour. Sicily, Arragon, Valencia, Genoa, Malta, Barcelona, looked up to him as their guardian saint; and as to knightly orders bearing his name, a Venetian Order of St. George was created in 1200, a Spanish in 1317, an Austrian in 1470, a Genoese in 1472, and a Roman in 1492, to say nothing of the more modern ones of Bavaria (1729), Russia (1767), and Hanover (1839).—*Chambers' Book of Days.*

CROMWELL'S DISSOLUTION OF THE RUMP PARLIAMENT

THE 20th of April 1653, is the date of this memorable event. The Parliament by which Charles I had been met and overcome, was dwindled down by various purgations to about fifty-three members, who aimed at becoming a sort of mild oligarchy for the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. They were deliberating on a bill for the future representation, in which they should have a permanent place, when Cromwell resolved to make an end of them. It was the last incident in the natural series of a revolution, placing military power above all other.

Cromwell, having ordered a company of musketeers to follow him, entered the House in plain black clothes and grey worsted stockings, and sitting down, listened for a while to their proceedings. Hearing at length the question put, that the bill do pass, he rose, put off his hat and began to speak. In the course of his address, he told them of their self-seeking and delays of justice, till at length Sir Peter Wentworth interrupted him with a remonstrance against such language. Then blazing up, he said, 'We have had enough of this—I will put an end to your prating.' Stepping into the floor of the House, and clapping on his hat, he commenced a violent harangue, which he occasionally emphasized by stamping with his feet, and which came mainly to this, 'It is not fit you should sit here any longer—you have sat too long for any good you have been doing lately. You shall now give place to better men. Call them in!' he exclaimed; and his officer Harrison and a file of soldiers entered the House. Then proceeding, 'You are no parliament! Some of you are drunkards—bending a stern eye upon Mr. Chaloner; some of you are—' a word expressive of a worse immorality, and he looked here at Henry Marten and Sir Peter Wentworth—'living in open contempt of God's commandments. Some of you are corrupt, unjust persons—how can you be a parliament for God's people? Depart, I say, and let us have done with you. Go!' He lifted the mace from the table, and gave it to a musketeer to be taken away. He caused Harrison to give his hand to Speaker Lenthall, and lead him down from the chair. The members, cowed by his violence, and the sight of the armed men, moved gloomily out of the House. 'It is the Lord that hath caused me to do this,' he said. 'I have sought that He would rather slay me than put me upon doing this work.' Sir Harry Vane venturing a remonstrance, 'Oh, Sir Harry Vane!' exclaimed the Lord-General; 'the Lord deliver me from Sir Harry Vane!' When all had gone out, he came out too, and locked the door. From that time he was master of the three kingdoms for about five and a half years.—*Chambers' Book of Days.*

DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME

On Saturday night last most of the clocks in Town were advanced an hour, but this did not altogether prevent a mix-up in church attendance in the morning. At the evening services there was no confusion, the new time having been mastered by then. On Monday there was only one time, and on all sides there was an expression of appreciation of the change. Some people got a little mixed on the word 'saving.' How were you going to save if you set the clock ahead an hour? Surely that would be a loss! But it is now thoroughly understood and fully adopted.

CONCERNING A DECADENT NATION

French troops began to intervene on March 23 in the battle now being fought on the British front.—*Official Dispatch.*

HOLD there, Tommy! They come, Petain's odoriferous life guards, Slouching with rifle and bomb and a varied assortment of blankets. Tinware, onions and stews, and the sun that ne'er failed them at Verdun. France from her white-bled veins still squeezes a cup for transfusion.

Hold there, Haig! You! They come! Their saucy gleam like the helmet Of Roland, Joan, I say!—and a minimum quota of cannon. Three hundred miles of front, a half-hundred more hardy matters. France once more is at work spiking the Hindenburg schedule

Belgium called and they came, this feeble folk from the boulevards, Frog-eaters sadly addicted to peg-top trousers and absinthe. Came in their paper-soled shoes and leaped at the Kaiser's machine guns. Caught the blow full in the face and tumbled back to Marne and to glory.

Serbia called, and they came: "On the banks of the Struma our soldiers—" "Our troops in the bend of the Cerna—" "In the Salonika sector our soldiers—" Spaded and festered and fought and smoked their notorious tobacco, Woud'ring what it all was about, but *alors, ça va très bien, n'est-ce pas?*

Italy called and they came: "Our regiments marching through Brescia—" "On the heights of Asiago our troops—" "Oh, tight-lipped anonymous poet, Your day and your night communiqués—pronounced as we do it in Kansas— Show down-and-out Frenchmen just raising Sam Hill in the Mediterranean.

Stand then, Britain! She comes—France of the scant forty millions, Done for three years ago, white-bled by Hindenburg's schedule. France of the Lafayette touch gives still one more twist to her life veins, Sounds the call of Verdun and leaps—Hold, Haig! She is coming!

—*New York Evening Post.*

CANADA'S TITLE HOLDERS

We reprint the following from the *Toronto Evening Telegram*. Canada's holders of titles number 108, divided:

Peereesses	2
Peers	5
Baronets (in Canada)	4
Baronets (non-residents)	5
Knights—G. C. M. G.	3
Knights—K. C. M. G.	28
Knights—K. C. B.	6
Knights—K. B. E.	3
Knights Bachelor	52

Herewith is a complete list of the titles now held by Canadians:

PEERS AND PEERESSES

Lord Shaughnessy.
Lord Atholstany.
Lord Aylmer.
Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe.
Lord Mountbatten.
Lord Mount Stephen.
Baroness Strathcona and Mount Royal.
The three latter reside in England.

BARONETS RESIDENT IN CANADA

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Toronto.
Sir Charles Stewart Tupper (on active service).
Sir H. Vincent Meredith, Montreal.
Sir Edward G. Johnson, Montreal.
Sir Edward R. Murry, Montreal.

BARONETS, NON-RESIDENTS

Sir John Beverley Robinson, New Jersey.
Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., England.
Sir William Osler, M. D., England.
Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. P., England.

KNIGHTS (Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George).

Sir Wilfred Laurier.
Sir Robert Borden.
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.

KNIGHTS (Knight Commander Order of St. Michael and St. George).

Sir Allen Aylesworth.
Sir Louis H. Davis.
Sir John M. Gibson.
Sir James A. Grant.
Sir Edward Kemp.
Sir Evariste Leblanc.
Sir William Mulock.
Sir Joseph Pope.
Sir Clifford Sifton.
Sir Frank S. Barford.
Sir Douglas C. Cameron.
Sir Robert A. Falconer.
Sir Percy Girouard.
Sir William H. Hearst.
Sir Louis A. Jette.
Sir James Lougheed.
Sir George H. Pereley.
Sir Rodmond Roblin.
Sir C. Hibbert Tupper.
Major-General Sir Sam Steele.
Sir Malachy B. Daly.
Sir Geo. E. Foster.
Sir Lomer Gouin.
Sir John S. Hendrie.
Sir Percy Lake.
Sir Daniel H. McMillan.
Sir William Peterson.
Sir Thomas White.

KNIGHTS (Commander of the Bath).

Major-General Sir John W. Carson.
Major-General Sir William D. Otter.
Major-General Sir Sam Hughes.
Major-General Sir David Watson.
Major-General Sir Arthur Currie.
Major-General Sir Richard E. W. Turner.

KNIGHTS (Knight of the Order of the British Empire).

Sir Frank Baillie.
Sir Arthur Harris.
Sir Charles B. Gordon.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

Sir J. A. M. Aikins.
Sir John Aird.
Sir Auguste R. Angers.

Sir Montague Allan.
Sir Herbert Ames.
Sir Horace Archambault.
Sir Adam Beck.
Sir Alex. Bertram.
Sir George Burn.
Sir George Bury.
Sir Walter Cassels.
Sir Charles Davidson.
Sir Mortimer Davis.
Sir Henry Drayton.
Sir John C. Eaton.
Sir Henry K. Egan.
Sir Glenholme Falconbridge.
Sir Eugene Fiset.
Sir Rodolphe Forget.
Sir Charles Fraser.
Sir Frederick Stupart.
Sir L. O. Taillon.
Sir F. Williams-Taylor.
Sir Edmund Walker.
Sir Edward S. Worthington.
Major-General Sir Donald A. Macdonald.

Admiral Sir Charles E. Kingsmill.
Sir William J. Gage.
Sir George Garneau.
Sir George Gibbons.
Sir F. W. G. Hautain.
Sir Herbert Holt.
Sir John Kennedy.
Sir Alex. Lacoste.
Sir F. X. Lemieux.
Sir Hugh John Macdonald.
Sir William Mackenzie.
Sir Donald Mann.
Sir William E. Meredith.
Sir Ezekiel McLeod.
Sir Augustus M. Nanton.
Sir Edmund B. Osler.
Sir Henry M. Pellatt.
Sir Clive Phillips-Woolley.
Sir William Price.
Sir Thomas C. Reddick.
Sir Adolphe Routhier.
Sir William Sullivan.
Sir Thomas Tait.
Sir Charles Townsend.
Sir John S. Willison.
Sir Andrew Macphail.

EXECUTION OF BOLO PASHA

Paris, April 17.—Bolo Pasha has been executed at Vincennes. Reports of the supplementary investigation of the revelations made by him will be attached to the Humbert and Caillaux cases.

Standing before a firing squad in the forest of Vincennes early to-day, Paul Bolo Pasha, condemned traitor, lost entirely the attitude of indifference he had maintained subsequent to and during his trial. When the order to fire was given the rifles spoke and Bolo crumpled up with several bullets in his head.

Escorted by several guards Bolo left the State prison forty-five minutes before his execution. After leaving the automobile in which he was brought to the scene, he listened to the exhortation of a prison chaplain. Then his eyes were bandaged and he went without a struggle to his place before the firing squad.

"So much the better, I am delighted," Bolo exclaimed when awakened this morning by Commandant Julien of the third court martial, who told him that the hour of execution had arrived. These were the only words spoken by Bolo except for instructions to the chaplain to take from his body a silk lace handkerchief which he placed on his chest, and give it to his brother, Monsignor Bolo.

The condemned man went to his execution in a new suit of clothes, brought to the prison by his brother, and wearing white gloves.

When Bolo was taken to the office to go through the formality of a prison removal from prison for the execution, he refused to sign the registers. The officials insisted, upon which Bolo cried in an authoritative tone: "It is I who command here; no one has anything more to impose upon me, I think."

The chaplain, after the execution, found lying over Bolo's head two embroidered handkerchiefs which had been pierced by the bullets. One was given to Bolo's brother and the other to his widow.

Before setting forth from the prison Bolo asked to be permitted to take of Communion. After the execution the form of an interment at Vincennes was gone through, and then the body was turned over to Bolo's family.

THE DANGER OF UNCONTROLLED ZIONISM

[To the Editor of the Spectator]

SIR.—The British Government has recently announced that it is prepared to listen favorably to the desire of the Jews to settle in Palestine—a matter which gives food for reflection. From Germany comes the news that an amalgamation of all the Jewish Associates in that Empire has taken place, and they demand from their Government, among other things in their "irreducible minimum," the unrestricted right of immigration into the Turkish Empire, and especially into Palestine. This is a matter of the utmost gravity. To permit the establishment of such Jewish colonies in Palestine means neither more nor less than handing over the country to enemy Jews, which is criminal folly. It is to plant the enemy there deliberately with power to pursue his usual methods of "peaceful penetration," and Palestine already suffers from far too many of that ilk. It is absurd for these Jews to talk of "national aspirations," for they are no longer a nation, and have no ruler, either secular or religious. They repudiated their own nationality for themselves and their descendants when, in order to procure the death of their Messiah, they took upon themselves the responsibility of His blood for all time, and then avowed that they had "no king but Caesar." For centuries they have been only a religious body, the greater proportion of whom consist to-day of alien enemies, and the very fact that in speaking of them it is necessary to specify that they are either German, Austrian, Bulgarian, &c., Jews shows how completely they have incorporated themselves into the nations whose citizenship and protection they claim. Of the British I am not, of course, speaking; their patriotism and generosity have been magnificent. But the Palestine movement comes largely from Jews whose adopted countries are those of our enemies, or whose patronymics betray their original homes.

The movement itself originated with Theodor Hertzl, an Austrian Jew—a charming personality and a dreamer. His successor was Dr. Tchenow, who died but a few weeks ago, and who wrote from his death-bed that "Great Britain has now promised to use its best endeavors to assist us in the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine." How can a "national home" be made for a denationalized religious body? The names alone of the President of the Conference held in London the other day and of the purchaser of the site for the University in Palestine betray the probable origin of their owners. To further an unlimited Zionist movement is simply to further the *Mittel-Europa* and Near East schemes of the Central Powers and to jeopardize our hold on India. It means the deliberate driving of a powerful enemy wedge between Egypt and the East, where for our safety it is absolutely necessary that we control unfettered the Suez Canal, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. Have our men fought and died to rescue Palestine from the unspeakable Turk merely to replace him with a large population of Jews of enemy extraction who owe allegiance to enemy Sovereigns? We know the Kaiser is determined to annex Palestine; he has frankly said so, and has for years been working for this end, and one of his indirect but dangerously insidious methods is to foster the establishment of German and Austrian Jews all over the Holy Land. The trade, finance, industries, and hotels of Palestine and Syria are almost entirely in German hands and this Zionist movement when thoroughly sifted is merely Pan-Germanism under a subtle disguise.

All this has nothing to do with the Jewish religion, though here again we are confronted with some hard facts of history. Palestine ceased to be the home of the Jewish faith and Jerusalem the centre of Jewish worship ere the first century had passed away. The country then became thoroughly Christian, as the ruins of "the thousand and one churches" proclaim, and Jerusalem was the heart of Christendom, and Christians remained until the tide of Mohammedanism swept them away. The Crusaders did not set forth on their brave, bold venture, to rescue from Paynim hands the site of the Temple and restore it to Jewish keeping. It was to recover the Holy Sepulchre from non-Christian conquerors and give it back into Christian hands and establish a Christian kingdom there, where Christianity had its birth, that that gallant band proceeded on their unsuccessful but Utopian errand. If Palestine is to be liberated from the tyranny of the Turk and preserved from the "peaceful penetration" of undesirable residents, then, in the name of justice to our gallant troops and in lasting memory of the Crusaders' chivalry, let it be given back into Christian custody and safeguarded against an enemy immigration.—I am, Sir, &c., M. BRODRICK, F.R.G.S.—*The Spectator*, London, March 16.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—According to a report published in the *Nautical Gazette*, the British steamship *Minnetonka*, 13,528 tons register, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean last February. The report came from the German Admiralty through neutral sources, and said that ten prisoners had been taken from the ship.

The *Minnetonka* was well-known to New York Harbor. She belonged to the Atlantic Transport Service, but had long been employed by the British Admiralty. Officers of the International Mercantile Marine Company, owners of the vessel, said they had received no official information of her loss.

The ship was launched in 1902, and was one of four passenger vessels of the line aggregating 55,099 gross tons, all of which have been sunk since the war began. The three others were the *Minneapolis*, sunk March 22, 1916; *Minnehaha*, sunk September 7, 1917, and *Minnewaska*, sunk November 29, 1917.

—San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—Word of the sinking in the Indian Ocean of a French liner and the rescue of 780 persons from a vessel whose port is San Francisco, was conveyed to-day in a dispatch from Singapore, according to a local newspaper. The name of the French liner was not mentioned, nor was the manner in which she was sunk given.

—London, April 13.—The German submarine which on April 10 bombarded Monrovia, capital of the African republic of Liberia, in addition to destroying the wireless telegraph station, sank the Liberian armed vessel, *President Grant*. A number of casualties were inflicted on shore by the shells from the U-boat. After a bombardment lasting an hour, the activities of the submarine were interrupted by a coastal steamer.

—An Atlantic Port, April 15.—Four lives were lost when the Leyland line steamer *Etowah* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, March 23. Two of those killed were American horsemen, the others members of the fire room crew.

—Halifax, N. S., April 15.—The former Lunenburg schooner *Wantage*, purchased in Newfoundland, has been torpedoed. Six members of the crew were lost when a boat which had been adrift from the date of the sinking (March 27) was capsized just as the crew were about to effect a landing.

—London, April 17.—The losses to British shipping by mine or submarine in the past week totalled fifteen, according to the Admiralty report to-night. Eleven of the merchantmen sunk were 1,600 tons or over and four under that tonnage. One fishing vessel also was sunk.

Twelve vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals numbered, 321; sailings, 2,456.

In the previous week only six British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine, four of them of more than 1,800 tons.

—Madrid, April 17.—The owners of the Spanish vessel *Lovisa*, have informed the government that the ship has been torpedoed. Three of the crew were lost.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

ALL WATERS

(36) Warning to vessels to keep clear of convoys

Masters of vessels are hereby warned that all Steam Vessels are to keep clear of Convoys that they may meet or overtake.

"War Instructions for British Merchant Vessels" are to be carefully observed. The practice of cutting through a convoy is not permitted.

UNITED KINGDOM

(37) Names of Vessels to be displayed on entering Ports

Notice is hereby given that on and after 1st March, 1918, each and every merchant ship entering a port within the United Kingdom shall display her name painted in white letters on a black board on the side on which she is approaching the Examination steamer and at such other times, and in such manner as may be directed by the Port Authorities.

The name shall be painted in block letters of such size as to enable the name to be read by the naked eye at a distance of twice the vessel's own length, in ordinary clear weather (visibility ≥ 10 in the scale) whether by day or under searchlight beam at night.

Vessels of under 500 tons gross shall display one such board placed over the side in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge.

Vessels of 500 tons gross and over shall display two such boards, one in the vicinity of the vessel's bridge, and the other in the next most conspicuous position over the side.

Note.—The above order does not relieve a vessel of the necessity of complying with the Board of Trade requirements as to the proper equipment of signal flags.

VARIED LIST OF GOLF QUESTIONS ANSWERED

THE trials of golfers endeavoring to keep from blundering in the matter of rules are many and varied. Usually though, in telling their troubles they manage to state their case in a few crisp sentences, but one exception to hand dealing with a sunken road and a player who stopped to rescue a ball seen bobbing about on the surface of a recently created brook required several hundred words to explain. The sad story and the decision (much briefer) along with several others, presented to the governing body are as follows:

Q. The third hole on our links crosses a sunken road and runs parallel with the seventh hole which also crosses the same sunken road only in an opposite direction. The road is so situated that from the third tee an ordinary drive crosses the road, whereas on the seventh hole it takes an unusually long second shot to carry the road. A player in the shot is entirely out of sight of a player coming from the seventh hole until the road is nearly reached. On the night preceding a medal play competition, there was a heavy rainfall, so that the gutter of the road farthest from the green on the seventh hole was filled with a rapidly running stream. A player, his second shot on the seventh, played his ball so that it disappeared out of sight, and, as it consequently developed, the ball rolled into the road and into the stream of water. Another contestant coming from the third tee, seeing the ball rapidly floating down the stream and fearing that it would be lost, took it out of the water and practically tied it up in the middle of the road and passed on without any knowledge as to the identity of the owner. A player who was playing the seventh hole, found his ball in the road and had no knowledge that it had in any way been interfered with and played it from where it was. It is conceded that the point from which it was played in the road was several feet nearer the green than the stream of water in which the ball was floating.

Q. In a handicap match A gives B five strokes, divided as follows: One stroke each on the third, fifth, sixth, twelfth and 15th. At the end of the eighteen holes the match is even. With no local rule to govern, how should the match proceed with regard to handicaps?

A. As five strokes is not divisible into eighteen, the whole match must be played over again. This is the method generally adopted.

Q. In a selected-score competition a scratch man and a handicap man had the same score. Should the prize be awarded to the scratch man?

A. In a selected-score event a scratch man has no preference over a handicap man in the case of a tie. The competition, therefore, resulted in a tie, and should be played over under the conditions specified by the committee governing the event.—New York Evening Post.

to complete his round with a couple not in the competition, and the tournament committee should have accepted his card if same was properly attested by one of them.

Q. In a handicap match A gives B five strokes, divided as follows: One stroke each on the third, fifth, sixth, twelfth and 15th. At the end of the eighteen holes the match is even. With no local rule to govern, how should the match proceed with regard to handicaps?

A. As five strokes is not divisible into eighteen, the whole match must be played over again. This is the method generally adopted.

Q. In a selected-score competition a scratch man and a handicap man had the same score. Should the prize be awarded to the scratch man?

A. In a selected-score event a scratch man has no preference over a handicap man in the case of a tie. The competition, therefore, resulted in a tie, and should be played over under the conditions specified by the committee governing the event.—New York Evening Post.

FAIRHAVEN, D. I.

April 15. Miss Emma Arnesen, of Eastport, Me., visited her sister, Mrs. Isaiah Wentworth, last week.

Madam Fish, of Spruce Lake, Me., has returned to her duties in Syracuse, N. Y., after visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. Harland Haney made a business trip here this week.

Mrs. Alice Stover has closed her residence, "The Riverside," and will reside in Eastport for the Summer months.

The many friends of Mr. Foster G. Calder were glad to welcome him home after a serious illness in Dr. Miner's Private Hospital in Calais, Me.

Capt. Roy Stoner, of the Trygon, made a business trip recently to Black's Harbor accompanied by Mr. Hartley A. Wentworth and several other persons.

Friday, 12th was observed as Bird-day at school. Following is the programme: Pledge by school.

Song—Indiana—Celia and Bertha Calder. Recitation—Maudie Calder.

Recitation—Evelyn Eaton. Song—Joan of Arc—School.

Recitation—Lowell Eaton. Reading—Alma Calder.

Exercise—Four children. Song—Sing Robin Sing—Georgianna Farris.

Reading—Bertha Calder. Report of Club—Jennie Eaton.

Exercise—Five children. Song—Just Before the Battle Mother—School.

Flag Salutatory—School. Several visitors were present; and much credit is due our teacher, Miss M. Louise DeMille, and the pupils.

Mr. Frank W. Calder visited his parents for over Sunday.

Mrs. H. A. Thompson visited her parents last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley A. Wentworth visited Mrs. Wentworth's parents in St. Andrews last week.

Miss Dorothy R. Richardson is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. S. Wentworth, at "Sunny Brook Farm" this week.

Mr. Maxwell Boxer, of St. Stephen, is on the Island on business at present.

Little Miss Iva Fountain is visiting her grandparents, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Farris, of Eastport, have returned to their home, after visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Mr. W. S. Wentworth, proprietor of the "Red Front," made a business trip to St. Andrews last week.

Listen for wedding bells in the near future.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

April 16. Mrs. Jack Ingalls arrived home on Saturday last from a very pleasant trip with her husband to Mexico and other southern places.

Mrs. Herman Creamer, of Calais, Me., is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cummings.

Miss Lelia Guphill, of Machias Port, Me., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell Fountain, for a few days.

Mrs. Carrie Gillis and her little daughter have returned to their home at Eastport after a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert McNeill.

Pte. Milton Chaffey spent the week-end with his parents here, returning to Eastport on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper enjoyed a sail to Lord's Cove in their new boat on Monday evening.

Mrs. Hartley Wentworth spent a day, pleasantly, with Mrs. J. K. Fountain.

Mrs. Edgar Chaffey spent last week with her daughter, Mrs. Percy Conley, at Leonardville.

We were very glad to know that Foster G. Calder was able to return to his home at Fairhaven on Thursday last after several weeks' treatment at the Calais Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson have returned to their home at Lettie, after spending the winter at Chocolate Cove.

Miss Annie O. Palmer has returned from a visit to Chamcook with her nephew and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beaney.

ELMSVILLE, N. B.

April 15. Many friends of Willis McCaskell assembled at the home of Mrs. Geo. McKinney on Friday night last, as a pleasant surprise, to enjoy a social evening with him, as he soon expects to go into Military service. Supper, music, and dancing were much enjoyed by all. After which David Reed, on behalf of his friends, presented him with a gift of money.

No service will be held at Christ Church next Sunday; but on the following Sunday service will be held at 7.30 p. m., by the rector, Rev. D. W. Blackall.

James Monahan and Oscar Armstrong have returned with their engines and cutters and are busy cutting wood at the homes here.

CAMPOBELLO

April 15. Born, April 13th to the wife of Mr. Albert Lank a son.

Serg. Major Hanson, of Fredericton visited friends here last week.

Pte. Melbourne Batson spent the week-end at his home here.

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

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

April 15. Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, of Lubec, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Johnson.

Arch Fiander accompanied by J. Quigley and Lawrence Dixon, of Eastport, Me., arrived last week to begin operations on the weirs in Bocabec, owned by Frauley Bros., of St. George.

W. J. Taylor, of Middleboro, Mass., arrived last week and is with his sister, Mrs. Jas. Holt.

H. Campbell, of Bonney River, who has been at Mrs. J. Foster's for a few days, returned to his home last week.

Miss Lillian Butt, of Second Falls, who has been the guest of Mrs. Albert Brownrigg, for the past fortnight, left on Tuesday last to spend a few days with Mrs. Thos. Storr, of Bayside.

A social evening was enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brownrigg on Friday last. The evening passed pleasantly with the usual amusements—music, games, singing, and dancing—and last but not least, the serving of the midnight lunch, before the dispersal of the assembly.

Miss Helen Young spent the week-end at her home in St. Andrews.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thompson recently, and presented them with a beautiful baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McGregor spent the week-end in St. George.

Wilfred Bryant, of Bartlett's Mills was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crichton.

John Fiander, of Eastport, Me., is with us again for the fishing season.

PATRONAGE EVIL ENDED

Ottawa, April 13.—Some interesting correspondence between Hon. F. B. Carvell and A. E. Fripp, senior member for Ottawa, relative to the abolition of patronage, was tabled in the Commons at the request of A. R. McMaster, Liberal member for Brome. In the correspondence the Minister of Public Works states that patronage has been abolished in so far as his department is concerned, while Mr. Fripp expresses himself as being pleased that this is the case.

On October 16, 1917, Mr. Fripp wrote the Minister, asking that the firm of McFarland and Douglas be placed on the patronage list. Replying to this communication on October 23, Mr. Carvell said: "Your friends will have opportunity of tendering on any work coming within their line, but so far as this department is concerned, there will be no patronage list in the future. As far as possible everything will be done by public tender and contract, and every member of the community will have an equal opportunity of working for the Government. Efficiency and economy will be the guiding principles in carrying on the business affairs of the department."

On January 3, 1918, Mr. Fripp sent to Mr. Carvell a memorandum he had transmitted to Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, suggesting that with regard to mechanics employed in the dredging branch and the shipyard, some 1,000 men, someone should be appointed to deal with applications for work. Mr. Fripp suggested that Mr. Shearer, the official who employed these men, was too busy and further suggested the appointment of David Rice to look after the employment of the men required. He described Mr. Rice as an ex-alderman of Ottawa, "who knows the laboring classes very well." As an alternative, he suggested that the two branches of Public Works Department referred to should be placed under the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Fripp, in his memorandum, included the names of a number of officials in various departments, who might be authorized to receive applications from men desiring work.

Mr. Carvell, replying to Mr. Fripp on January 4th, said he was sorry he could not agree with the member for Ottawa. "If Mr. Shearer has not the necessary

ability to employ these men," he said, "I think it is up to me to find some person who has. I hope you will take this letter in the spirit in which I am writing, but I simply cannot, and will not, have my time taken up with small matters of patronage, and I think you will be well advised if you take the same stand."

Replying to the Minister on the following day, Mr. Fripp said it was apparent he had not made himself clear. "I want to get rid of the 50 or 60 people who crowd my office daily," he said, adding: "The people of Ottawa have lived on patronage for 50 years, and it will require some tact to eradicate the practice."

Writing to Mr. Fripp on January 11th, Mr. Carvell said: "I have given Mr. Shearer instructions regarding employment of the class of people referred to in your letter. I have also instructed him that it will not be necessary for them to produce a letter from either yourself or Dr. Chabot (junior member for Ottawa) or the use of other influence for the purpose of obtaining employment in this department."

The correspondence also shows that on February 12th Mr. Fripp wrote to the Minister asking that a number of Ottawa concerns be given an opportunity of tendering for the new departmental building on Queen street. The Minister in reply said in part: "Every contractor, not only in Ottawa but in Canada, will be given an opportunity to tender. The contract will go to the lowest tenderer providing the firm has the financial ability to carry out the work."

LUDICROUS LETTERS

Many letters to army camps are ludicrous, but written, evidently, in all seriousness. Here are some extracts from letters received by officers in a Northern camp from relatives of soldiers:

"Dear Sir: I have not received no pay since my husband has gone from nowhere."

"Dear Sir: We have received your letter. I am his grandfather and grandmother. He was born in this house in answer to your letter."

"Dear Sir: You have changed my little girl into a little boy. Will it make any difference?" The explanation seems to be that in listing their children her husband had recorded a son as a daughter.

The next one had heard of "fatigue duty" given her husband. She writes to his captain: "Dear Sir: My Bill has been kept in charge of spittoons. Shall I get more pay?"

The next one was a postcard: "Dear Sir: Will you please send my money as soon as possible, as I am walking about in Bolton like a bloody pauper."

"Mrs. John Smith" hadn't heard from her husband for some time, so she went over his head: "Dear Sir: Please tell me if Mr. John Smith has put in application for a wife and three children."

The last one was so disturbing that headquarters thought it ought to be turned over to Major Adam M. Pardee, division inspector, occasionally known as "division protector," for it read:

"Dear Sir: In accordance with instructions on pink paper I have given birth to a daughter on the 30th of April."—Boston Globe.

PROLONGED STORM ON ATLANTIC COAST

Even though the predictions of the Weather Bureau for "fair and continued cold-to-day" were not borne out during the forenoon, the local forecaster refused to admit defeat, and fell back to "previously prepared positions" with unbroken lines, promising that the skies would clear this afternoon and that the temperature would rise slowly. The storm centre, he said, was now central over Nantucket, and was slowly moving northeastward. In the meantime high tides continued along the coast, causing much damage to property and considerable delay to railroad trains operating on branches serving the coast towns.

The storm, which lasted for more than four days, causing a total damage in the near-by cities and coast towns, estimated at more than \$1,000,000, began to move off shortly before noon, and a change in the wind brought relief from the excessively high tides, which caused most of the damage.

The storm caused the greatest damage to seaside resorts and coast towns, but this city and the neighbouring cities did not escape. The high tides backed water into the cellars of warehouses along the waterfront, destroying merchandise stored in them, and in some instances piers along the Hudson and East Rivers were several inches under water, causing considerable damage to freight on the piers.

At the Erie station, in Jersey City, the water flowed into the waiting-room. The Erie tracks were several inches under water, and for a time the water threatened to flow down the entrances to the Hudson Tubes. Dikes, composed of sandbags, were built about the entrances to the tubes, and no great amount of water flowed down the steps. At Hoboken similar conditions prevailed.

The beach resorts on Staten Island along the Rockaway coast, and at Coney Island, suffered severely, many bathing houses and bungalows being washed away or wrecked by the sea water that swirled about them. Many of the large summer cottages were damaged by being inundated by the sea water. Boardwalks and breakwaters, which had been built at the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, were damaged or destroyed entirely. At Midland Beach, on Staten Island, 500 feet of a new walk was destroyed entirely.

The Jersey coast towns also suffered severely from the storm. The heavy surf ate away the beaches, causing considerable damage to the summer colonies. Telegraph and telephone wires were torn down by the wind, and train and trolley schedules were disrupted, and, in many cases, had to be annulled. Several large plants situated on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound had to suspend operations yesterday on account of their buildings being flooded by sea water, but in most cases they were able to resume this morning.—New York Evening Post, April 13.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere



Unless you have heard the NEW EDISON, "The Phonograph with a Soul," you do not realize that the great inventor has actually evolved a new art.

Even more vividly and convincingly than the motion picture reproduces the drama this marvellous instrument re-creates music. In fact, as the famous tests have effectively proved, no human ear can detect a shade of difference between the rendition of the living artist and that of "the phonograph with a soul."

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

WHEN in Town come and see us, we have a warm store and we will show you as fine a stock as you will find in the Dominion. We keep all kinds of Crockery, Glassware (cut and common) and Cutlery, Plated Ware, and Granite Iron Ware. We can stock your house if you are just starting up, or we can replenish when there is an accident. In any case we will be glad to have you just "look round".

R. D. Ross & Co. Near Post Office St. Stephen

Try a Beacon Adv.

CLEARANCE SALE OPENS MONDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1918. This sale offers you the best goods in the country at the price of the cheapest to-day. It's your own fault if you don't take advantage of the opportunity. We want to close out everything in the store and we are going to give you a chance to SAVE MONEY. The values are big enough to make them go fast, so step lively if you want to say a dollar. You can't help buying if you see the goods. COME AND COME QUICK! Below are Some of the Bargains Offered: Men's Summer Underwear at 60 cents per suit. Men's Overalls at \$1.30 and \$1.45. Men's Raincoats at \$5.50, \$7.50, and \$8.50. Boys' Khaki and Tweed Pants at 75c., \$1.10, \$1.30, and \$1.45. Boys' Suits at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.75, and \$11.00. Don't forget the date, MONDAY, APRIL 22nd, at THE HANSON STORE, ST. ANDREWS Store Open Every Night

Trad The Stran Of a F An Copyright by T THE over sea song the smoo the last and challenge v fight ended in b in amity, and were sprawled a deck, snoring. Though the ba on the main be lowered, their Scurry tained Cape Horn pas long or deeply. Face upward; o while, then to r and so remain done, for in n human body res with no pillow through the trop in the east ros passed overhead dms a thickening sky, but before it ridian its cold, worked disaster weeping men. Captain Swar lawless crew, p deck, was the f was pain in his which were swo tumult of sound from the Plut pounding him, a ion of the deck, the awakening b was dragging. A tect a violent pre him against the clung. "All hands, the with you all! Go up the chain!" "Shouts, oaths a him, and he hear his mate repeatin he called, "Get th and give her all o "Aye, aye, sir." "Send a lantern up our noses." "Steward," he y where are you lantern and the He heard the to him and the s Nights being remo then the opening cabin companion nothing, but kne and gone below a minute more a cabin. It rang

Stirring Stories of the Sea

The Trade Wind

The Strange Tale of a Helpless Ship and a Blind Crew

Copyright by the Century Company.

THE story was finished. The last sea song had resounded over the smooth waters of the bay, the last drunken shout, oath and challenge were voiced; the last fight ended in helplessness and manly amity; and the red-shirted men were sprawled around on the moonlit deck, snoring.

Though the barrel of rum broached on the main hatch was but slightly lowered, their sleep was heavy. Scoury tanned men at the end of a Cape Horn passage may not drink long or deeply. Some lay as they fell, face upward; others on their sides for awhile, then to roll over on their backs and so remain until the sleep was done, for in no other position may the human body rest easy on a hard bed with no pillow. And as they slept through the tropic night the full moon in the east rose higher and higher, passed overhead and disappeared behind a thickening haze in the western sky, but before it had crossed the meridian its cold, chemical rays had worked disastrously on the eyes of the sleeping men.

Captain Swarth, dominator of the lawless crew, prone upon the poop deck, was the first to awaken. There was pain in his head, pain in his eyes, which were swollen, and a whistling hum of sound in his ears coming from the Phontian darkness, surrounding him, while a jarring vibration of the deck beneath him apprised his awakening brain that the anchor was dragging. As he gazed dazedly about a violent pressure of wind hurried him against the wheel, to which he clung.

"All hands, there!" he roared. "Up with you all! Go forward and pay out on the chain!"

Shouts, oaths and growls answered him, and he heard the nasal voice of his mate repeating his order. "Angel," he called, "get the other anchor over and give her all of both chains."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered the mate. "Send a lantern forward, Bill. Can't see our noses."

"Steward," yelled the captain, "where are you? Light up a deck lantern and the binnacle!"

He heard the steward's voice close to him and the sound of the binnacle lights being removed from their places. Then the opening and closing of the cabin companionway. He could see nothing, but knew that the steward had come below to his storeroom. In a minute more a shriek came from the cabin. It rang out again and again.

"Keep the wind as much on the port quarter as you can without broaching to!" yelled the captain in their ears, and they answered and did their best.

"Where're ye goin', Bill?" asked the mate weakly as he scrambled up to him.

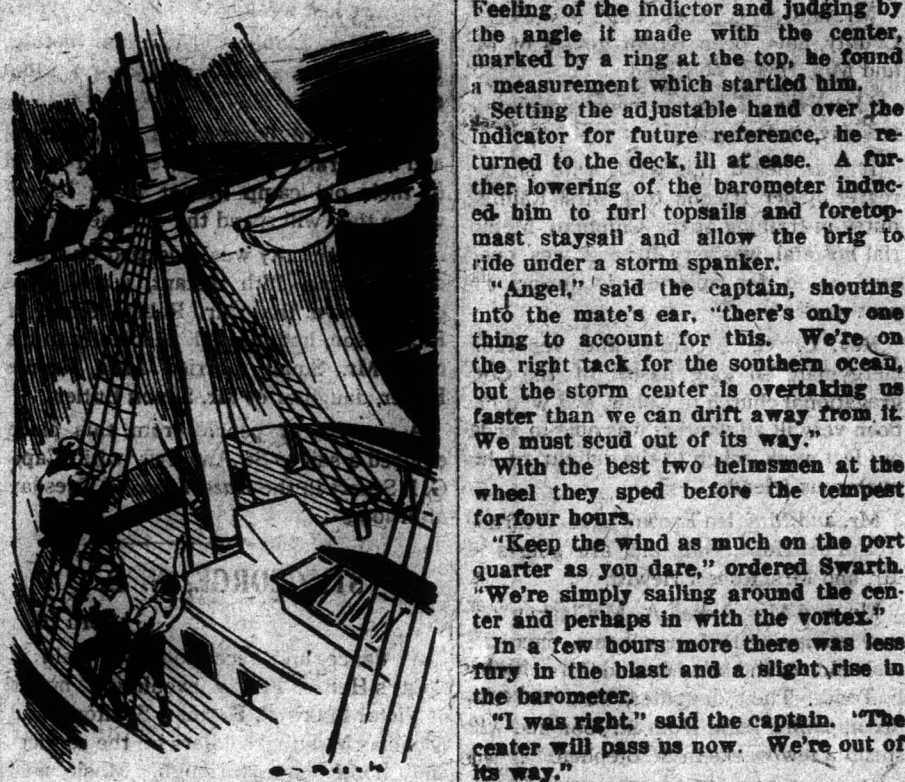
"Right out to sea and, unless we get our eyes back soon, right across to the Right of Benin, 3,000 miles from here. We're no business on this coast, in this condition. What ails you, Angel? Lost your nerve? Brace up. We'll get used to it. Get a couple of hands aft and heave the log. We take our departure from Kiltredge Point, Barbados island, at 6 o'clock this morning of the 10th October. We'll keep a Geordie's log book with a jackknife and a stick."

like if on earth—and the smell of the Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Slave Coast and the Kameruns. And I'll lay odds we can feel the heat of the sun in the east and west enough to make a fair success at the course. But it won't come to that. Some of us'll be able to see pretty soon."

It was wild talk, but the demoralized mate needed encouraging. He answered with a steady voice, "Lucky we got in grub and water yesterday."

"Right you are, Angel. Now, in case this holds on to us, why, we'll find some of our friends over in the Right, and they'll know by our rig that something's wrong. Flanders is somewhere on the track—you know he went back to the nigger business—and Chinly put a slave deck in his hold down Rio-way last spring. And old man Slack—I did him a service when I crippled the corvette that was after him, and he's grateful. Hope we'll meet him. I'd rather meet Chin than Flanders in the dark, and I'd trust a Javaneese trader before either."

"S'pose we run foul of a bulldog?" "We'll have to chance it. This coast's full o' them too. Great guns, man! Would you drift around and do



Blind Men Climbed Aloft and Felt For Foot Ropes and Gaskets.

nothing? Anywhere east of due south there's no land nearer than Cape Orange, and that's 350 miles from here. Beginning tomorrow noon, we'll take deep sea soundings until we strike the trade wind."

The negro cook felt his way through the preparing of meals and served them on time. The watches were set, and sail was put on the brig as fast as the men became accustomed to the new way of steering. Before nightfall on that first day they were scudding under topsails, topmast and topgallant and mainmast, with the speaker furling in useless and the big adding its aid to the foremast staysail in keeping the brig before the quartering seas which occasionally climbed aboard.

The men, with the exception of a few, dropped into a querulous, whining discontent. Yank Tate, the carpenter, maintained through it all a patient faith in the captain and, in so far as his influence could be felt, acted as a foil to the irascible, faultfinding Tom Plate, the fore-castle lawyer, the man who had been at the lead line at Barbados.

Tom marked himself for future attention by insolent and disapproving comments on the orders of his superiors and a habit of moving swiftly to another part of the deck directly he had spoken, which prevented the angry captain from finding him.

Time as usual have been the light of day through the pelting rain and storm cloud, it caused increased pain in their eyes, and they bound them, with their neckerchiefs, applying meanwhile such remedies as forecastle lore could suggest. The captain decided these remedies, but frankly confessed his ignorance of anything but time as a means of cure. And so they existed and suffered through a three days damp gale and a fourth day's dead calm, when the brig rolled scudding under with all sail set, ready for the next breeze. It came, cool, dry and faint at first, then braker—the unmistakable trade wind.

They boxed the brig about and braced sharp on the starboard tack, steering again by the feel of the wind and the rattling of shaking leechees aloft.

They took occasional deep sea soundings with the brig shaking in the wind, but found no bottom; and at the end of fifteen days a longer heave to the ground swell was evidence to Captain Swarth's mind that he was passing Cape St. Roque, and the soundings were discontinued.

"No use, bothering about St. Paul rocks or the Rocas, Angel," said he. "They rise out of the deep sea, and if we're to hit, soundings won't warn us in time."

One day Yank Tate appeared at the captain's elbow and suggested in a low voice that he examine the treasure chests in the tween deck. "I was down stowing away some oakum," he said, "and I was sure I heard the lid close, but nobody answered me, and I couldn't feel anybody."

Captain Swarth descended to his cabin and found his keys missing; then he and the carpenter visited the chests. They were locked tight and as heavy as ever.

"Some one has the keys, Yank, and has very likely raised the diamonds. We can't do anything but wait. He can't get away. Keep still about it. The air became cooler as they sailed on, and, judging that the trade wind was blowing more from the south than he had allowed for, the captain brought the wind squarely abeam, and the brig

sailed faster. Still, it was too cool for the latitude, and it puzzled him until a man came aft and groaned that he had lifted his hand to bathe his eyes and had unmistakably seen the sun four points off the port quarter, but his eyes were worse now, and he could not do it again.

"Four points off!" exclaimed Swarth. "Four o'clock in the afternoon! That's just about where the sun ought to be heading due east and far enough south of the line to bring this cool weather. We're not far from Ascension. Never knew the sun-past trade to act like this before. Must have been blowing out of the south-west half the time."

A week later they were hove to on the port tack, with a cold gale of wind screaming through the rigging. It was the first break in the friendly trade wind, and Swarth confessed to himself that he was out of his reckoning, but one thing he was sure of—that this was a cyclone with a dangerous center.

The brig labored heavily during the lulls as the seas rose. Captain Swarth went below and smashed the glass of an aneroid barometer, which might tell him roughly of the air density. Feeling of the indicator and judging by the angle it made with the center, marked by a ring at the top, he found a measurement which startled him.

Setting the adjustable hand over the indicator for future reference, he returned to the deck, ill at ease. A further lowering of the barometer induced him to furl topsails and foremast staysail and allow the brig to ride under a storm spanker.

"Angel," said the captain, shouting into the mate's ear, "there's only one thing to account for this. We're on the right tack for the southern ocean, but the storm center is overtaking us faster than we can drift away from it. We must scud out of its way."

With the best two helmsmen at the wheel they sped before the tempest for four hours.

"Keep the wind as much on the port quarter as you dare," ordered Swarth. "We're simply sailing around the center and perhaps in with the vortex."

In a few hours more there was less fury in the blast and a slight rise in the barometer.

"I was right," said the captain. "The center will pass us now. We're out of its way."

They brought the brig around amid a crashing of seas and plumed her again on the port tack with the tarpaulin. But a few hours of it brought an increase of wind and a fall of the barometer.

"What in thunder does it mean, Angel?" cried the captain desperately. "By all laws of storms we ought to drift away from the center."

A voice out of the night above the shrieking wind answered him.

"You all first job, don't you know any more than to heave to in the gully stream?"

Then there was the faintest disturbance in the sounds of the sea, indicating the rushing by of a large craft.

"What?" roared Swarth. "The gully stream? I've lost my reckoning. Where am I? Ship ahoy! Where am I? There was no answer.

"Draw a bucket of water, one of you," he ordered.

This was done, and he immersed his hand. "The water was warm," he said. "Gulf stream!" he yelled frantically. "Gulf stream! How did we get up here? We ought to be down near St. Helena."

"We were blown out of the north entrance of the bay, Angel. Instead of the south, as we thought, I was fooled by the soundings. This is a West India cyclone, and we're somewhere around Hatteras."

The crew now put the brig on the starboard tack and took hourly soundings with the deep sea lead. As they hauled it in for the fourth time the mate called that the water was cold, and on the next sounding the lead reached bottom at ninety fathoms.

"We're inside the stream and the hundred fathom curve, Angel. The storm center's leaving us," said the captain. "I know pretty well where I am. These storms follow an invariable track, and I judge the center is to the east of us, moving north. We'll square away with the wind on the starboard quarter now, and if we pick up the stream and the glass don't rise I'll be satisfied to turn in."

"It's too much for me, Bill," answered Mr. Todd wearily. "I can navigate, but this ain't navigation. This is blind man's buff."

He could not see with his right eye and but dimly with his left, but a scrutiny of his face in a mirror disclosed deep lines that had not been there, distorted eyelids, and the left side where the coffee had scalded puff, out to a large, angry blister. He went on deck.

Three miles off on the port bow was a large, square bowled, square yarded ship, hove to and heading away from them, which might be a frigate or a subsidized Englishman with painted ports.

Angel Todd stood near, his chin resting in his hand and his elbow on the companionway. Forward the watch sat about in coils of rope and sheltered nooks or walked the deck unsteadily, and a glance aloft showed the captain his rigging hanging in bights and yards pointed every way. The same glance apprised him of an English ensign, standing down, at the end of the standing spanker gaff, with the hal-yards made fast high above the reach of bungling blind fingers. Tom Plate was coming aft with none of the hesitancy of the blind and squinting aloft at the damaged distress signal.

He secured another ensign—American—from the flag locker in the booby hatch and hoisted it, union down, in place of the other. Then he dropped to the deck and looked into the pistol of Captain Swarth.

"Hands up, Tom Plate, over your head, quick!"

"White in the face, Tom obeyed. "Mr. Todd," called the captain. The mate came quickly.

"What soundings did you get at the lead when we were blowing out?" asked the captain of Tom Plate. "What water did you have when you sang out a quarter six and a quarter less six?"

"N-one, cap'n. There wasn't any bottom. I jess wanted to get you to drop the other anchor and hold her off the reef."

"How long have you been flying signals of distress, Tom Plate?"

"Ever since I could see—second day out, sir."

"What's your idea in keeping still about it? What could you gain by being taken aboard a man-of-war?"

"I didn't want to have all the work piled on me jess 'cause I could see, cap'n. I slept partly under No. 2 gun that night and didn't get it so bad."

"You sneaked into my room, got my keys and raided the treasure chests. You know what the rules say about that? Death without trial. A search brought to light a tobacco pouch in which were about fifty unset diamonds and a few well-jeweled solid gold ornaments, which the captain pocketed."

"Not much of a haul, considering what you left behind," he said calmly. "I only took my share, sir. I did no harm. I didn't want to be drilled round w' blind men. How'd I know anybody could ever see any more?"

"That's a mistake, Tom. All we wanted, it seems, was a good scalding with hot coffee. There must be some medical virtue in hot coffee which the doctors haven't learned, and well—Tom, you're earned your finish."

"Cap'n, you can't do it. The men are with me," stammered the man.

"Possibly they are. I heard you all growling yesterday morning. You're a pack of cows. I'll get another crew. Mr. Todd," he said, "steward told me he was out of coffee, so we'll break a bag out of the lazarette. It's a heavy

bag out of the lazarette!" sang out the captain. "Belay, coil up the fall and go forward."

Captain Swarth looked at the square rigged ship, now on the port quarter, an ill defined blur to his imperfect vision. "Fine chance we'd have had," he muttered, "if that happened to be a bulldog. Angel," he said as the mate drew near, "hot coffee is good for moon blindness, taken externally, as a blistering agent, a counter irritant. We have no fly blisters in the medicine chest, but smoking hot grease must be just as good, if not better than either. Have the cook heat up a potful, and you get me out a nice small paint brush."

Forty-eight hours later, when the last wakening vision, among the twenty men had taken cognizance of the grisly object aloft, the body of Tom Plate was dropped into the sea.

Then when Captain Swarth's eyes permitted, he took an observation or two, and shaped his course for Barbados island to take up the burden of his battle with fate, to scheme and to plan, to dare and to do, to war and to destroy, against the inevitable coming of the time when fate should prove the stronger, when he would lose in a game where one must always win or die.

Amsterdam, March 8—Before the war, Holland used to buy large quantities of Russian grain, as will be seen from the figures of the grain receipts at the port of Rotterdam: In the year 1913 the total wheat receipts amounted to 2,018,258 tons, of which 691,725 tons came from Russia and 837,229 from the United States. In 1914 the total receipts decreased to 1,353,650 tons, those from Russia to 570,081, and those from the United States to 520,886 tons. Since that year the shipments from Russia have been stopped entirely. This has also been the case with rye, barley, corn, and oats.

The total receipts of rye in the year 1913 amounted to 554,278 tons, of which 570,081 tons came from Russia and 11,826 from the United States. In 1914 these figures decreased to 554,278, 157,454, and 30,464 tons respectively. For the United States, there has been a slight increase (in 1915 to 41,799 tons); which, however was not at large enough to counterbalance the lack of Russian supply. Total receipts of barley in the year 1913 amounted to 817,335 tons, of which 625,577 tons came from Russia and 34,326 from the United States. For 1914 these figures were 441,548, 255,804, and 33,543 tons respectively. In 1915 the barley receipts from the United States increased to 54,118 tons.

Of corn the 1913 total was 742,553 tons, the Black Sea sending 86,631, the United States 165,394. In 1914 the total was 424,947, Black Sea sending 46,725, United States 54,582; 1915, total 890,626, United States 327,862. In corn alone, therefore, the cutting-off of Russian supplies was made good by increased shipments from your country. Of oats, Russia sent 215,850 bushels in 1913 and only 84,000 in 1914, none afterward; whereas the United States sent 47,121 bushels in 1913 and 18,575 in 1914, with the slight increase to 28,534 in 1915. During 1916 and 1917, Holland's import of all grains combined has decreased to a much smaller total even than 1915. —New York Evening Post.

"No man wants to be too hard on his children's follies." "Then, if I marry your daughter, can I expect you to make proper allowances for her?" —Baltimore American.

"Billy boasts of always going to the bottom in anything he undertakes." "Good gracious! and I've just accepted an invitation to go out rowing with him." —Baltimore American.

HOW THE TROUBLE STARTS

If more people knew how Rheumatism and kindred ills started there would be infinitely less suffering.

It should be a matter of popular knowledge that the blood stream completes the circulation of the body in approximately three minutes, gathering up waste matters. It is the function of the Kidneys to remove these impurities or poisons from the blood and eliminate them from the body. Should there be any derangement of the Kidney action the poisons are not eliminated but are carried around again in the blood stream, to accumulate slowly and occasion sickness and distress. Then follow pains in the back, in the region of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, constant headaches, and the many complaints arising from derangements of the Kidneys or Bladder. First, the Kidneys must be put in order and until these organs are healed and regulated no real health is possible. GIN PILLS contain the medicinal and tonic properties that the Kidneys require.

You can get Gin Pills at all dealers—50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or a sample will be sent free upon request to the National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, or to the U.S. address, 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 102

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

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[April 11 to April 17]
It is with mingled feelings of pride and sorrow that we present in this place the brief summary of the past week's hostilities...

On the Western front the Germans pressed their drive in the Artois sector westward from La Bassée to Merville and northward to Ypres. The resistance of the British, supported on the last day by the French, has never been surpassed in history for heroism, and the damage inflicted on the advancing Teutons was appalling...

Marked activity occurred in the Balkan campaign, particularly in the vicinity of Lake Doiran, where the Allies took some ground.

Some considerable activity was reported in the Italian campaign, especially in the northwest near Rovereto and in the north on the Asiago plateau.

grossly abused in some instances, but the efficiency of the services was generally maintained at as high a standard as under the exclusive control of the Civil Service Commission.

TOWN ELECTION FIASCO

FRIDAY, 12th instant, was nomination day for the election of the Town Council. Up to a late hour in the afternoon no nominations had been made, but before the appointed time for closing had arrived...

The fiasco might be regarded as an amusing episode if it were not for the fact that it expresses in the most emphatic way the reluctance of the men of St. Andrews to take their part in the administration of town affairs...

PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATURE

We must again express our regret that we are not able to give any space this week to the proceedings in Parliament at Ottawa and in the Legislature at Fredericton, though very important legislation was enacted in both...

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., April 17. Mrs. Thomas R. Kent has returned to her home in St. George.

Mr. Brewer Edwards, of Ganong Bros. Ltd., has purchased the comfortable dwelling house on Union Street from Mr. Arthur R. McKenzie, who lately vacated it, having purchased the residence which was once the home of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock Vail, of Carleton County, have been recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Broad.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. McCaskey are now occupying their new home, once the residence of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Todd.

Mr. Andrew DeWolfe, who spent the winter in Southern California, has arrived in St. Stephen and opened his residence on Union Street.

Corp. Karl Vroom came from St. John and spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Vroom.

During his stay in town last week, His Lordship Bishop Richardson was the guest of Ven. Archdeacon Newnham at Christ Church Rectory.

There have been a number of alarms of fire this week, two or three each day, usually caused by grass fires.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

The concert held in T. L. Trecarten's Hall on Saturday evening was well attended.

Mr. Gladstone Smith and children, of Richardson, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Toal, of St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Hartford returned from Calais on Tuesday. Sumner reports his father as doing nicely.

Miss Helen Lord visited friends in St. Andrews last week.

Mr. Seward Parker and son, Austin, and Mr. Grant Stuart have again taken up their old camp life at Hogg Island, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Laura Murray, who was one of the nurses sent by the city of Boston to Halifax the time of the great disaster there, has volunteered for service in France with the American army and expects to cross the sea soon.

Two incipient fires were fought last week happily with good results. The home of A. D. Helron caught fire on the roof, the blaze was extinguished with small damage.

Views about town. The majority of the citizens favor the old Sun time, although quite a few hailed the change with delight.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

Mrs. Morten Leeman and children visited her mother, Mrs. F. S. Pendleton, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Foss, who have spent the winter with the former's parents at Alcorn, Sunbury Co., returned home on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. S. Pendleton, who has been very ill with rheumatism, is able to sit up a while each day.

The Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. Edgar Butler on Monday evening.

"I started golf to get my mind off business." "Did the plan work?" "Yes. Now I'm looking for some other game that'll get it back again."—Washington Star.

Daylight saving is regarded with mixed feelings here to load pulp.

Mr. Arthur Murray is in charge of a school of telegraphy opened by the Western Union in Newport, R. I. The demand for telegraph operators is increasing all over the country, and Uncle Sam needs thousands for army work.

Mrs. E. J. Neill leaves on Thursday to visit her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Newman, in St. John.

Social

Mrs. Mattie Thompson has returned from her trip to Fredericton.

Miss Hazel M. Stephen to take Union Telegram.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cockburn pleasant visit to town on Saturday.

Mr. George B. Hartley, was in town on Saturday.

The Evening Mrs. Ralph Gooding, Miss Bessie, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's parent McDowell.

Mrs. Elmer R. Frances and Phyllis Robbison.

Miss Lizzie He is visiting her p Henderson.

Rev. Mr. Booth Church in St. John in the Methodist Gunner Ben. 7 Battery, has returned spending his leave and Mrs. J. Toal.

SPRING BARGAINS IN Men's Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Furnishings. R. A. STUART & SON.

These cool days warn us to Get Ready for Winter. Perfection Heaters. J. A. SHIRLEY Hardware, Paints and Glass.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS IN STOCK. JUST ARRIVED. G. K. GREENLAW SAINT ANDREWS.

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Mrs. Hazel M. Stephen to take Union Telegram. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cockburn pleasant visit to town on Saturday. Mr. George B. Hartley, was in town on Saturday. The Evening Mrs. Ralph Gooding, Miss Bessie, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson's parent McDowell. Mrs. Elmer R. Frances and Phyllis Robbison. Miss Lizzie He is visiting her p Henderson. Rev. Mr. Booth Church in St. John in the Methodist Gunner Ben. 7 Battery, has returned spending his leave and Mrs. J. Toal. Mrs. T. T. Od father, Mr. Jesse is ill with pneumo The Misses P Phyllis Cockburn St. Stephen. The Misses Douglas were in A service of In Greenock Church Meetings for Pr Tuesday, and We Mr. A. Allerton ton. Mrs. T. T. Odell called there by the Mrs. Theodore from St. Stephen. Mr. Lloyd Murr on account of his Miss Marjorie aunt, Mrs. George Mr. Stanley Rob hen on Thursday. His sister-in-law, M TOWN A quarterly meet cil was this day o'clock p. m. Present--the M Aldermen Cou Gilman, Malpas, M Absent--Ald. I Minutes of meeti read and confirmed The Mayor repo team, etc., as follw Report--Your c purchase a team an beg to report as fol chased a suitable w dollars, also plac L. Atherton, Wood set of harness cot (85) dollars. Boug the Province of Que (700) dollars; freig 70-100 (21.70) dolla 100 (8.40) dollars, the team of sever 10-100 (730.10) charged anything f fare. Moved by Aldn. Aldn. McLaren, un the report be receiv thanks be tendered the very efficient an in which he had ne of the team etc. for The Mayor resp Council for their etion of his efforts. Moved by Aldn. Aldn. Malpas, that be authorized to ove Nova Scotia, to defr to the purchase of a for same, also that tized to sign an orde of harness, when re On motions secon following bills were Nathan Treadwell, Con. Quoddy Coal Co, F Canadian P. Railwa horses, Con. G. K. Greenlaw, exi en route to and f H. O'Neill, 1 waggo Total Mrs. Hiram Dal that Nero had Husband--"That fifty at least."--Bas

Social and Personal

Mrs. Mattie Thompson and Miss Gladys Thompson have returned from a trip to Portland, Me. Miss Hazel McFarlane has gone to St. Stephen to take charge of the Western Union Telegraph Office. Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cockburn and Mrs. E. A. Cockburn have returned from a pleasant visit to Montreal. Miss Helen Young, of Cocabec, was in town on Saturday. Mr. George Babbitt has returned from a trip to Fredericton and St. John. Mrs. Hartley Wentworth, of Deer Island, was in town last week. The Evening Bridge Club met with Mrs. Ralph Goodchild on Tuesday evening. Miss Bessie Grimmer was the winner of the highest score. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Robinson, of Brownville, Me., are the guests of Mrs. Robinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McDowell. Mrs. Elmer Rigby, with her daughters, Frances and Phyllis, has returned from Robbinston. Miss Lizzie Henderson, of Calais, Me., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson. Rev. Mr. Boothroy, of Zion Methodist Church in St. John, conducted the services in the Methodist Church here on Sunday. Gunner Ben. Toal, of the 9th Siege Battery, has returned to St. John after spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Toal. Mrs. T. T. Odell has heard that her father, Mr. Jesse Dutton, of St. Stephen, is ill with pneumonia. The Misses Frances Thompson and Phyllis Cockburn spent the week-end in St. Stephen. The Misses Dorothy Lamb and Marie Douglas were in St. Stephen this week. A service of intercession was held in Greenock Church last Sunday evening. Meetings for prayer were held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings. Mr. A. Allerton left last night for Boston. Mrs. T. T. Odell has gone to St. Stephen, called there by the illness of her father. Mrs. Theodore Holmes has returned from St. Stephen. Mr. Lloyd Murray has gone to Amherst on account of his mother's death. Miss Marjorie Clarke is visiting her aunt, Mrs. George J. Clarke, in St. Stephen. Mr. Stanley Robinson went to St. Stephen on Thursday to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Del. Robinson.

TOWN COUNCIL

A quarterly meeting of the Town Council was this day held in Chambers at 8 o'clock p. m. Present—The Mayor, G. K. Greenlaw; and Aldermen Coughley, Denley, Finigan, Gilman, Malpas, McFarlane, McLaren. Absent—Ald. Douglas. Minutes of meeting of April the second, read and confirmed. The Mayor reported in re purchase of team, etc., as follows: Report:—Your committee appointed to purchase a team and outfit for the Town beg to report as follows: We have purchased a suitable wagon for ninety (90) dollars, also placed an order with Frank L. Atherton, Woodstock, for a hand made set of harness complete for eighty-five (85) dollars. Bought a pair of horses in the Province of Quebec for seven hundred (700) dollars; freight on same twenty-one 70-100 (21.70) dollars; expenses eight 40-100 (8.40) dollars, making a total cost of the team of seven hundred and thirty, 10-100 (730.10) dollars. I have not charged anything for my time nor railway fare. Moved by Ald. Malpas, seconded by Ald. McLaren, unanimously carried, that the report be received and that a vote of thanks be tendered Mayor Greenlaw for the very efficient and economical manner in which he had negotiated the purchase of the team etc. for the Town. The Mayor responded, thanking the Council for their expression of appreciation of his efforts. Moved by Ald. McLaren, seconded by Ald. Malpas, that the Town Treasurer be authorized to overdraw at the Bank of Nova Scotia, to defray expenses incident to the purchase of a team and equipment for same, also that the Mayor be authorized to sign an order for payment of cost of harness, when received. On motions seconded, and carried, the following bills were ordered to be paid. Nathan Treadwell, Assessor fee, Con. \$40.00 Quoddy Coal Co., Fuel, Hall, Con. 7.55 Canadian P. Railway, freight, 2 horses, Con. 21.70 G. K. Greenlaw, expenses, 2 horses, on road to and from Quebec 8.40 H. O'Neill, 1 wagon 90.00 Total \$167.65 E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk. Mrs. Hiram Daly (reading)—"It says that Nero had two hundred cooks." Husband—"That beats our record by fifty at least."—Boston Transcript.

Local and General

Word has been received by Mrs. Angus Kennedy that her grandson, Sec. Lieut. Archie Cunningham, of the 14th U. S. Engineers, has been promoted First Lieutenant. Mr. Cunningham is well-known to the people of St. Andrews, who are delighted with his success. The Red Cross Society has much pleasure in acknowledging with sincere thanks the receipt of \$3, a donation from Mrs. Ira Stinson. The Town was gaily decorated on Friday with flags and bunting to welcome Corp. Stanley Duggan, who recently returned from overseas, having been badly wounded some months ago. A great deal of coal from the Minto mines has been passing through here lately. It is brought by rail from Minto and then conveyed by lighters to factories in Maine. The Booth-Fisheries Co. are getting ready for business for the summer. They expect to take fish on Monday. It is their intention to pack the better grade of sardines. The first of the fleet wintering in the harbor of St. Andrews, the I. W. Allen, Capt. Cogswell, left on Saturday for Nova Scotia to load for an American port. The Chorus Club of the Canadian Club will present "The Peak Sisters" and "The Bachelor's Reverie" in the Memorial Hall on Friday evening, April 26. Doors open at eight o'clock. Performance begins at eight thirty. Admission thirty-five cents. Children twenty-five. Rev. Alex. Grant, of McAdam, a returned soldier will give a lecture, under the auspices of the Y. W. P. A., in Paul's Hall, on Tuesday evening, May seventh, at eight o'clock. Admission twenty-five cents.

CANADA'S ROLL OF V.C.'S

Ottawa, April 11.—A return was tabled in the House of Commons giving Canada's roll of V.C.'s. There are twenty-nine of them, of whom eleven have made the supreme sacrifice of courage and devotion to duty. The story of each act of inspiring heroism is told merely in the brief paragraphs of the British Official Gazette, but the mere outline of the exploits in each case adds an imperishable chapter to the heroic annals of Canadian history. THE LIVING V.C.'s Those who still live proudly to wear the Cross are: Major William Avery Bishop, of the Royal Flying Corps. Captain Francis Alex. Caron Springer, Canadian Army Medical Service, 14th Montreal Battalion. Lance-Corp. Frederick Fisher, 13th Battalion. Pte. John Chipman Kerr, 49th Battalion. Corp. Philip Konowal, 7th Battalion. Sergt.-Major Robert Hanna, 29th Battalion. Pte. Michael James O'Rourke, 47th Battalion. Capt. Thain Wendall MacDowell, 38th Battalion. Lieut. Frederick Maurice Watson Harvey, 13th Battalion. Pte. Jos. George Pattison, 167th Battalion. Capt. George Randolph Pearkes, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lieut. Christopher Patrick John O'Kelly, 144th Battalion. Sergt. George Harry Mullin, Princess Patricia's. Corp. Colin Barron, 3rd Battalion. Pte. Thomas Wm. Holmes, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Pte. Cecil John Kinross, 51st Battalion. Lieut. Robert Shankland, 43rd Battalion. Lieut. Henry Strachan, 34th Fort Garry Horse. THOSE WHO HAVE DIED The honored dead are: Lieut. Hugh Mackenzie, of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps. Color-Sergt. Frederick Wm. Hall, 8th Battalion. Pte. Leo Clarke, 27th Battalion. Lieut. Frederick Wm. Campbell, 1st Battalion. Sergt. Frederick Hobson, 20th Battalion. Pte. Harry Brown, Medicals. Lieut. Robert Grierson Combs, 53rd Battalion. Capt. O'Kill Massey Learmouth, 12th Battalion. Sergt. Ellis Wellwood Sifton, 18th Battalion. Pte. William Johnson Milne, 46th Battalion. Pte. James Peter Robinson, 13th Canadian Mounted Rifles. "John," said his wife, "do you spell 'graphic' with one 'f' or two?" "Well, my dear, you may as well use two if you are going to use any."—Boston Transcript. Mr. Flatbush—"I've been walking the floor with that baby nearly all night; I wish I'd gone to the war now." Mrs. Flatbush—"Why didn't you?" "They said I had flat feet and couldn't walk much."—Yonkers Statesman.

FIELD MARSHAL'S WORD TO ARMY

London, April 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a special order of the day addressed to "all ranks of the British army in France and Flanders," says: "Three weeks ago to-day the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a fifty-mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the Channel ports and to destroy the British army. "In spite of throwing already one hundred and six divisions into the battle and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has yet made little progress towards his goals. "We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances. "Many among you now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. "Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

OBITUARY

MISS MARY WETMORE St. George, April 12.—The death of Miss Mary Wetmore in St. John last week removed a representative of a well known and highly respected family. A member of a family noted for its loyalty, Miss Wetmore had the honor on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee of receiving a personal letter from Queen Victoria, acknowledging with hearty thanks the receipt of a centrepiece, hand-worked by Miss Wetmore. It took twenty-five years to complete the skillful design; the work was of exceptional beauty, and at the Paris World's Fair took first prize, being highly commended and admired by the judges. Miss Wetmore's body was brought here. Service was held in St. Mark's church and interment was made in the old Wetmore lot in the Rural cemetery.

BERNARD McCARTEN

St. George, N. B., April 13.—The body of Bernard McCarten was brought here on Tuesday from Woodland, Me. Service was held in the Catholic church by Rev. Father Holland, and interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery. Mr. McCarten was eighty-two years of age. Except for the last two years of his life he lived at Red Rock. He was the last of a family well-known in this community, a man highly respected and well thought of by his fellow citizens. He leaves three sons, Edward, of Boston; John, of Woodland; and Henry, in the west. Mrs. Wm. ROBERT SIMPSON Very pronounced sympathy was shown for William Robert Simpson, of Oak Bay, on the loss of his wife on March 14th, when on St. Patrick's day an unusually large funeral was accorded the remains of one who had been prominent in religious and social spheres for the twenty-six years of her married life at Oak Bay. Formerly Ida Mitchell, of Cocabec, one of the large family of twelve of Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Mitchell, she had shared the family's physical fitness until she developed a malignant disorder which recently required two severe operations, which were followed by her death. During her trial she had the unremitting care of her surviving family, her husband, two daughters Kathleen and Beatrice, her son Leander, and when possible the services and skill of her brother-in-law, Dr. Young, while her neighbours did as much for her as they would for their own. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. C. A. Bell and Rev. D. W. Blackall, a personal friend of the family, whose tenderest recollection of the deceased was that of her silver wedding anniversary on January 6th, 1917. The pall-bearers were six brothers, a seventh being in Japan, and a really good woman, wife, and mother was conveyed to Oak Bay cemetery.—Courier.

MRS. A. MILNE

St. George, April 15 Mrs. A. Milne died on Sunday after a long illness. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Jess Wetmore, and the widow of Alexander Milne, of the firm of Milne Coultts & Co. Mrs. Milne died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Mersereau. A son, Gideon, resides in Hartford, Conn. Gideon Wetmore, of the interior department, Ottawa, is a brother. The funeral will be held on Wednesday, services in St. Mark's church; interment in the Rural cemetery. ROBERT WATSON WHITLOCK St. Stephen, N. B. April 17. This morning suddenly at the Chipman Memorial Hospital, after a long illness of several weeks, Robert Watson Whitlock, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hallett Whitlock, of St. Andrews, passed away. He had been in the employ of the Government for the past three or four years, as Assistant Immigration Agent. He was a man well liked by his fellow townsmen, and had a cheery word for all he came in contact with, either in busi-

ness or socially, and his death is greatly regretted. He leaves one sister, Miss Margaret Whitlock, and three brothers, Messrs. W. H., Julius T., and Campbell C. Whitlock, to mourn his loss.

MISS HATTIE CAWLEY

St. George, N. B., April 15.—Miss Hattie Cawley, who has been a sufferer from tubercular trouble, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Gartley McGee. Miss Cawley was well known in the community, and many friends will bear of her death with regret. One brother, Frederick, and three sisters, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Mann, and Mrs. McGee, survive. The funeral will be held on Tuesday from St. Mark's church, interment in the Rural cemetery.

PROFESSOR ERNEST HAYCOCK

Wolfville, April 16.—The death of Professor Ernest Haycock, of Acadia University, took place at Wolfville on Saturday, April 13. He had been confined to his bed for four months following a very severe attack of heart trouble, and had been gradually growing weaker until the end came. Ernest Haycock was born in Westport, N. S., on May 29, 1867. In 1890 he came to Horton Collegiate Academy, matriculating from there in June, 1892. The following October he entered Acadia University, graduating with the class of 1896. Following this he spent two years at Harvard University, receiving his B. A. degree in 1897 and his M. A. in 1898. He then was appointed professor of geology and chemistry at Acadia University, which position he held until his work was divided in 1912, since which time he has been professor of geology. He has done considerable work in the Canadian Geological Survey, and was well known as a learned geologist, and a successful teacher. Among his writings are the following: Records of Post-Triassic Changes in Clings County, Nova Scotia; The Geological History of the Gaspereau Valley; Explorations and Investigations in the Counties of Wright and Labelle, Quebec. Professor Haycock is survived by his widow, formerly Mrs. Mabel Patriquin, whom he married in 1913; and by a son, Maurice, who was a private in the 219th Battalion and lance-corporal in the 246th, and has since returned home. The latter was a son by his first wife, who was Pricilla Hall, of Granville. The funeral services were Monday afternoon and were held in the assembly hall at Acadia University.

MARRIED

FINIGAN-OSBORNE

Many friends in the Maritime Provinces will read with pleasure the announcement of the wedding in St. Peter's Church, London, England, on Tuesday, Feb. 19th, of Corporal G. Blair Finigan, of St. Andrews, N. B., to Miss Emily Osborne, youngest daughter of Capt. W. J. Osborne, Mercantile Marine (retired), late of Plymouth, now of Brockley. The groom, eldest son of George B. Finigan, of St. Andrews, enlisted as a private with the famous 26th Battalion. He was twice wounded, the last time, during the Battle of Courclette. Since being discharged from the Convalescent Hospital he has been acting as

Instructor in Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting at Seaford. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents, including silver, linen, and several substantial cheques. The happy couple spent their honeymoon at Tunbridge Wells, and reside at 41 East Street, Seaford, Sussex, England.

"Gimme a dollar's worth of steak," said the customer. The butcher wrapped it up. "How much?" asked the customer. "\$4.90," said the butcher.—Buffalo Express.

MAKE A PUMPKIN PIE WITH CANNED PUMPKIN

IT'S NOT EXPENSIVE

H. J. BURTON & CO.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET

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

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flushings.

Special attention given to all repair work.

Estimates cheerfully given.

Roy A. Gillman

Market Sq. - St. Andrews, N. B.

Where do you buy your Books?

Do you send out of town for them?

We have made new arrangements, and can now supply any book you may require at a few days' notice.

Leave your orders with us.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

The Wren Drug & Book Store

St. Andrews, N. B.

We Now Manufacture

AUTO TRUCK BODIES

We can make any kind and style desired.

Our workmanship is GUARANTEED equal to the best.

Would like to hear from those who are interested.

Haley & Son

St. Stephen, N. B.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

St. Andrews, N. B.

A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS

Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.

Closed for the winter. Will reopen in June.

Rates quoted on application.

THE ROYAL HOTEL

LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner

NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT

200 Rooms 75 With Bath

THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.

A Full Line of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Stinson's Cafe AND Bowling Alley

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

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

IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

NOTES ON THE CULTIVATION OF SOME STAPLE VEGETABLES

BY W. SAKSEY BLAIR, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

It is very important that those who are making a garden for the first time should have some knowledge of the way to grow the different kinds of vegetables, hence the following information is given in regard to some of the staple kinds.

CARROTS AND PARSNIPS

These should be grown in deep, thoroughly prepared soil of loose open texture, to admit of even root development. This is especially true in the case of parsnips, as a heavy compact soil develops a poorly shaped and rooty parsnip. The ground may be spring or fall manured, ploughed deeply and thoroughly worked.

The seeds are sown in the open ground usually before the middle of May, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two pounds per acre for carrots and four pounds per acre for parsnips. The carrots may be thinned to two inches apart, and the parsnips four inches. If carrots are spaced too far apart in the row they become too large for table use. The ground should be rich enough and sufficient moisture maintained by frequent cultivation to continue an even growth throughout the season. The root should be kept covered with soil to the top, preventing the top of the root from becoming green, which is objectionable for market carrots.

BEETS

Beets for early use should be started as early as possible on well-prepared ground. For winter use seedling towards the last of May, or early in June, is advised, as the beet does not become so large. Any good soil will develop good beets providing a uniform growth is maintained. A checked growth has a tendency to produce fibre.

Six pounds of seed per acre is usually used. The seed is sown in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the plants thinned to three to four inches apart.

BEANS

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and unlike the pea, require a warm situation and warm soil. While the pea will do well on a fairly heavy soil, the bean likes a loose, friable soil for the best development. The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of May. They are usually planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the seed dropped two to three inches apart and one to one and one-half inches deep.

Successional sowings may be made every two weeks until the middle of July, for the purpose of extending the season into the fall.

ONIONS

Onions do best on a light loamy soil rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams and do not dry out so badly during summer. An abundance of available plant food is necessary if profitable crops are to be obtained, and consequently a soil that has been manured for several seasons previously should be selected. The land should be free from stone, and weed seeds.

Onions may be grown in the same land year after year, and it cannot be made too rich. Well-rotted barnyard manure applied in the fall and ploughed in shallow, about four inches deep, is one of the best fertilizers. Fifteen tons per acre annually is a good application. If the soil is well supplied with vegetable matter successful crops may be grown with commercial fertilizers applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. This is sown broadcast and harrowed in just before seeding.

The ground can be best prepared with the disc, springtooth, and smoothing harrows, and should be well pulverized to a depth of four inches.

The seed is sown in rows on the level ground 12 to 14 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep at the rate of 3 1/2 pounds per acre. A hand seeder is usually used. A seeder and wheel hoe combined can be purchased from any seed merchant at a reasonable rate. Seeding should be done as soon in the spring as possible, so that the plants will get well established before the dry, hot weather of summer.

Maintenance tillage is done principally with the wheel hoe, and consists in keeping the surface ground loose around the plants and all weeds from starting.

The falling down and withering of the tops indicates maturity, at which time the onions should be pulled. They are left for a week to dry, after which they may be topped and put into slatted crates, or put into these crates without topping, taken to a shed and allowed to cure for two or three weeks, after which they are ready for market. The advantage of the crate is that a small bulk of onions is together with plenty of ventilation, which is very necessary for proper curing for storage or shipment. They should not be stored in bags or in large piles in bulk. They may be stored in slatted bins arranged one above another, 10 inches to 12 inches deep. If stored the temperature should be kept as slow as possible and the air dry.

Onions may be started in flats in the hotbed or greenhouse ten to twelve weeks before ready to plant, being set in the open ground early in May. They will transplant easily, and good large plants will prove most satisfactory. About ten good plants can be grown on a square inch. The seed should not be sown too

thickly. One and one-half to two pounds of seed will give sufficient plants to set an acre, spacing the plants four inches apart in rows one foot apart. The disadvantage is the expense of transplanting. For securing early onions and onions of large size this practice is advisable.

CABBAGE

Any good garden soil will grow cabbage. A warm, well drained sandy loam, very rich in plant food, is best for early cabbage. A northern exposure is best for late cabbage and a heavy soil may be used. The cabbage is a gross feeder and there is no danger from making the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Commercial fertilizer is especially advisable for early cabbage where the object is to develop marketable cabbage quickly.

If the ground has been manured in the fall and ploughed, it should be again ploughed in the spring and thoroughly worked to a depth of six inches. For early cabbage start the seed about March 15. The seedlings are transplanted to two inches apart three weeks later, and will be ready for the open ground early in May. The plants are usually set on the level in rows 30 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the row. Late cabbage are usually grown from seed sown thinly in a cold frame early in May, and plants from these are set in the field about the middle of June, spacing the plants in rows 32 inches apart and 20 to 22 inches apart in the row.

The usual maintenance tillage should be given during the summer, and the ground not allowed to become hard and compact or to dry out.

In the storing of late cabbage cut the heads during a dry day and store where good ventilation is possible. The air should be kept dry and the temperature as low as possible. The heads should be placed on slatted shelves far enough apart to store two or three tiers of cabbage, with a good chance for ventilation under the shelves. A confined atmosphere renders cabbage storage impossible.

CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower requires a cool, rich loam. A northern exposure is best. Continuous growth is important, and anything that tends to check the plant in any way should be avoided. Dry weather often results in failure, and where watering is possible it may be advisable. For early and late cauliflower start the seed and handle the same as for early and late cabbage, except that more careful attention should be given to detail in the development of plants. Like the cabbage, it takes about seven weeks to develop a stocky, properly hardened-off plant. They may be spaced in the field the same as cabbage.

When the heads are three to four inches in diameter the leaves should be tied together over the head in order to develop a good white flower.

TURNIPS

The early turnips may be sown as soon as the ground is fit, in well prepared soil. The Swede turnip should be sown about the last of May. They do best on a good loam retentive of moisture. Continuous growth is necessary to develop good quality. Like most of the root crops, they develop best during the damp, cool fall weather, and the advantage of late seeding is that they make little growth during the hot summer, developing a succulent tissue in the fall. Swede turnips planted early are very liable to be checked in growth during the heat of the summer, developing a root containing much fibre, and lacking in quality.

CORN

A warm, friable, rich soil should be selected for garden corn. The seed is sown in hills three and one-half feet apart each way, and five plants allowed to develop in a hill. The seed is sown soon after the middle of May. Early and late varieties should be planted to extend the supply of table corn into the fall. As is the case with peas and beans, constant surface cultivation to keep the weeds down and maintain a loose surface mulch is necessary.

PEAS

Garden peas may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work. The land should be fall manured with ten to fifteen tons of well-rotted manure per acre, and ploughed. This is well worked in the spring to a depth of five inches. The seed is usually sown in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the seed planted one inch apart in the row.

Dwarf and semi-dwarf varieties do not require staking. It is advisable to stake the tall-growing sorts. If one variety only is used, successional sowings should be made every week or ten days until the first of June. The garden pea is a cool season vegetable, and will not do well during the heat of summer. The season may be extended also by planting late maturing varieties. The early seeding is usually made one to one and one-half inches deep; the later seeding, two to three inches deep.

RADISH

The radish may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work, in rows one foot apart, and the plants thinned to one inch apart. Successional sowings may be made one week apart until the first of June.

LETTUCE

Any good garden soil will grow lettuce.

The ground should be rich and fairly friable. The seed may be sown inside six weeks before planting outside is possible. The plants are developed as is the case with cabbage. They may be set in rows one foot apart, and six inches apart in the row.

Seed may be sown in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work, and the plants thinned to four or six inches apart. Successional sowings may be made every two weeks until the first of June. Seed may be sown the last of August for a fall crop on well prepared soil.

THE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

(Experimental Farms Note)

The unprecedented price of pork for the past several months naturally causes the consumer to question whether or not the rise is legitimately due to increased cost of production or to manipulation by the much abused middleman. The producer himself is frequently uncertain as to the actual cost of production when the various factors influencing costs have been accounted for. Indeed the charges against young pigs at six weeks of age, where the maintenance of the dam is properly charged and where present feed prices apply, where no cheap bi-product or refuse is available, and particularly where only one litter per year per sow is raised, is greater than many swine growers suppose.

The following figures are available from swine breeding operations at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System and may throw some light on the question. To arrive at the cost of young pigs the feeding costs of not only the dam but also the grand-dam are necessary. In other words the full maintenance cost of the young sow together with her milking period charges, should be figured to arrive at the cost of the first litter. For succeeding litters a pro rata charge for each individual of the litter, should be made of feeding and breeding charges incurred while the sow was carrying and later suckling the litters up to weaning time.

Feed cost to raise a gilt to first farrowing	\$28.37
Breeding charges, cost to feed while suckling litter	10.00
Total cost of first litter	\$38.37
Cost per pig at weaning (7 in a litter)	\$5.48

If the cost were figured on the market value of the young sow the cost of the litter per pig would be considerably higher—\$8.24.

If sold after raising one litter the sow might be expected to bring about \$35.00 or to nearly pay the total cost of her first venture.

If retained as a brood sow, bred shortly after weaning, and subsequently raising a second litter of seven pigs the cost per pig would be in the vicinity of \$2.82.

The average cost per pig may be safely figured at \$3.00. Seven raised pigs per sow is a high average, numerous individual cases to the contrary.

A COMPARISON OF COSTS THEN AND NOW

Several years ago at the Ontario Agricultural College it was estimated that where all incidental feeding, maintenance and breeding charges were considered, young pigs could be raised to six weeks at a cost of \$1.27 each with an average litter of six and one half pigs. Meal was charged at the rate of \$20.00 per ton; skim-milk, \$3.00 per ton; and roots \$2.00. Present day prices would be \$50.00; \$4.00 and \$3.00 respectively at the lowest estimate and would explain the fact that the foregoing figures are so much higher than the Guelph findings which were practically similar to those shown at the Central Experimental Farm at that time.

The cost to produce pork from these young pigs against which feeding charges at the average rate of \$3.00 each must be levied at six weeks of age, will vary widely with the methods of feeding. Figures from the Experimental Farms records would indicate that four pounds of meal, or the equivalent in other forms of food, per pound gain would be a safe basis. In the case of the bacon hog this would amount at present feed prices to \$13.00 to \$15.00 per pig. Adding to this the \$3.00 charge up to weaning time the total feeding charge would be from \$16.00 to \$18.00. Where skim-milk and pasture were both available to replace meal, \$15.00 might be taken as a fair feeding charge.

While the average overhead charge is relatively small in the case of the farmer who keeps but a few pigs, it is capable of wide variation depending entirely upon the intelligent understanding of the owner concerning the principles of swine husbandry. A range of from 20% to 60% of the feeding charges might be allowed. In most cases the lower figure might fairly be applied.

The foregoing estimates include only feeding and breeding charges and are exclusive of labor, depreciation, and overhead charges generally. The element of risk, much in evidence in swine raising, is also omitted.

Under proper management there is a fair profit in hogs. To the consumer, and the prospective swine-grower the foregoing figures however, would indicate certainly that such profits are not excessive.

Guest—You belong to one branch of our host's family, I believe.
Poor Relation—Yes, I belong to a branch that never had any plums on it.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SURFACE DRAINAGE OF FARM LANDS

(Experimental Farms Note)

This year when above all others in the history of the Empire, good crops are desperately needed, our farmers should, take every reasonable precaution to insure crop growth, and on the majority of farms in Eastern Canada the timely removal of excessive water from the soil is of first importance.

Underdrainage is the ideal way in which to remove water and to deepen the area in which plant roots can gather food, but it is too slow and expensive for most farmers to undertake on an extensive scale, and in some locations and on some soils it will not remove the surface water quickly enough for best results. At any rate, but little underdrainage could be accomplished now before cropping.

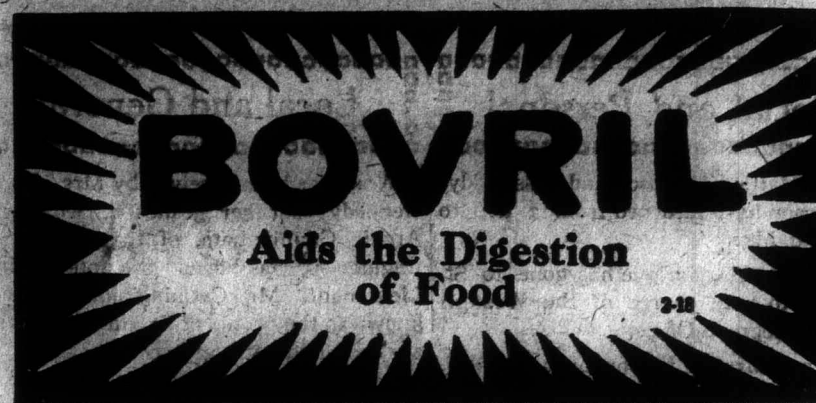
It may be stated as a general rule that in the Maritime Provinces at least, there should be such surface drainage provided as will remove water from melting ice and snow and from heavy rains without leaving ponds in the fields.

At the Experimental Station, Fredericton, where underdrainage has been quite extensive, it has been found absolutely essential to early spring cultivation and later to crop growth to provide surface water ways in addition to the underdrains.

Except under unusual circumstances, this drainage is not expensive. On flat ground or where there is no underdrainage on slopes and the subsoil is full of springs, the plan followed is to plough in narrow lands or not more than 30 feet, make the dead or open furrows deep and clean then out with a grader or shovel. Then a good outlet must be given at the ends of the dead furrows or they may be tapped with a cross furrow wherever the line of natural drainage crosses the area. At the Experimental Station a steel grader costing \$55.00 is used. This machine can be hauled with one good two-horse team or, if necessary, four horses can be used. On ground free from large stone an open drain three feet deep can be quickly made with this grader. It will also do good work in turnpiking roads.

Narrow lands and deep, open furrows, of course, make the field more difficult to work economically as they necessitate cultivation in one direction only and are a nuisance in working machinery, but if they will ensure a crop where otherwise one could not be obtained, this inconvenience will have to be tolerated. Thousands of acres in Eastern Canada which in ordinary seasons will not give a crop

might be successfully cultivated by this means. In all fields where water is liable to form ponds, a swale should be artificially made to carry off the surface flow. By using a plough, the grader and scraper, such swales can be quite cheaply made. If it is necessary to go a foot deep, the swale should be from fifteen to twenty feet wide, if more depth is required the swale should be correspondingly wider. By this means the water is taken off without confining it to a narrow stream, consequently there need be no washing away of the soil, and there is no obstacle to the working of ploughs or machinery in cultivating or harvesting. Sufficient surface drainage by whatever means it can be accomplished, is an emphatic necessity.



on the Boston market less 5%. This move on the part of the United States Government was made solely for the purpose of controlling speculators. American prices regulate Canadian prices for the simple reason that two-thirds of the wool grown in Canada is marketed in the United States because the Canadian mills have not the facilities for manufacturing all of the Canadian grades.

How will this effect the New Brunswick wool grower? It all depends on whether the United States Purchasing Commission exercise their prerogative; if so prices will remain steady and there will not be any abnormal advance over last year's prices; but immediately an attempt is made to corner the market or speculate in any way, undoubtedly the Purchasing Commission will act, and from all appearances at present it seems that there will be no material advance over last year's prices.

Beginning in the year 1914 and continuing on until the year 1917, wool-prices have been advancing by leaps and bounds. Take for instance in the year 1914, wool growers received 20 cents per pound and upward, the price depending on how and when the wool was marketed. In 1915 wool marketed co-operatively by the Sussex & Studholm Agricultural Society averaged about 35 cents per pound. In 1916 a still further advance was registered and finally in 1917 wool marketed early sold for as high as 62 cents, and later on in the season reached the 72-cent mark for unwashed wool. This 72 cents for unwashed wool, based on a 25% shrinkage for washed wool, is equivalent to 96 cents for unwashed wool.

PROSPECTIVE WOOL PRICES

Now due to the successive increases of the last few years as outlined above, the wool growers anticipated another big increase in price this year. Undoubtedly prices would have advanced again but the United States War Purchasing Commission, to prevent speculators from cornering the available wool supply, have reserved the right to take all the wool they require at last year's prices, as quoted

WHAT RUSSIA HAS LOST UNDER PEACE TERMS

Petrograd, Wednesday, April 10—Under the terms of the peace treaty, the Commissioner of Commerce announces, Russia has lost 780,000 square kilometres of territory, with 56,000,000 inhabitants, or 32 per cent of the entire population of the country.

Other losses are: One-third of her total mileage of railways, amounting to 21,530 kilometres (13,850 miles). Seventy-three per cent. of the total iron production.

Eighty-nine per cent of the total coal production.

Two hundred and sixty-eight sugar refineries, 918 textile factories, 574 breweries, 133 tobacco factories, 1,685 distilleries, 244 chemical factories, 615 paper mills, 1,073 machine factories.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

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. § § § § §

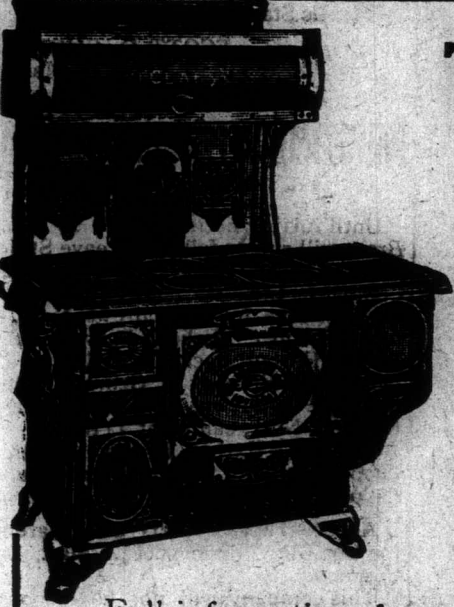
T. McAvity & Sons
LIMITED
Saint John, N. B.

EN...
P...
C...
cont...
inform...
and...
DEPA...
Mai...
West...
22
Full...
ser...
Br...
K...
London...
St. John, N...
A b...
est...
com...
The...
sup...
In f...
Ry...
St...
E. E...
The...
brill...
a...
at in...
BRA...
SINGER SEW...
Can now be purch...
have taken the...
Eastport—Libec...
no matter how old...
machine is, I will...
allowance for it...
Roofing, \$3 Per...
Oil—Shuttles and...
make. Sewing M...
Machines all make...
WHY NOT CA...
EDGAR HOLM...
131 WATER STREET

A KITCHEN ENCYCLOPEDIA THE PURITY FLOUR COOK BOOK

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

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



The Real Proof of a Range

The firebox of your range is the first and last proof of its usefulness and durability.

The Kootenay Range firebox is made of tough, pure semi-steel—in nine pieces to allow expansion and contraction and to prevent cracking.

Full information about the Kootenay will be sent FREE upon request to our nearest Branch Office.

McClary's Kootenay Range

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

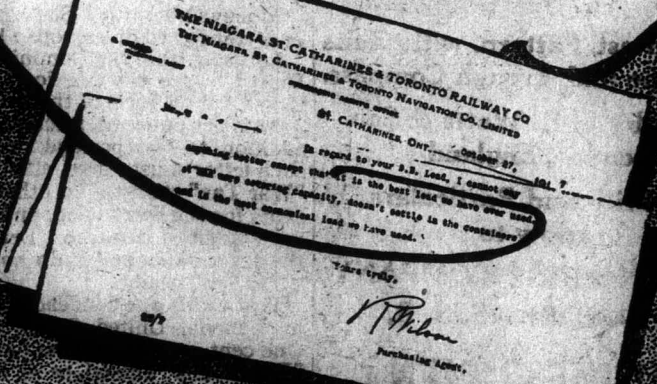


Most Economical We ever used.

A boat like the Dalhousie City provides one of the hardest tests a white lead can be subjected to, because it is continually in a moisture-laden atmosphere. The letter reproduced below is conclusive evidence of the superior covering capacity of BRANDRAM'S GENUINE B. B. WHITE LEAD.

In former years the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Ry. Co. used a ton of ordinary white lead to cover the Steamer Dalhousie City. This year they used Brandram's B. B. with the result that only 1,500 lbs. was required.

The other qualities of this white lead are equally outstanding. In brilliancy and in durability, it is unrivalled. It fills the pores, and makes a tough elastic film that will not crack or peel either in warm weather or in cold. Though slightly higher in price it is more economical. Do not just ask for Brandram's B. B.—insist on it. Equally worth insisting on are our brands of Putty, Varnishes, Ship's Stains and Wood Fillers. A uniform high quality runs throughout the entire line.



BRANDRAM-HENDERSON
MONTREAL, SASKATOON, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE

H. G. Browning

Plumber and Tinsmith

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

WAR-TIME CAKES AND FROSTINGS

MAPLE SYRUP CAKE

- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup fat
- 2 well beaten eggs
- 1 cup maple sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup barley flour or buckwheat flour
- 2 teaspoons baking-powder
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 cup warm water
- 2 cups flour

Cream the fat and sugar together. Add the beaten eggs and syrup. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the dry ingredients and the milk alternately to the first mixture. Bake in three layers. Bake in a moderate oven at first, and then raise the temperature to brown the cake when fully risen.

COCONUT SPICE CAKE

- 2 1/2 cups flour
- 1 cup rye flour
- 1 teaspoon ginger
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon soda
- 1 cup coconut
- 1 cup corn syrup
- 1/2 cup molasses
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 1/2 cup fat
- 2 eggs

Sift together the flour, spices, salt and soda. Add the boiling water to the fat, molasses, and corn syrup. Add this liquid gradually to half of the sifted dry ingredients. Beat the eggs and stir them into the batter; add the remainder of the dry ingredients and the coconut. Half fill muffin cups, well-greased, with this mixture. Bake in a moderate oven for about twenty-five minutes.

CHOCOLATE EGGLSS CAKE

- 1 1/2 cups brown sugar
- 4 tablespoons fat
- 1 cup sour milk
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
- 1/2 cup cocoa
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the fat; add the sugar and mix thoroughly. Mix and sift the dry ingredients. Add the dry ingredients and the liquid alternately to the fat mixture. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in two layers in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes.

CORN OR MAPLE SYRUP FROSTING

- 1 cup maple syrup, or corn syrup
- 1 white of egg well beaten

Boil the syrup until it forms a thread. Beat the egg well and pour the syrup over it, beating constantly with an egg-beater. When it begins to thicken, spread it on the cake. This will frost a three layer cake.

CHOCOLATE FUDGE FROSTING

- 1 1/2 tablespoons fat
- 1/2 cup unsweetened powdered cocoa
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 teaspoon gelatin
- 1 cup corn syrup
- Few grains salt
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Melt the fat; add the cocoa, brown sugar, corn syrup, salt, and milk, add one teaspoon of gelatin soaked in one tablespoon of water. Heat to the boiling point, and boil from three to five minutes. Remove from the fire and beat until creamy. Add the vanilla and pour over the cake.

MARSHMALLOW FILLING

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup water
- 12 marshmallows
- 1 egg white
- Vanilla, a few drops.

Cook the sugar and water without stirring, until it reaches the thread stage. Add this syrup slowly to the stiffly-beaten egg-white. Add the marshmallows cut in pieces. Beat the mixture until cool enough to spread. Add the flavoring.

RAISIN CUP CAKES

- 1/2 cup fat
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 cup rye flour
- 1/2 cup bread flour
- 3 teaspoons baking-powder
- 1 cup raisins

Cream together the fat and sugar. Add the beaten egg. Add alternately the milk and the flour with the baking-powder sifted with it. Lastly stir in the raisins. Bake in muffin tins in a moderate oven.

FIRST CANADIAN FISH LANDED DUTY FREE

Boston, April 11.—The first cargo of Canadian fish to be landed here free of duty under the new reciprocity agreement, recently signed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Chief Justice Hazen, of New Brunswick, arrived to-day on the Canadian schooner *Elinor S.* of Yarmouth, N. S. The catch of 53,000 pounds of fresh ground fish was sold through the New England Fish Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

RARE ANIMAL FROM CENTRAL AFRICA

When in November, 1915, the Lang-Chapin expedition returned from the Congo, where for six years they had carried on explorations for the American Museum of Natural History, they had the finest collections ever brought out of Central Africa. The material gathered includes elephants, rhinoceroses, giant elands, buffaloes, lions, and leopards, but the centre of interest is a unique series of skins and skeletons of the famous okapi, which only sixteen years ago was unknown to science.

The big okapi has just been placed on exhibition. It stands five feet at the withers, and the short heavy neck carries a delicately modelled, deer-like head. The glossy brown and purplish black of the body are set off by the conspicuous white stripes and bands of the limbs and the zebra-like pattern on the buttocks.

The okapi has a highly developed sense of hearing, and is extremely hard to stalk. It was only after camping for several years in the dismal country which it inhabits, and after countless difficulties, that the Museum party succeeded in capturing specimens of the rare animal. But they persisted in the face of all discouragements, for one of the main objects of the expedition was to obtain for the American Museum a habitat group of the okapi before the progress of civilization should make impossible the procuring of material for such a group, and to clear away the mystery that so long surrounded the origin and nature of this most interesting of ruminants. These objects American party accomplished, furnishing full authentic observations on the life history of the animal and a remarkable set of photographic studies.—*New York Evening Post.*

CANADA FOOD BOARD NOTES

Willful waste of any food or food products or waste resulting from carelessness or from imperfect storage facilities, has been made illegal and subject to penalties by Order of the Canada Food Board. By the terms of this Order, responsibility is laid upon private citizens to see that no food is lost by being kept too long or kept in improper conditions. If a private citizen has reason to believe that a cold storage warehouse, store, restaurant, or hotel is wasting food in any way, he has now the opportunity of making a complaint to the municipal authorities with the knowledge that the law is behind him. At a time like this, when food is so scarce in the world, and so high in price even in Canada where comparative abundance still prevails, it is the positive duty of the private citizen to uphold the law against waste, and to carry out the full spirit of the law in his own household, and in his own daily routine.

In the past it has been the habit of many people to complain bitterly about lack of regulations in regard to waste, and to lay responsibility upon the Dominion Government. The constant remark was "Why does not the Government do something?" The cold storage in some far off city like Winnipeg would develop some imperfection, and some thousands of pounds of food would be spoiled, then immediately would arise the question "Why doesn't the Government do something?" The fact that local initiative might "do something" was slow to occur to many good people. The new order against waste makes it abundantly clear that the Government has "done something." It has, in fact, done all it could without creating special and expensive machinery to do more. It has followed the principle of local enforcement and the decentralization of authority. It has provided stiff fines for those who break the law against waste of food, and it has provided that prosecutions be undertaken by local officers. Thus, if the municipal health inspector or any municipal officer discovers waste in a local cold storage warehouse, he lays the charge before a police magistrate or two justices of the peace and, securing a conviction, secures one-half the fine for his municipality. Similarly in the case of a provincial officer securing a conviction. The penalties are fairly stiff ones, the fines being limited to amounts between \$100 and \$1,000 with the alternative of imprisonment up to three months. If circumstances warrant it, and wastefulness by neglect be flagrant, both fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

Further, if local authorities learn that food is being held when it should be sold for fear of spoiling, they have only to notify the Canada Food Board. The Board is, in its turn, authorized to notify the offender that the goods must be immediately sold, and in default of obedience the Board itself may step in and seize the goods and sell them.

Most people in this country realize that there is a great war raging and that people on whom the world depends are in danger of starvation. Some few apparently do not. This new law will do much to teach them.

"I never pay old debts; I simply forget them." "And your new ones?" "Oh, I let them get old."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I'm told I talk in my sleep." "Good idea! If a lot of us could do our talking that way it would be some daylight saving."—*Washington Star.*

AS THE HARVEST SEASON OPENS

Toronto, April 11.—Along with so much else that is perplexing or discouraging, the outlook for the harvests of 1918, now that the season has fairly opened, is in a very high degree encouraging. All our information is that your farmers, whose winter wheat crop promises a yield 142,000,000 bushels greater than last year's, will plant a substantially larger acreage of spring wheat even than last year's 19,000,000 acres, which was itself close to your high record. All the reports thus far issued by our own Provincial Governments, by the railways, and other reporting agencies in Western Canada indicate that there will also be a very substantial increase of the Canadian spring wheat acreage.

Notwithstanding the cold spell early this week, the season in the spring wheat territory is still from two to three weeks ahead of last year at this date. Moreover, it is to be remembered that the farmers in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta were able to do much more preparatory work last fall than in any of the years immediately preceding. Breaking of new ground and fall ploughing of stubble land and summer-fallow were more in evidence than in many years; all of which promises to enable the crop to stand up better against possibly unfavorable weather during the summer months.

It is further to be noted that the high prices caused a revival, throughout last year and during this spring, in the movement of American farmers into the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Canadian Pacific's land sales in 1917 amounted to more than double the sales effected in 1915; and the immigration from the United States now comprises an increased number of well-to-do agriculturists from the Middle West, with some from New England.

Many of these new farmer-settlers either bring tractors with them or buy tractors immediately on arriving in Canada. It is expected that this revival of immigration will have a marked effect in increasing Canada's wheat production in 1918 and 1919.—*New York Evening Post.*

A SUBWAY RUBAIYAT

THE subway knitter knits; and having purled
Shalls on: Nor all the jostling in the world
Shall cause her hand to drop one stitch
of it
Nor all the angry glances toward her
hurled.
Come, wind the wool, and on your needles
fast
His winter garment—eighty stitches—
cast;
The morning train has but a little way
To struggle—Forty-second Street is past.
Each morn a thousand knitters brings,
they say;
Yes, but where knits the girl of yesterday?
You of the socks, so deftly toed and
heeled—
What made you take a local train to-day?
And, oh, if you should vanish with the
spring,
And subway trains each night and morn-
ing bring
Their dreary crowds without a sign of
you—
I'd miss you and your socks like anything!
My evening paper, and a seat for two,
A knitting-bag, a pair of socks, and you
Beside me knitting in a Bronx express—
Even The Bronx for Paradise would do!
DOROTHY DOUGLAS,
—in *The New York Evening Post.*

THE LOST LEGION OF KUT GARRISON

It is officially stated that 438 officers and 3870 other ranks of the British army and navy are known to have been captured by the Turks.

Of these thirty-two officers and 274 men have been repatriated or escaped, fourteen officers and 1,413 men have died, and 392 officers and 2,180 men are still in prison camps.

Further, one officer and 635 men of the Kut garrison have never been traced. Of the Indian native prisoners 2,600 of the Kut garrison have never been heard of.

UNDER DRAINAGE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

(Experimental Farms Note)
At first sight, one would not expect that much of the farm land on P. E. Island would require underdrainage. The land in general is gently undulating, with a range of hills from Bonshaw on the south to Irishtown on the north. It is only in the level sections of Prince County, and in those sections of the Province where the subsoil is largely brick clay, that underdrainage is necessary under our present system of farming. The drainage work then resolves itself into three different drainage problems:

First, the drainage of flat land such as may be found in the sections of Central Lot 16, Egmont Bay, Richmond, and O'Leary. For conditions such as these the tractor ditching machine would make it possible to drain large areas quickly. A few years ago, freight rates and handling made the cost of tile practically prohibitive. Since that time, an up-to-date tile factory has been built near the centre of the sections which are in greatest need of drainage, and last year manufactured over 100,000 tile. The Provincial government purchased a ditching machine which drained 85 acres last summer, laying over 65,000 feet of tile. More than 45,000 tile were available this spring at this factory. There is practically an unlimited demand for the ditcher, and it looks as if a second one would be required in the near future. In a few sections, large open drains will be necessary to provide adequate outlets for underdrainage systems. Four miles of these drains are under construction, and work will be started on from two to three miles more next spring, in Prince County.

The second problem mentioned is where a spring occurs in the side of a hill, and the seepage from it frequently causes two or three acres to be wet and boggy, and it is usually waste land except for pasture. A short underdrain from the source to a suitable outlet, will frequently make a whole field arable. In one instance where this was done, a beautiful spring was located and piped direct by gravity into the farmer's house and barn for the farmer's own use and for his stock. About 300 feet of pipe were required, and the supply of water is adequate.

The third problem is the drainage of what are called "pot-holes," or small swamps, that usually occur near the top of a hill. At the Experimental Station one of these pot-holes was drained by laying a system of underdrainage to three drilled wells. The area drained was about two acres. The underlying stratum is sandstone rock, and a four-inch well was drilled through the brick clay and hard-pan and underlying sandstone, until an outlet was secured. One of these wells, 65 feet deep, was tested, and it was found to be carrying off over 7000 gallons per day.

If there is a part of the farm that requires drainage, a survey should be made before any work is done. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Experimental Farm at Charlottetown both have instruments, and will send men out to make the survey when arranged for the only cost to the farmer being the driving of the surveyor to and from the railway, and board while at work.

QUEBEC JURY'S VERDICT

Quebec, April 13.—The coroner's jury which investigated the death of four civilians killed during the disorders here on the night of April 1st, this afternoon brought in a verdict in which it was found that the men were killed by soldiers performing their duty of repressing a riot.

The verdict also asked that the Dominion Government indemnify the families of the victims, who were entirely innocent of participation in the rioting, and expressed regret that the good reputation of the city should have been put in doubt by the acts of light-headed youths or a few ill-intentioned men who were probably strangers in the city.

The jury further found that the troubles originated from the tactless and grossly unwise fashion in which the Federal police acted towards absentees under the Military Service Act.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

TASTEFUL SATISFYING



You'll Like the Flavor

TALES OF AN OLD SEAPORT

TALES OF AN OLD SEAPORT. BY WILFRED HAROLD MUNRO. Princeton, N. J., University Press. LONDON: Milford, Gs. 6d. net.

THE seaport which is the subject of these tales is Bristol in Rhode Island, and the tales themselves are narratives of voyages connected with it.

The book falls into four parts. The first is a history of the harbor where Bristol now stands—from the shadowy landings of Norsemen in Long Serpents, through the years of many cargoes variously acquired, to-day, when the mill has so far superseded the wharf that of all the shipping only the racing yachts remain.

Indeed, if shipping has been divorced from Bristol, it is not that shipping was barren, but that—as conditions changed—manufacturing bred dollars more abundantly. It is in the sea-faring blood of the canny Bristol men to know which way the wind blows, and to be away with the first of the tide.

The third part of the book describes the raid of an American privateer upon the coast of French Guiana in 1744, and includes a long letter from Father Faugue, a French missionary whom the raiders captured.

There remains to be noticed the second and most interesting section, in which John de Wolf tells how he made his way round the world in the first years of the nineteenth century.

But he would pick himself up, brush himself down, make an entirely appropriate observation, and push on unperturbed round the world—now helping a stranded widow, now inoculating Indians against smallpox, and always making himself charming to every one he met.

BIRD-BOOKS

SIXTY or more years ago a certain boy following the custom of that time, armed himself with a bow-gun and went forth to kill. The birds singing in the trees that fronted the cottage of an old Quaker were probably not in great danger, but the kindly old man appeared before the trembling hunter and said gently, but with friendly firmness, "Now these mustn't kill our birds. Lo! and I am fond of them; we like to watch them build and hear them sing. I will not have these kill them."

It is the same voice, pleading for the protection of our native birds, that one hears in the latest of the numerous and interesting bird-books that an omnivorous public annually devours in this country and England—"A Year with the Birds," verse partly selected, by Alice E. Ball, with 57 full-page plates in color by Robert Bruce Horsfall (Dodd, Mead; \$3 net).

Just as that unconscious juvenile savage was turned from useless slaughter to the delighted observation of bird-life, so let us hope that the creators of this expanding literature may be as persuasive with their readers as was the Quaker of blessed memory with the present writer.

All lovers of birds (and may their tribe increase!) will be grateful to Messrs. Hornaday, Beebe, Baynes, and other enthusiasts for the information they have sedulously collected for the public on the natural or artificial ways in which wild birds may be protected and delicately encouraged.

There are some birds for whom it is embarrassing to hold a brief. They are the Villons and Verlaines—predatory, rapacious, vagabonds it may be, with bad reputations. The Blue Jay is one; but the thrill of his wild scream on a clear autumn day and the flash of his brilliant blue go far to make us willing to pardon his ravages.

The Marsh Hawk, which many ornithologists would include among the guests to be welcomed, has a clearer case against him. An examination of the stomachs of a large number of marsh hawks showed the remains of song birds, barnyard fowls, and many more field mice. Hence his value to the man who raises

hay. But most chicken raisers are not large farmers; and when one of them sees a marsh hawk "wheeling and falling" over his broods of hysterical Leghorns or Wyandottes, he is likely to get out his shotgun. He would not willingly exchange seven pullets or broilers for fifty-seven field mice.

In such ideal bird communities as enthusiasts would like to see established, there is perhaps some danger of an interference with the unerring consistency and ultimate sureness with which Nature works out her orderly scheme. To our thinking a Chickadee is far more diverting when seen clinging to the drooping disk of a sunflower than when perching on the barrel of a gun, or eating doughnuts from a child's hand.

Is Pussy to be utterly banished from the birds' paradise? The Meriden enthusiasts would want it so. But this may be a perversion of the democracy of Nature. What right have we, for our own pleasure, to set up an exclusive aristocracy of birds? If the red squirrel is a *gamin*, he still deserves the right to live. We make no doubt that the stomach of the cat would show as great a preponderance of house and field mice over wild birds as that of the Marsh Hawk. If we are to be logical and consistent, we ought to see Pussy devour an occasional bird with the same complacency that we eat our wild ducks, partridge, and quail, or our blackbirds baked in a pie.

However, the hope for the preservation of wild birds must continue to rest principally upon the statutes that have been and are being passed in the different States against their slaughter for food and for adornment.—J. EASTMAN CHASE, in the New York Evening Post.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

April 20.—Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament, 1653; Spanish Fleet destroyed by British under Admiral Blake, 1657; Rudolph Ackerman, German bookseller and publisher in London, born, 1764; Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, born, 1808; Seventh Parliament of Canada opened, 1891.

April 21.—Diogenes the Cynic died, 323 B. C.; Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, died, 323; Jean Racine, French dramatic poet, died, 1699; David Mallet, English poet, died, 1765; Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, English ecclesiastic and writer, author of "Greenland's Ice Mountains," born, 1783; Lady Burdett Couty, English philanthropist, born, 1814; Charlotte Brontë, English novelist, born, 1816; Major-General Sir Archibald Murray, commanding British troops in Egypt, born, 1860; Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), American author, died, 1910.

April 22.—Ypres II, 1915. Order of the Garter instituted, 1344; King Henry VII of England died, 1509; Henry Fielding, English novelist and magistrate, born, 1707; Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, born, 1724; James Graham, Scottish poet, born, 1765; Louis Kossuth, Hungarian Revolutionary leader, born, 1802; Bytown, now Ottawa, founded, 1827; Thomas Haynes Bayly, English lyrical poet, died, 1839; Ada Rehan, Irish-American actress, born, 1860; Joseph Jefferson, American actor, died, 1905; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1908.

April 23.—ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Julius Caesar, Scalliger, Italian scholar and physician, died, 1484; William Shakespeare born, 1564—died the same day, 1616; Miguel de Cervantes-Saavedra, Spanish writer, author of "Don Quixote," died, 1616; Lord Anson, English navigator, born, 1697; James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, born, 1791; St. George's Society organized in St. John, N. B., 1802; Chauncey M. Depew, former American Senator, born, 1834; William Wordsworth, English Poet Laureate, died, 1850; Thomas Nelson Page, American diplomatist, born, 1853; Frederick G. Penfield, American diplomatist, born, 1855; General Sir Edmund H. F. Allenby, commanding British forces in Palestine, born, 1861.

April 24.—Brazil discovered by Alvarez de Cabral, 1500; Bank of England founded, 1694; Daniel Defoe, English writer, author of "Robinson Crusoe," died, 1731; Edmund Cartwright, English clergyman and inventor of the power loom, born, 1743; British Army captured Washington, 1814; Anthony Trollope, English novelist, born, 1815; Sir George Nares, English Arctic explorer, born, 1831; General Joseph Gallieni, French soldier and statesman, born, 1849; Cyril Maude, English actor, born, 1862; War began between Russia and Turkey, 1877; Field Marshal Count von Moltke, German military commander, died, 1891; Spain declared war against United States, 1898; Justin McCarthy, M. P., Irish historian and author, died, 1912.

April 25.—ST. MARK, ANZAC DAY. King Edward II of England born, 1284; Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died, 1576; Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of Great Britain, born, 1599; William Cowper, English poet, died, 1800; Hostilities between United States and Mexico began, 1846; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K. G.,

former British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, born, 1862; Guglielmo Marconi, Italian Senator, inventor of wireless telegraphy, born, 1874; H. R. H. Princess Mary born, 1897.

April 26.—Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese navigator, discoverer of the Strait which bears his name, killed, 1521; David Hume, Scottish philosopher and historian, born, 1711; Sir Eyre Coote, British military commander, died, 1783; Johann Ludwig Uhland, German poet, born, 1787; Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne), American humorist, born, 1834; Sir Boverton Redwood, English chemist and petroleum expert, born, 1846; Parliament Buildings at Montreal burned, 1848; Gabrielle Rossetti, Italian writer and patriot, died, 1854; Henry Morgenthau, American diplomatist, born, 1857; Sir Jos. Ward, New Zealand statesman, born, 1857; Lord Harcourt, English statesman, born, 1863.

TOWN ELECTION

St. Andrews, N. B., April 17, 1918.

MEMO: Under date of March 20th ult., I gave notice in the BEACON and by handbills, for Election of a Mayor and eight Aldermen, on Tuesday, the 16th day of April inst.

On Friday, April the 12th inst., I received Nominations for eight Aldermen, of whom seven (7) have declined to serve.

There was no Nomination for Mayor. This necessitated the issuing of notice for another Election, and for which due notice will be given.

E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was well as ever next day.

Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLIN.

FOR SALE

The Island called and known as Cochrane Island, situated in L'Etang Bay in the Parish of Penfield, Charlotte County, containing eighteen acres more or less originally granted to Samuel Thomson.

The greatest invention of the age—the Duplex Hair Cutter—just comb your hair and it cuts it at the same time. Easier than shaving. Guaranteed to save its cost many times every year.

WANTED—Three or four men. 7 months' work. Apply ARTHUR MCFARLANE, St. Andrews, N. B.

BOY WANTED—to learn the Drug business. Apply to the WREN DRUG STORE, 41-tf.

FOR SALE—A decked boat in good condition, with sails, anchors, etc., 7 1/2 h.p. Mianus engine in good shape, capacity 15 hogsheads, with good living accommodation. Will sell cheap.

FOR SALE—300 Spruce and Hardwood Weir Stakes, from 35 to 55 feet long; on the bank at the head of L'Etang River. Apply to CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per fifteen. WALTER THOMAS, St. Andrews, N. B.

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

FOR SALE—Studebaker Automobile, 35 H. P., 7 passenger; will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to L. D. MURRAY, Extr. Estate G. D. Grimmer, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, now occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given 1st May, present tenant having been notified on 1st February.

WANTED—Male Teacher for Principal of Charlotte County Grammar School, St. Andrews, N. B. Salary \$1000 per annum exclusive of Government grant. Address D. C. ROLLINS, Secretary of Trustees.

MINIATURE ALMANAC. PHASES OF THE MOON. Table with columns for Day of Month, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m.

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

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

Table with columns for H.W., L.W., Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Fish Head, Westport, Eastport, L'Etang Harbor, Lepreau Bay.

OUTPORTS. INDIAN ISLAND. H. D. Chaffey, Sub. Collector. CAMPOBELLO. W. Hazen Carson, Sub. Collector.

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

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. George F. Hibbard, Registrar.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B. R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF.

Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte. CIRCUIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October. COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.

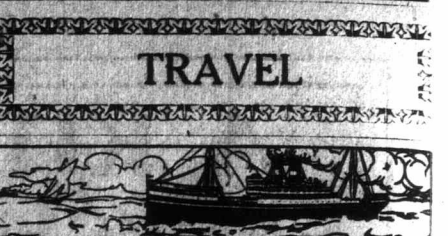
The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918. Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application.

For Sale ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE. New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England.

BEACON PRESS COMPANY ST. ANDREWS, N. B. BUSINESS MEN. Are you as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions?

WANTED—Male Teacher for Principal of Charlotte County Grammar School, St. Andrews, N. B. Salary \$1000 per annum exclusive of Government grant.

WANTED—Male Teacher for Principal of Charlotte County Grammar School, St. Andrews, N. B. Salary \$1000 per annum exclusive of Government grant.



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

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay of Lettice, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay of Lettice, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George.

CHURCH SERVICES. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sunday, 8.00 a.m. 1st Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p.m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

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

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

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

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

Arrives: 12.30 p.m. Closes: 4.55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12.30 p.m.

All Matter for Registration must be Posted back of here previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail. Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada.



VOL. X. THE spacious With all the And spangled his Their great Orig Th' unwearied S Does his Creator And publishes to The work of an Soon as the even The Moon takes And nightly to Repeats the stor Whilst all the sta And all the play Confirm the tidi And spread the What though in Move round the What though no Amidst their rad In Reason's ear And utter forth For ever singing The Hand that

THE spacious With all the And spangled his Their great Orig Th' unwearied S Does his Creator And publishes to The work of an Soon as the even The Moon takes And nightly to Repeats the stor Whilst all the sta And all the play Confirm the tidi And spread the What though in Move round the What though no Amidst their rad In Reason's ear And utter forth For ever singing The Hand that

LOAFERS [Canada] TRAMPs, lo mecs of 1 pool-rooms, pictu way stations, st corners, and ot particular to do of health and st take notice. Lo recent Order-i persons domicil absence of rea contrary, engage

At this stage when every man the safety of the markable thing class above refer etts, picture al business. The visitor on his sh There are still nothing to do bu to ball games an ment. Quite a has made it illeg waste their time cigarettes and ge tares, and pinoch now ordered to f do not work as f to work as priso labor."

In this connec compare the us shoe-shiners, 9 theatre ushers, 9 useful citizens tramp, and the wits. It is do really to choose so far as econo are concerned. your boots migh at hoing potato to spare five mi to clean his ow has so little ma tent to spend hi in a department improved manb farm, if he can help with the

The new law, to displace me sily employment filled by young for a man reall from 16 to 60, d is supposed to be useful work, and he must have ce Thus, he must b training for som attending some institution; or h is out of a job t culities with his similar difficult ployees and the must be reasona Other excuses d Convictions f renders the offe not exceeding \$ fault of the lo must go to pris ing six months farm owned by established for the time at har tion is obtaine municipal treat

Where proced provincial offic shall receive t cations are insi by any other equally between province.