



INCREASE IN DOMINION REVENUE

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Dominion revenues for the seven months of the fiscal year ending October 31st totalled \$145,719,000. For the same period last year they were \$121,747,808. The increased revenue for the period was approximately \$24,000,000. The increase was largely due to customs collection which jumped from \$75,191,250 for the first seven months of the last fiscal year, to \$91,762,126.

BAYSIDE, N. B.

Mr. Dan Irwin has purchased an automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge, Mrs. W. C. Greenlaw, and Mrs. Murphy motored from Calais and were guests of Mrs. Hiram Greenlaw for a few days. Mrs. Leo Conley, of Eastport, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Holt.

BOCABEC, N. B.

Rev. Thomas Hicks, of St. Andrews, preached in the Methodist Church at Bocabec on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Worrell, of St. Stephen, were last week with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley McCullough. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Groom spent two days of last week at Penfield Ridge.

DEER ISLAND APPLES

Can good apples be grown on Deer Island? The answer is most decidedly "Yes." They not only can be grown but they are grown and by Mr. F. L. Martin, of Fairhaven. This year has been a bad one for the New Brunswick apple crop, not half the usual quantity of apples having been produced in the Province and they have been generally of inferior quality, yet Mr. Martin has succeeded in harvesting some King Tomkins that are far above the average for quality, color, texture and flavor, and if shown anywhere they could not fail to be awarded a first prize.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Mrs. Jamieson and family arrived on Tuesday from Fredericton. They will reside in the Murphy house, South Boston. Mr. Leo McGrattan, who was called home by the death of his mother, left today for Sydney. The Annual Meeting of the Red Cross Society was held on Tuesday evening in the Town Hall.

LORDS COVE, N. B.

Mr. and Mrs. George Foley, of Gloucester, Mass., and Mr. George Smith and daughter, Marguerite, of Leonardville, were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Barker on Sunday. Mrs. Sumner Hartford visited her mother, Mrs. Simon Butler, of Richardson, on Tuesday.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

Mrs. Ethelbert Wright is very ill with appendicitis, and will be taken to the hospital. Fred Paul, proprietor of Exchange Hotel, Island Falls, Me., has returned to his home after a pleasant visit with friends here. Mrs. Embury Paul spent part of the week at Mace's Bay, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Melvin Mawhinney.

CUMMING'S COVE, D. I.

Mrs. Jack Ingalls and little daughter, Dorothy, and Miss Marion Cumming, of Lubec, spent the week-end here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cummings. Miss Luella Fountain spent a few days of last week with her friend, Miss Mary Chaffey, at Eastport.

LEONARDVILLE, D. I.

Mr. and Mrs. George Foley, of Gloucester, Mass., returned home on Monday after visiting relatives on the island. Mr. Arthur McNeill, of New York, visited his old home here last week. Mr. Sylvester Richardson is having some repairs put on the exterior of his house; and Messrs. Loring Doughty and George Cline are having the interior of their houses repaired.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

The many friends of Samuel Orr are glad to hear that he is able to be about his duties again. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns Morrill, of St. Stephen, and Mrs. Stanley McCullough, of Upper Bocabec, called on Mrs. Matthew McCullough one day last week. Miss Annie Campbell, who has been with Mrs. Jennie Foster for the past few weeks, has returned to her home in Bonny River.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

Mrs. Manford Morse is very ill and is under the care of a physician. Mrs. Jane Wilson is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Mr. Cleveland Wilson met with a carriage accident last week. The horse which was drawing the carriage became entangled in some telegraph wires that had been blown down by the gale.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Mr. J. S. Lord, of St. Stephen, is doing business on the island. Mr. and Mrs. Mesty Stuart, of Stuart Town, came home on Friday from Robbinston, where they have been employed during the summer. Mrs. Frank Stuart and family came home on Tuesday from Chamcook, where they have been doing business during the summer.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO

Schooner Lillian, commanded by Capt. Porter, of Machias, has been lying in the Harbor during the past week, being loaded with dried-fish for the American market. The fish were purchased by J. W. Matthews for parties in Lubec. Mr. Wm. McLellan was a passenger to St. John on Monday to visit his son, Frank.

CAMPOBELLO

Rev. H. S. Baker delivered a very interesting lecture in the public hall on Thursday evening, his subject being "The Modern Prodigal." The Red Cross Society met on Wednesday at the home of Rev. G. E. Tobin and wife, and enjoyed a Halloween supper. The public library was tastefully decorated for Halloween, and a public dance held by those in charge.

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You Can't Prove ANYTHING By Listening. Over 1800 music lovers in St. John, N. B. heard Miss Ida Gardner sing in direct comparison with the Re-Creation of her voice by Thomas A. Edison's new invention. THE NEW EDISON and could not distinguish between the artist's living voice and Mr. Edison's Re-Creation of it by means of his wonderful new art by which he Re-Creates all forms of music. HEAR THE NEW EDISON AT YOUR NEAREST DEALERS. W. H. THORNE & CO., Limited, St. John, N. B.

PYREX WHAT? IS IT? It is a new OVEN-WARE. It is Sanitary, Fireproof and Transparent, thereby enables you to see the food as it bakes. No more burned bread or cake. Makes baking a delight and gives the housewife no care while using it. Try some and you'll never be without it. We have it in Pie Plates, Scallops, Dishes, and Bake Pans, all shapes and sizes. R. D. Ross, & Co. Near Post Office St. Stephen

CLEARANCE SALE Of Everything in the Store Offers Decidedly the Greatest Value of the Season. WE are putting OUR GREATEST EFFORTS into this occasion, and likewise our Greatest Values. A genuine reduction sale on the class of goods we sell is of great importance to those who buy, for it means high-class merchandise of the highest character at prices far below ordinary. At the extremely low prices that we offer the good things won't last long. Don't delay. Be among the first to come. A Discount of 15% on all lines of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings. A Special Discount of 20% on all Summer-wear. 10% Discount on Shoes and Rubbers. Investigate! It's to your own best interests to do so. You'll find our goods to be every bit as good as we claim. Come! STINSON & HANSON St. Andrews, N. B.

THE ADDRESS LINCOLN AT

NOVEMBER FOURSCORE and fathers brought out a new nation, dedicated to the prop created equal. In a great civil war, nation, or any nation, can long dedicated, can long to a great battlefield have come to dedic field, as a final resti here gave their liv might live. It is a proper that we shou larger sense, we can not consecrate—we ground. The brave who struggled here, far above our poor tract. The world w remember, what we never forget what th us, the living, rather to the unfinished we fought here have the vanced. It is rather dedicated to the gre fore us—that from t take increased devo which they gave the devotion; that we h these dead shall not that this nation, and new birth of freedome ment of the people, people, shall not per

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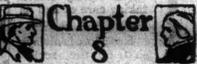
FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

BUY A BOND

(With apologies to the New York World.) Hey! You fellow with a Roll Buy a Bond!

THE RIVERMAN

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Chapter 8

JACK ORDE was the youngest and most energetic of a large family that had long since scattered to diverse cities and industries.



Chapter 9

"I'd like to see you get any three men to agree to anything on this river," said Newman with dignity.

Chapter 10

"What's all the excitement?" drawled Jane Hubbard behind them, "that you make it a to be continued in our next? We're most starved."

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS. 50¢ a box. 6 boxes for \$2.50. RHEUMATISM, 75¢.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL. St. Andrews, N. B. A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS. Beautifully Situated on Water Front.

THE ROYAL HOTEL. LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B. Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner.

We Can Supply You WITH ANYTHING IN THE Hardware, Mill, Plumbing and Steamfitting Lines. MAIL ORDERS A SPECIALTY. T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD., ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

have got to have their logs. They can't afford to take chances. It would not pay."

"That's all right," agreed Newman, with a gleam of satisfaction across his face.

"Parson," persisted Newman, "I am looking for Mr. Jack Orde. I am sorry to have troubled you."

"Mr. Jack Orde lives here," returned Grandma Orde. "He is my son. Would you like to see him?"

"If you please," assented Newman gravely, his thin, shrewd face masking itself with its usual expression of quizzical cynicism.

Newman entered the cool, dusky interior and was shown to the left into a dim, long room.

"That's easy," cried Newman, "we'll make a stock company—say 100,000 shares. We'll keep just enough between us to control the company—say 50,000. I'll put in my pile, and you can pay for yours out of the earnings of the company."

"That doesn't sound fair," Newman protested.

"You pay interest," explained Newman. "Then we'll sell the rest of the stock to raise the rest of the money."

"I must have something to live on," said Orde thoughtfully at last.

"So must I," said Newman. "We'll have to pay ourselves salaries, of course, but the smaller the better at first. You'll have to take charge of the men and add the work and all the rest of it to your own salary."

"I'll attend to the incorporating and the routine, and I'll try to place the stock. You'll have to see first of all whether you can get contracts from the logging firms to drive the logs."

"How can I tell what to charge them?"

"We'll have to figure that very closely. You know where these different drives would start from and how long each of them would take."

"Oh, yes?"

"Well, then we'll figure how many days driving there is for each, and how many men there are, and what it costs for wages, grub, tools. We'll just have to make a list of the actual cost and then add a margin for profit and for interest on our investment."

"This ever announced dinner," Newman looked puzzled and as he arose glanced surreptitiously at his watch.

"Orde seemed to take the summons as a line to be crying, however, in fact, the strange hour was the usual Sunday custom in the Redding of that day and had to do with the late church freedom of Amanda and her like."

"Come in and eat with us," invited Orde.

But Newman declined.

"I'll come up tomorrow night, then, at half past 6 for supper," Orde urged him.

"We can figure on these things a little."

"I think I begin to understand a little," said Newman. "But there are a heartless class in spite of all their courage, aren't they?"

"Heartless!" exploded Orde. "There's a kinder lot about here. There isn't a man on that river who doesn't chip in five or ten dollars when a man is hurt or killed, and that means three dollars at least for work for him. And he may not know or like the injured man at all. Why?"

"What's all the excitement?" drawled Jane Hubbard behind them, "that you make it a to be continued in our next? We're most starved."

"Yes, indeed," chimed the incubus. "The company trooped out to the dining room where the table, spread with all the good things, awaited them."

To Orde's relief no one there was bread, although the whole hearty crew grew bolder and bolder before the close of the meal.

In spite of her half scornful references to "bread throwing" Miss Bishop looked with evident pleasure in the badinage.

After the meal was finished Orde, with determination, made his way to Miss Bishop's side. She turned to the piano, struck a few chords, and then, her long hands wandering idly and softly up and down the keys, she smiled at them over her shoulder.

Some followed song, at first quickly, then at longer intervals. The girl still sat at the piano, her head thrown back idly, her hands wandering softly in and out of melodies and modulations.

Every Sunday Jane Hubbard offered to all who came a "Sunday night lunch," and the refreshments were served by the guests themselves.

Orde found about the usual crowd gathered. Jane herself, tall, deliberate by movement and in speech, kindly and thoughtful, talked in a corner with Ernest Colburn, who was just out of college and who worked in a bank.

Orde, standing in the doorway, peered upon quite the usual thing, only he missed the incubus. Searching the room with his eyes, he at length discovered that incubus, desiccated, but persistent youth, vis-a-vis with a stranger. Orde made out the white of her gown in the shadows, the willowy outline of her small and slender figure and the gracious forward bend of her head.

"So you're back at last, are you, Jack?" drawled Jane in her lazy, good natured way. "Come and meet Miss Bishop. Carroll, I want to present Mr. Orde."

Orde bowed ceremoniously. The girl inclined gracefully her small head with the glossy hair. The incubus, his sallow face twisted in a wry smile, held to the edge of his chair with characteristic pertinacity.

"Well, Walter," Orde addressed him gently, "are you having a good time?"

"Yes, indeed!"

His chair was planted squarely to exclude all others. Orde surveyed the situation with good humor.

"Going to keep the other fellow from getting a chance, I see."

"Yes, indeed!"

Orde bent over and, with great ease, lifted the incubus, chair and all, and set him facing Mignonne Smith and the croquet ball.

"Here, Mignonne," said he, "I've brought you another assistant."

He returned to the lamp to find the girl, her dark eyes alight with amusement, watching him intently.

"Walter is a very bright man in his own line," said Orde, swinging forward a chair, "but he mustn't be allowed any monopolies."

"How do you know I want him so summarily removed?" the girl asked him.

"Well," argued Orde, "I got him to say all he ever says to any girl. Yes, indeed!"

indeed" so you couldn't have any more conversation from him. Besides, I want to talk to you myself."

"Do you always get what you want?" inquired the girl.

"Any one can get anything he wants if only he wants it bad enough," he asserted.

"Some people," she amended. "However, I forgive you. I will even flatter you by saying I am glad you came. You look to have reached the age of discretion. I venture to say that these boys' idea of a lively evening is to throw bread about the table."

Orde flushed a little. The last time he had supped at Jane Hubbard's that was exactly what they did do.

"They are young, of course," he said, "and you and I are very old and wise."

"Now, tell me, what do you do?"

"What do I do?" asked Orde, puzzled.

"Yes. Everybody does something out west here."

"Is a river driver just now?"

"A river driver?" she repeated. "What about you from Mrs. Bagan?"

"Oh!" said Orde. "Then you know what a drunken, swearing, worthless lot of toughs we are, don't you?"

"There is Hell's Half Mile," she reminded him.

"Oh, yes," said Orde bitterly, "there's Hell's Half Mile! Whose fault is that? My rivermen's—my boys? Look here! I suppose you couldn't understand if I tried to do a month, but suppose you were working out in the woods nine months of the year. Suppose you slept in rough blankets on the ground or in a large pile of logs, with the big river roaring behind just waiting to swallow you; saw nothing but woods and river, were cold and hungry and wet, and so tired you couldn't wiggle. And then suppose you hit town, where there were all the things you hadn't had, and the first thing you struck was Hell's Half Mile. Say, you've seen war, where it has wheels to turn, but behind a jam it just rips things. Oh, what's the use talking? A girl doesn't know what it means. She couldn't understand."

"I think I begin to understand a little," said Newman. "But there are a heartless class in spite of all their courage, aren't they?"

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evening with a neighbor. The company began to break up.

Orde pushed his broad shoulders in to screen Carroll Bishop from the others.

"Are you staying here?" he asked.

"I'm visiting Jane."

"Are you going to be here long?" was Orde's next question.

"About a month."

"I am coming to see you," announced Orde. "Good night."

He took her hand, dropped it and followed the others into the hall, leaving her standing by the lamp. She watched him until the outer door had closed behind him. Jane Hubbard returning after a moment from the hall, found her at the piano again, her head slightly on one side, playing with painful and accurate exactness a simple one finger melody.

Beaching his home, Orde walked confidently to the narrow stairs and ascended them. Subconsciously he avoided the creaking step, but outside his mother's door he stopped, arrested by a greeting from within.

"That you, Jack?" queried Grandma Orde.

For answer Orde entered. He made out the great square bed and divided the tiny figure of his mother.

"Mother," said he abruptly, "I've met the girl I want for my wife."

Grandma Orde sat up in bed.

"Who is she?" she demanded.

"Her name is Carroll Bishop," said Orde, "and she's visiting Jane Hubbard."

"Yes, but who is she?" insisted Grandma Orde. "Where is she from?"

Orde started at her in the dim light.

"Why, mother, bless if I know that!"

"One column of chapter 8 of this story was inserted by mistake in chapter 7 in last week's issue. It now appears in its correct position."



A LOST SHEEP

Consternation was caused in the drunk court this am. by the mysterious disappearance of Roman Hrivick, a Pole, who should have answered a charge of drunkenness.

But the Roman could nowhere be found. They searched the dock, the corridors, the Crown Attorney's den, the magistrate's sanctum, the clerk looked into the ink pots, and Mr. Cohen, J.P. moved his legs restlessly, as if the missing gentleman might happen to be under the magistrate's desk. But not a trace of him could be found. The search in the cells was just as fruitless for a long time, but at the end of three-quarters of an hour they found a small, sleepy-eyed man in a remote corner, rubbing his eyes and blinking.

It was Roman; so they hauled him upstairs, propped him against the dock rail, handed him his hat, straightened his coat collar, recited the official "piece," then fined him \$10.—Toronto Telegram.

MENTHOLATUM The Irritation caused by shaving or chapped skin is Quickly Relieved by applying Mentholatum A Healing Salve which is sold and recommended by the leading druggists throughout the Maritime Provinces. 2 sizes—25c and 50c Always keep a jar handy Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample. The Mentholatum Co. Bridgeburg, Ont. 156-17.

The mocking had gone from her eyes and mouth.

Orde finally saw only the shimmer of her white figure and the white outline of her head and throat. She sat looking straight ahead of her.

Orde came to her.

"That was a wonderfully beautiful thing," said he. "What was it?"

She turned to him, and he saw that the mocking had gone from her eyes and mouth, leaving them quite simple, like a child's.

He hesitated and stammered awkwardly. "It was so still and soothing it made me think of the river sometimes about dusk. What was it?"

"It wasn't anything. I was improvising."

"You made it up yourself?"

"It was myself, I suppose. I love to build myself a garden and wander on until I lose myself in it. I'm glad there was a river in the garden—a nice, still, twilight river."

At this moment the outside door opened to admit Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, who had, according to their usual Sunday custom, been spending the

The Beacon A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1899. Published every Saturday by BEACON PRESS COMPANY WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 17th November 1917

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[November 8 to November 14.] THE week under review was a memorable and most eventful one, but the effect of the occurrences therein is rather to prolong the war than to hasten its termination.

On the Western front the advantage in losses and gains rested entirely with the Entente Allies; and the fighting in some sectors was as intense as any in the whole course of the war. The struggle waged most fiercely in the vicinity of Passchendaele, northeast of Ypres, where the Germans made many fierce and bitter, but futile, attacks to recover the positions they had lost in the week preceding; but the British held their ground and advanced their front. The losses on both sides were heavy. On the Aisne and Somme sectors and in Alsace there was heavy fighting, but only slight changes in positions were effected.

The week was absolutely without news of Russia's participation in the international struggle, for the country was in the throes of another revolution and it was impossible to obtain reliable information as to the course of events. This much is clear, that at the close of the week preceding the extremists at Petrograd started a revolution and got control of the Government offices, and Premier Kerensky had to fly for safety, while the members of his ministry were made prisoners. Kerensky made his escape in a motor ambulance and joined some troops who remained loyal to the Provisional Government, and with them he marched towards Petrograd. At Tarskoe-Selo the loyal forces had a heavy engagement with those of the revolting extremists and overcame them. It was reported at Petrograd and that he was supported by Gen. Korniloff, and that the abortive counter revolution was about at an end. It is supposed that Kerensky will emerge from the trouble stronger than ever, and that there is a reasonable probability that he will be enabled to restore order throughout the country. Order must be restored within before the country can again take an active part in the prosecution of the war.

Both on the Tigris and in Palestine the British continued their success in the pursuit of the Turks. On the Tigris the British are supreme for a distance of 100 miles northwest of Baghdad. In Palestine they continued their advance north and east of Gaza, and captured quantities of military supplies, munitions, and guns. The minor naval operations of the coast of Palestine are briefly referred to in "News of the Sea," the loss of a British destroyer and a monitor being recorded.

Very little news was received in the week of the campaign in East Africa; but it was evident that the remaining Germans and their native troops were being enveloped to the southeast of Mahenge. From the Balkan campaign there was news of fighting on the Macedonian front, but no important victories were claimed by either side.

The chief interest of the week again centered in Italy. The Italians continued to give ground to the Germans along their whole northern and northeastern front. A stand was expected to be made at the Piave river, though at the week's close the Germans had crossed it at one point. British and French reinforcements were arriving to support the Italians. Gen. Cadorna was relieved of the chief command of the Italian army and was succeeded by Gen. Diaz. The grave military situation was credited with obliterating political strife and with cementing the whole people in a determination to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

"News of the Sea" contains the few notices of merchant-marine and naval disasters reported in the daily press during the week; and it is satisfactory to note that for the week ending November 10 the British victims of the submarines were fewer than for any similar period since the unrestricted German submarine campaign began in February last. The strain of the war is being manifested in political unrest, not in Russia only, but in France, and even in Great Britain. The French cabinet has again fallen, and a new one had not been formed at the week's close. In Great Britain the Prime Minister was receiving a hot fire of criticism for indiscreet remarks, and Cabinet changes were being anticipated and discussed. In Canada the country is on the eve of an election that should not have been necessary, and it promises to

be not less bitter than that of 1911; the fact of the country being at war seeming to have the effect of arousing internal partisan strife instead of allaying it. It is of no avail to cry "peace," "peace" when there is no peace; and the passions and prejudices that divide mankind, even in Canada, will not be allayed as long as the world lasts and humanity is what it is.

PRINTERS' MISTAKES

THE troubles of the newspaper man are as numerous as the sands of the seashore, and as aggravating as the Seven Plagues of Egypt. Of all the pitfalls that beset his hard, toilsome, and unremunerated life, none is more frequently encountered or more certain, if not avoided, to bring him to grief than the "Printer's Mistake." You may call it a "Typographical Error," a "Compositor's Mistake," an "Unfortunate inadvertence," or a "Stupid Blunder," but by whatever name it is designated it is a monster of frightful mien, and causes grief the most poignant and contrition the most sincere in the breast of the newspaper man who becomes its unwary victim.

The BEACON man has perhaps been victimized less often than many others by this confusion in type, and the readers have not had many occasions to point their fingers at him in derision; but he has not altogether escaped his inevitable fate. Some mistakes are very simple and so easy of detection by the reader as to cause only a passing thought, while others, though they may involve the substitution of only a single letter, are difficult to solve even when discovered.

Last week we printed that old, familiar, and much admired poem, Cowper's "An Epistle to Joseph Hill, Esq.," and the seventh line from the last was set by the printer to read: "Once have the sanction of our trifite state." To some readers the substitution of "trifite" for "trifling" will have been obvious; but to others who were unable to make the correction there may have been a difficulty in understanding what was meant by a "trifite state." Of course "trifite state" is the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that is, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Those who keep the BEACON on the shelf or clip out the poems printed therein for their scrap-books, will be able to make the correction indicated. And the compositors and proof-readers of the BEACON office will long remember the rebuke which the mistake brought down upon their heads.

AN ELECTION IN CHARLOTTE

IT is with sincere regret that we have to announce that an election is to be held in Charlotte County after all. What person or group of persons is responsible for the failure to call a Union Convention to select a Union Candidate, it is difficult to say; but that no such Convention was called is certainly most deplorable. At a convention of the Liberals held in St. Stephen on Thursday Mr. W. F. Todd was selected as the standard-bearer of his party in the forthcoming election. Mr. T. A. Hartz will also be a candidate, but up to the time of going to press we have been unable to learn that he has been chosen by any convention of Conservatives.

What we have to say about the contest and about the claims of the respective candidates, we must reserve till after nomination day, when the candidates will have announced their views on the political situation and will have presented their claims for the support of the electorate.

A LIST OF ENUMERATORS

APPOINTED TO REVISE THE VOTERS' LISTS IN THE COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE

- No. Parish of: 1 St. Andrews—J. Davidson Grimmer 2 St. Stephen—Charles E. Casey 3 St. Stephen—Edward Woodcock 4 St. Stephen—James Vroom 5 Dufferin—E. W. Donald 6 St. James—John C. McLeod 7 St. James—David E. Mann 8 St. David—Wesley Berry 9 St. David—C. R. Pollard 10 Dumbarton—Patrick Hyland 11 Dumbarton—Maurice McCann 12 St. Patrick—Harry A. Acheson 13 St. Croix—W. B. Simpson 14 St. George—Walter H. Maxwell 15 St. George—Elgin McNichol 16 St. George—George McVicar 17 St. George—John C. O'Brien 18 Pennfield—John F. Paul 19 Pennfield—A. C. Poole 20 Lepreau—Lauchlan Cameron 21 Lepreau—W. G. Mawhinney 22 Clarendon—N. H. Floyd 23 West Isles—E. A. McNeill 24 West Isles—F. W. Richardson 25 Campbell—J. W. Mathews 26 Campbell—Alexander Calder 27 Grand Manan—W. N. McLean 28 Grand Manan—Lewis Frankland 29 Grand Manan—Colin Ingersoll 30 Grand Manan—Irvin Ingalls

St. Andrews, N. B., November 10, 1917. R. A. STUART, Returning Officer. F. H. GRIMMER, Notary Public. G. H. STICKNEY, Justice of the Peace.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PACT STANDS

Amsterdam, November 8.—The Yossche Zeitung, of Berlin, says that Budapest newspapers announce that the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich will be renewed provisionally for two years.

The Ausgleich is the compromise reached between the monarchies of Austria and Hungary in 1867, by which each possesses a separate Parliament united under a common Emperor. The agreement is renewable every ten years. In 1907 a new Ausgleich was perfected, taking the form of a treaty instead of a commercial and custom alliance. This expires this present month.—Montreal Herald Oct. 8.

EX-QUEEN LIUOKALANI DEAD IN HONOLULU

Honolulu, November 12.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, died yesterday. She had been in bad health for many months, but had been seriously ill only a few days.

Formal announcement of the Queen's death was made by Curtis P. Lauhaka, Secretary of the Territory, and announcement was made to the people by the tolling of bells and the half-masting of flags.

Her old subjects among the natives, including chiefs of the old regime, immediately gathered to mourn. Senator Ashurst of Arizona, as representative of the Congressional party now visiting the Hawaiian Islands, offered condolences to Prince and Princess Kalanialoale, Col. and Mrs. C. P. Lauhaka, and many relatives and close friends who had stood watch at the bedside of the dying Queen.

The funeral is to take place Sunday. Meanwhile, the body will lie in state in the Kauaihaoh Church until Saturday, when it will be removed to the throne room of the palace, where the funeral services will be held. As it will be the funeral of the last native monarch in Hawaii, all the pomp of the old days will be revived and ancient customs observed. All entertainments prepared for the visiting Congressional delegation have been abandoned.

Liliuokalani, ex-Queen of Hawaii, known more often as Queen Lili, or Mrs. Lydia Dominis, who has just died, has been a prominent figure in the dealings which this country has had with Hawaii, and she is known because of the fifteen-year legal war which she waged, between 1895 and 1910 upon the Government of the United States, in quest of the several large property rights which she believed to be due her. Her story, bound up as it is with international affairs and the differences of races, and richened by an interesting personality, is a colorful and somewhat pathetic romance.

She was born in 1838 near Punch-Bowl Hill, which travellers on the Pacific see at the back of her head. Her parents were not royalty, although they were of the nobility, and she was named Lydia Kamakaha. It is not known definitely whether it was poverty or a custom of the Islands which sanctioned the giving away of children to seal friendships between noble families which caused her to leave her own parents, but at any rate Lydia was presented to Panaki and Konia, his wife, whose daughter had been adopted by the Queen Regent Konia, granddaughter of the great King Kamehameha. Lydia's pet name became Liliuokalani, "Lily of Heaven," by which name she has been known ever since.

Her great gift, an uncommon facility in song-writing, began to develop while she was at the Royal School at Honolulu. Almost all of the written music of Hawaii has been composed by Queen Lili. She composed literally hundreds of Hawaiian songs. It was while she was in school that she met the boy whom she later married, John O. Dominis, son of an American sea captain, and then a student in a boys' school whose playground was divided by a high, wooden fence from her own. Over this fence the courtship began, although the fence was so high that it had to be climbed. Later, after she had come into society in the home of her foster sister, Bernice Panaki, then Mrs. Bishop, her friendship with John Dominis was renewed, and in 1862 they were married.

LIUOKALANI MADE QUEEN

When her brother, David Kalakaua, became King, he made her Princess Liliuokalani, his heir-apparent, and her husband was made Governor of Oahu, Molokai and Lanai and was given the rank of general. After this she was twice made Regent, in the absence of the King, and in 1891, when he died, she was made Queen. Her troubles, which then began, had been foreshadowed before, when her brother had been almost stripped of power by a constitution forced upon him by the foreign element, or what she called the "missionary power." This happened while she was in London in 1887 to participate in the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria. She, on the other hand, was charged with attempting to re-establish an absolute monarchy. She proposed a new constitution, which she declared was backed by the petition of a majority of her people, seeking to restore royal prerogatives and disenfranchising the foreigners. This started the revolt of 1893. The

United States Minister, J. L. Stevens, requested that the men from the U. S. S. Thetis, just arrived, should land to protect American property. A committee of safety and a provisional Government succeeded. A treaty for annexation to the United States was negotiated just at the close of the Harrison Administration, but it was later withdrawn by President Cleveland. A special commissioner, James H. Blount, of Georgia, was sent to investigate conditions in Hawaii; he pulled down the American flag from over the Government buildings, although the provisional Government refused to be moved. Mr. Blount made a long report to President Cleveland, recommending the restoration of the Queen, who promised to grant amnesty and restore constitutional government. This was opposed by the provisional government and Cleveland referred the matter to Congress, which refused to permit Liliuokalani's restoration, and the Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed on July 4, 1894, with Sanford B. Dole as president. Six months later the ex-Queen was arrested on a charge of treason and she was released nine months later, after having formally renounced all claim to the throne.

Then began the ex-Queen's long struggle with this country for what she considered her rights, first for the restoration of her throne, and then for the million acres of crown lands which had been taken over by the Government and which she declared were private property. For fifteen years she worked to this end, but to no avail. In 1908 the Hawaiian Republic negotiated another treaty for annexation to the United States, which was ratified and signed by President McKinley on July 7.

She finally gave it up and went back to Honolulu to live in a quasi-regal way on the \$4,000 a year given her by the Legislature of Hawaii. The royalists for whom her house has been a centre still knew her as Queen Liliuokalani; the resident Americans called her with precision Mrs. Lydia Dominis, always to herself, though

she had been a queen; in her own mind her royal rights were undisputed; and her home, with its wide verandas and its great groves and gardens of tropical growths, kept an air of regal hospitality and at the same time aloofness.

Mrs. Dominis was an intellectual woman interested deeply in current international affairs, and although her greatest talent was musical, she was a linguist and wrote well. The most interesting lights which play over her life are those which she herself gives in her memoirs, "Hawaii's Story, by Hawaii's Queen." She was, as Ameri-

cans knew her, a stout, dusky woman, with gray hair, rather coarse features, and a reticent manner. She usually wore black silk, cut on full lines, and many jewels. She had much natural dignity and grace, and there was a certain naivete in the simple belief which she had in her own position and her own capabilities. On April three of this year, when she learned of the war with Germany, she expressed her sympathy for the United States and for the first time hoisted the Stars and Stripes over her residence.—New York Evening Post.

Worth Protecting. A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good. Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good. Image of Red Rose Tea box.

SELLING OFF! Our Cheap Sale of Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Gentlemen's Furnishings, will be continued throughout month of November. BARGAINS FOR EVERYONE. R. A. Stuart & Son.

For Sale! Middlings, Cotton Seed Meal, Oatmeal Feed, Bran, Young Pigs. H. O'Neill. The Duty of the Hour. HELP Win The War. Fight Shy of the Bills Due the First of Every Month. Try and Save and Buy a Victory Bond and help Win The War. C. C. GRANT ST. STEPHEN.

Remember this! Paint insurance on your buildings is just as important as fire insurance. Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect of the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, unless protected by paint. G. K. GREENLAW SAINT ANDREWS.

Social and... Miss Fannie Black... Mrs. E. Cecil De... from a visit to St... Mr. J. Toal and M... turned from a mo... trip. Messrs. Howard B... and Oscar Rigby h... Grand Manan. Rev. Father O'Ke... last week. On Sunday mornin... of the Presbyterian... Thomas Hicks, of the... exchanged pulpits. Mrs. C. O. Hahn a... who have been visitin... burg, N. S., arriv... accompanied by Miss... Miss Alice Anders... a visit to St. John. Mr. Hayter Reed h... home "Corey Cottag... Mrs. Viola McDow... a pleasant visit w... Stanley Robinson. Miss Lelia G. Dick... Lepreau, spent Sun... The members of the... nic Club are reques... office of M. N. Cock... evening, Nov. 17, at... Miss Stuart has re... from the British Ins... stration and Inquir... her brother, Sergt. R... at Fresno, northest... The grave has been... London office, and is... wooden cross with a... the name, rank, reg... death of the deceased. Mr. Al Berry, the... Express Agent, has re... to the States. Miss Amelia Kene... in St. Stephen. Mrs. F. P. Barnard... burn have been visit... this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. F... gus Kennedy and Mis... are living in "The Co... ter. Miss Desmond, wh... Mr. G. D. Grimmer, h... Stephen. Mr. Elmer Anderson... jured on Wednesday... a can of gasoline. He... on the face, throat... now resting comforta... The Y. W. P. A. w... on Friday evening, ... Paul's Hall. Admiss... freshments at La cafe... Dr. Frank Duxton, o... in town on Thursday... Miss Kathleen O'Ne... en on Wednesday. Miss Mary Grimmer... in St. Stephen. Dr. H. P. O'Neill is... trip. Mr. and Mrs. Durel... copping the house v... Mrs. Sinner. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald... ing in half of Mr. He... for the winter. Mrs. Fred Andrew... Main left on Thurs... the winter visitin... land and New Brunsw... departure they were... Fred Stevenson for a... Mrs. Alice Stuart, of... sail for France to eng... Cross Work. Mr. and Mrs. F. H... at the Corona for the... Sir Thomas and La... Winnifred Tait are go... next Thursday they... the Plaza. Miss Tait... Frank Duff Frazier's... Allied Bazaar "Heral... ing in New York on F... for nineteen days.—M... 10. SLIGHTLY W... Word was received... by Col. J. D. Chipman... sley, underwriters, ... eldest son, Major Arth... been slightly wounde... last March, second i... 24th Battalion. Upo... he reverted to captai... the front, attaining t... 7th. Major Chipman took... ketry, winning a dis... then took a course at... came attached to the... brother, John, went o... last March, and in Jan... to the rank of captai... Lieut. J. R. Thomso... Heavy Siege Battery. Prior to enlistment... manager of Hughes... Montreal, of which... Toronto, is a branch... reside in Montreal, at... 192 St. George street... Winard's Liment Cu...

**Social and Personal**

Miss Fannie Black has gone to Boston. Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe has returned from a visit to St. Stephen and Eastport. Mr. J. Toal and Mr. B. Toal have returned from a most successful hunting trip. Messrs. Howard Rigby, Elmer Rigby and Oscar Rigby have returned from Grand Manan. Rev. Father O'Keefe was in St. John last week. On Sunday morning Rev. Wm. Fraser, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Thomas Hicks, of the Methodist Church, exchanged pulpits. Mrs. C. O. Hahn and baby, Geraldine, who have been visiting friends in Lunenburg, N.S., arrived home on Thursday, accompanied by Miss Mildred Corkum. Miss Alice Anderson has returned from a visit to St. John. Mr. Hayer Reed has closed his summer home "Covey Cottage." Miss Viola McDowell has returned from a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Stanley Robinson. Miss Lella G. Dick, who is teaching at Lepreau, spent Sunday at her home here. The members of the St. Andrews Picnic Club are requested to meet in the office of M. N. Cockburn this Saturday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. Miss Stuart has received a notification from the British Director of Graves Registration and Inquiries, to the effect that her brother, Sergt. R. A. Stuart, is buried at Fresno, northeast of Arras, in France. The grave has been registered in the London office, and is marked by a durable wooden cross with an inscription bearing the name, rank, regiment, and date of death of the deceased. Mr. Al Berry, the popular Dominion Express Agent, has returned from a trip to the States. Miss Amelia Kennedy is visiting friends in St. Stephen. Mrs. F. P. Barnard and Mrs. E. A. Cockburn have been visiting in St. Stephen this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Mrs. Angus Kennedy and Miss Kathleen Howard are living in "The Cottage" for the winter. Miss Desmond, who has been attending Mr. G. D. Grimmer, has returned to St. Stephen. Mr. Elmer Anderson was seriously injured on Wednesday by the explosion of a can of gasoline. He was badly burned on the face, throat, and hands. He is now resting comfortably. The Y. W. P. A. will hold a card party on Friday evening, November 30th, in Paul's Hall. Admission twenty cents. Refreshments à la cafeterie. Dr. Frank Dutton, of St. Stephen, was in town on Thursday. Miss Kathleen O'Neill was in St. Stephen on Wednesday. Miss Mary Grimmer is visiting friends in St. Stephen. Dr. H. P. O'Neill is on a moose-hunting trip. Mr. and Mrs. Durell Pendleton are occupying the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Simmet. Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Campbell are living in half of Mr. Henry Quinn's house for the winter. Mrs. Fred Andrews and Miss Jessie Main left on Thursday night to spend the winter in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Prior to their departure they were the guests of Mrs. Fred Stevenson for a few days. Mrs. Alice Stuart, of Washington, is to sail for France to engage in clerical Red Cross work. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Waycott will reside at the Corners for the winter. Sir Thomas and Lady Tait and Miss Winifred Tait are going to New York next Thursday where they will stay at the Plaza. Miss Tait is to be one of Mrs. Frank Duff Frazier's assistants at the Allied Bazaar "Heroland" which is opening in New York on Nov. 24, continuing for nineteen days.—*Montreal Herald*, Nov. 16.

**SLIGHTLY WOUNDED**

Word was received in Toronto to-day by Col. J. D. Chipman, of Scott & Wainwright, underwriters, Toronto, that his eldest son, Major Arthur R. Chipman, had been slightly wounded. He went overseas last March, second in command of the 24th Battalion. Upon reaching England he reverted to captain in order to reach the front, attaining that object on Oct. 7th. Major Chipman took a course in military, winning a distinction mark; he then took a course at Aldershot and became attached to the Princess Pats. A brother, John, went overseas a year ago last March, and in January was promoted to the rank of captain. A brother-in-law, Lieut. J. E. Thomson, left with the Heavy Siege Battery. Prior to enlistment Major Chipman was manager of Hughes-Owens Company, Montreal, of which Arts Metropole, Toronto, is a branch. His wife and son reside in Montreal, and his parents at 122 St. George street.—*Toronto Telegram*, Nov. 16. **Mirand's Liment Cures Burns, Etc.**

**Local and General**

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS**

In the latter half of September statements were sent out to a large number of subscribers to the BEACON whose subscriptions were then due or overdue, and up to November 14 responses had been received from only about one-third of them. There are still many to be heard from, and it will be regarded as a great favor if they will kindly respond to this additional appeal without further delay. The date shown on the address-slip on each paper or wrapper is that to which the subscription is paid and on which a new one is due. The mailing list is corrected to November 14, and an inspection of the address-slip will show each subscriber how his account stood on that date. A change in date on the address-slip is equivalent to a receipt for renewed subscriptions.

**BEACON PRESS COMPANY.**

The Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church will hold a sale of Food and Fancy and useful articles Saturday afternoon December 8th at Stinson's Café. In some cases the country correspondence in this issue contains items belonging to two weeks, those for last week having been kept back by an interruption to the mail service caused by the heavy storms. The St. Andrews friends of Dr. Worrell will be sorry to learn that he has had a breakdown in his health. The doctors in Quincy have advised him to take a long rest from office work. As soon as he is able to travel, he will return home, and will probably spend a month or two at Mr. Hart's camp at Pleasant Ridge.

The Y. W. P. A. has sent parcels containing a pair of socks; a pack of cards; a can of sardines; candy and gum to the following soldiers: Capt. Herbert Everett; Lieut. Stuart Grimmer and Joseph Handy; Arthur McMullen; Bernard McMullen; Ed. Sharkey; Chester Malloch; Sumner Malloch; Herbert Henderson; Blaine Pinnigan; Arthur Grant; George G.; Thomas Williamson; Harley Grimmer Frank Grimmer; George McCarty; George Ross; Cecil DeWolfe; Robert Stevenson; Jarvis Wren; Adolbert Holmes; Preston Holmes; James McDowall; George Somers; Joe Pendlebury; John Gillispie; Fred Burton; Vincent McQuoid; Guy Williamson; Melville Storr; Clarence Camnick; Wm. Key; Donald Anning; Wm. Anning; James Markey; Earle Turner; H. Nutter; Roy McCullough; Arthur Hannay; Harold Kingshott; Philip Reid; Herbert Simpson; Curtis Lowrey; Claude Young; Fred Woodbury; Stanley Duggan; Alton Kelly; John McClure; Clarence Crichton; Thomas Rogers; Cecil Craig; Frank McAleenan; Edward Byron; George Douglas; Raymond Cunningham; Carl Conroy; William Nicholas; Joe Polis; Frank Polis. A large package of socks and comforts was sent to Nursing Sister Aileen Clinch to be distributed in her hospital.

**THE COLLECTION OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS**

The rumor has been current for some time past that old postage stamps of any sort can be utilized for patriotic purposes. It was believed that the dye could be extracted from them. The Women's Canadian Club, through its president, Mrs. Fred Andrews, has been making extensive inquiries into the matter and the Club will abandon the collection of stamps. As it is just possible that there is some way in which old stamps can be utilized, any one who has already started to save them is asked not to throw them away for the present.

**FORMER MARINE MINISTER TOURS PORT OF MONTREAL**

The Hon. J. D. Hazen, ex-minister of Marine and Fisheries and recently appointed Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick, was the guest of the Harbor Commissioners to-day. An inspection of the harbor was made from land and water, after which the visitor was entertained to luncheon on board the steamer, "Sir Hugh Allen." The party included Judge Archer, Mr. Huntly Drummond, Mr. Fred E. Meredith, K. C., Sir R. Forget, Senator White, Mr. Z. Herbert, the commissioners, Mr. W. G. Ross, Mr. Farquhar Robertson and Brigadier General A. E. Labelle, Mr. F. W. Cowie, Chief Engineer, Mr. M. P. Pennell, secretary-treasurer, and Capt. T. Bourassa, harbor master.

**USE FISH FOOD**

TO THE CITIZENS OF ST. ANDREWS.—Your Town Council, realizing the responsibility of this community in helping to conserve the food of the country so that we may better support those who are gallantly fighting for us in the trenches in Europe, would ask for the co-operation of every household in the town, by urging them to buy fish rather than beef and bacon, which are needed for the army.

Fish Food is especially recommended for the reasons that with proper cooking it is appetizing, and is one of the most healthful foods known. And it is very reasonable in price.

To encourage larger consumption of fish in the community a committee has been appointed by the Council to co-operate with the Dominion Fish Committee, and the Fish Dealers, with the object of ensuring to the Householder a continuous supply of fresh fish at reasonable prices. Any complaints, or suggestions, should be addressed to: The Fish Committee, Town Hall, G. K. GREENLAW, Mayor, St. Andrews, N. B., November 16, 1917.

**WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB**

A meeting of the Women's Canadian Club was held in Paul's Hall on Monday evening, November 12. The President, Mrs. Andrews, was in the chair. The meeting opened with the song, "O Canada," by the Canadian Club choir. The minutes of the Executive meetings were read by Miss Laura Shaw, and approved. Miss McCaffrey, convenor of the educational committee, reported that the committee suggested that instead of giving a school prize this year the money be put into a fund for a new school flag, as the old one was completely worn out. Moved by Mrs. G. Babbitt, seconded by Mrs. E. D. Rigby, that the cost of a flag be found out and as much as possible be donated towards it. Carried. The President made a report on the offer of a Montreal firm for waste paper. She requested the Club members to save as much paper as possible until Spring, so as to make up a cartload, as the freight rates per ton were very high. Mr. Thomas Canaghey, with his usual kindness, had collected the paper from the street boxes. She then requested the members to collect used postage stamps, as she was in communication with Miss Lois Grimmer, of St. John, regarding the sale of them. Mr. H. F. Ross had already donated a large bagful. In the absence of Mrs. Elliott, convenor of the lecture committee, she reported Rev. G. Kubring would be the speaker for December. In farewell, she wished the Club a most successful year. Miss Edna Giberson then gave a delightful reading. After the chorus, "Joan of Arc," and a charming duet by Mrs. R. D. Rigby and Miss Carrie Gardiner, a committee in charge of Mrs. Finigan and Mrs. A. B. O'Neill served refreshments. Moved by Mrs. C. S. Everett, seconded by Mrs. T. T. Odell, that the refreshments be much simpler in future. Carried. An Irish lullaby was sung by the choir. The evening ended with the singing of "God Save the King." FRED R. WREN, Recording Secretary.

**CHARLOTTE COUNTY APPOINTMENTS**

Frank McMahon, of Basswood Ridge, and G. Stephenson Lord, of Deer Island, have been appointed Justices of Peace, and George M. Byron, of Welshpool, has been appointed Parish Court Commissioner for Campbell.

**NEW CHIEF JUSTICE**

Hon. J. D. Hazen was sworn in as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick at Fredericton on Tuesday last. He was presented with an address by the Bar Association of the Province, and made a suitable reply.

**ST. ANDREWS MARKET**

Wholesale Prices to Farmers Nov. 14.

- Butter, per lb. 45
- Eggs, per doz. 50
- Chicken, per lb. 28
- Fowl, per lb. 25
- Beef, per lb. 12 to 13
- Pork, per lb. 20
- Mutton, per lb. 15
- Lamb, per lb. 22
- Potatoes, per bbl. \$4.00
- Apples, per bbl. \$3.00 to \$3.00
- Turnips, per bbl. 1.75
- Beets, per bbl. \$2.00
- Carrots, per bbl. \$2.00
- Onions, per 100 lbs. \$4.00
- Squash, per lb. 3
- Pumpkins, per lb. 2
- Cabbage, per doz. \$1.00
- Celery, per doz. \$1.00
- Hay, pressed, per ton \$10 to \$12
- Hay, loose, per ton \$10
- Straw, per ton \$5 to \$8

**MARRIED**

GANNETT-FOUNTAIN The marriage of Melvin Gannett, of Chamcook, and Jessie Fountain, elder daughter of Mr. George Simpson, Fairhaven, Deer Island was solemnized by R. William Amos at his house, St. Andrews, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10th.

**ELDRIDGE-NODDING**

A quiet wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Nodding, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7th, when their daughter Cora was united in marriage with Gullford Eldridge. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. E. DeWolfe of St. George in the presence of immediate relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge will reside here. A host of friends join in wishing them prosperity.

**OBITUARY**

LIEUT. N. C. CHRISTIE The many friends of Mrs. Norman C. Christie, of Minneapolis, will hear with deepest regret that her husband, Lieut. N. C. Christie, of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action on Oct. 28. Lieut. Christie was the youngest son of the late Charles Christie, and was born in Amherst, N. S. in April 1882. He enlisted as a private in the 85th. Nova Scotia Highlanders. His excellent work won him rapid promotion, after obtaining his lieutenantcy he transferred to the flying corps. Twenty-eight men entered the corps from Amherst, and all have lost their lives. Lieut. Christie was the last. He had been a member of the Christie Trunk and Bag Company of Amherst, and was much interested in Y. M. P. A. work. He met his wife in Florida, where she was organizing Y. W. P. A. athletic work. Mrs. Christie spent the greater part of last summer in St. Andrews as the guest of Miss Kathleen Cockburn.

**CHARLES A. HILL**

News was received here last week of the death of Charles A. Hill, at his home in Portland, Me., on Sunday evening, November 4. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Bessie Thompson, daughter of the late David Thompson, of St. Andrews. The funeral took place in Portland on Wednesday, November 7.

**MRS. HENRY MCGRATTAN**

St. George, N. B., Nov. 13. Mrs. Henry McGrattan, after a brief illness, died on Friday last. Mrs. McGrattan was the widow of the late Henry McGrattan, and mother of John, Edward, Louis, Leo and Charles, comprising the well known firm of H. McGrattan Sons, Mrs. Joseph Murray and Miss Elizabeth are daughters. She also leaves one sister, Mrs. O'Malley, a number of grandchildren, and other relatives. Mrs. McGrattan's death removes a faithful attendant at St. George's Church. Her family will mourn a loving mother, her relatives will miss a generous friend, and the community loses a good woman. The funeral was held on Sunday afternoon from her late home to St. George's Church where services were held by Rev. J. W. Holland, interment was in the new Catholic Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Harry Lynch, George O'Malley, Harry and John McGrattan, all relatives.

**MRS. HERBERT CRANE**

Beaver Harbor, Nov. 13. Gloom was cast over our community when the sad news arrived that Mrs. Crane, of Bath, N. B., had passed away at the Woodstock Hospital, after a short illness. Mrs. Crane was the eldest daughter of Margaret and the late Joshua Hawkins, at this place, and before her marriage had taught for some time in the public schools. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and leaves to mourn a husband and four small children, her mother, six sisters and two brothers. One sister, Lila, is employed in Portland, Lila is teacher of the Primary school here, and the others are all at home. The funeral services will be held from her mother's residence here on Wednesday afternoon.

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No bending over a hot top to reach the dampers—Kootenay controls are all on the outside—in front. And the oven thermometer shows the temperature without opening the oven door. This range saves fuel, time, trouble and—your temper. Write for booklet.

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A.E. O'NEILL'S MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

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IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

UNDERDRAINAGE AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM

(Experimental Farms Note)

While the Central Experimental Farm was yet in its infancy the necessity for installing a system of underdrainage was realized. From year to year the system has been improved and extended until at the present time a very complete drainage scheme is in operation.

Soil conditions vary greatly. The surface soil ranges from sand to clay with all intervening types. Besides there are considerable areas of muck. The subsoil is of the same variable character and in many places the problem of combating quick or running sand is encountered. The contour of the land may be termed gently to abruptly rolling, inclined to form pockets or basins, and on the whole having little natural outlet.

Under these conditions, the problem of drainage was rather a difficult one entailing considerable thought and accurate work. Three main outlets are used, two located at the western and one at the eastern boundary. In explanation of the system it may be defined as a combination or modification of the herring-bone, gridiron and across-the-slope systems.

The first outlet system is well suited to drain ponds or basins; the second or gridiron system is adapted to level land where the drainage required is fairly uniform; the across-the-slope system is used on side hills and slopes.

Clay tile were used throughout, varying in size from 3 to 10 inches. The smaller than three inch were considered too small in this instance and are not recommended for ordinary conditions.

Sand traps or silt basins are indispensable, furnishing clearance for the fine sand that enters the tile and which, if not provided for, would lodge in and clog such tile as are laid on somewhat less than a two-inch grade. These sand traps are of different sizes according to requirements. Some are six feet square while the majority are approximately four feet square, extending into the ground about two feet below the outlet tile, thus providing ample space for considerable deposits of sand and silt.

The depth and distance apart of the drains vary with soil conditions. In clay subsoil, the laterals are as close as forty feet. In lighter soils, the laterals are farther apart and often deeper in the ground, especially towards the outlets.

With regard to the maintenance of a drainage system the most important factor to observe is to practice systematic inspection of the whole and prompt repair of part or parts that require attention. This is essential for a low cost of maintenance and for an efficient system.

From the earliest time in the history of the Farm the staple field crops grown have included ensilage corn, alfalfa, red clover, roots and cereals, which require thoroughly drained soils for best results. During this period the records show that corn has never been a failure, while alfalfa, red clover, and cereals have rarely suffered.

In recent years, especially in the season of 1916, the benefits of and necessity for underdrainage were very pronounced. In that memorable season 11.13 inches of rainfall were recorded at the Central Farm for the months of May and June, but even under these adverse conditions the following creditable yields of crops per acre were recorded: Ensilage corn 124 tons, Oats 44.4 bushels, Roots 104 tons and Hay 4.6 tons. Throughout the district, however, no such yields were obtained and with the exception of hay, farm crops were practically a failure.

COW TESTING

Your herd test at the factory runs perhaps 29 or 35 as a rule, but supposing you took a sample from one or two cows separately, would you be surprised to find one milk testing 26 and another testing 43? Some samples of milk from three individual cows that had been sent in for a special test at one factory ran up last month over six per cent, but on enquiry it was found that a new hand on the farm had not understood it is necessary to get a representative sample of all the milk, not the stripplings only.

To get results that will be of benefit, the person who takes the samples should be careful to get an accurate sample of the whole milk. Don't "moo" with it. Information that is of vital importance to the man intent on building up a good herd, cows giving an abundance of milk of good quality, is obtainable from careful sampling and accurate testing.

Of course, milk varies in composition, the dairy cow is of a nervous temperament if it did not vary there would be little need to test. But the very fact that the test may be up one day and down another, within certain reasonable limitations, makes it advisable to test composite samples occasionally. Your testing can be done by yourself or at the factory, by joining a cow testing association composite samples of each cow's milk may be tested monthly free of charge. If there is no association in your locality, persuade some neighbors to join with you and write to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, for milk record forms.

RURAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

A NEW REPORT ON PROBLEMS OF VITAL AND CURRENT INTEREST IN CANADA

The latest report of the Commission of Conservation deals with the important subject of rural districts and small towns in Canada. It has been prepared by Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Adviser of the Commission, who has made a close study of the problems of rural development in this country during the past three years, following twenty-five years experience in farming, land surveying and town planning in other countries.

The report deals comprehensively with the social conditions and tendencies in rural areas and the prevailing systems of land settlement and development. It indicates the rural problems requiring solution in order to secure the proper development and economic use of land for purpose of efficiency, health, convenience, and amenity. The great injury which land development in Canada suffers, from speculation, neglect of public health, and want of expert business administration of land settlement, is considered. Incidentally, the problem of returned soldiers is dealt with, and the connection between land development and such questions as taxation, unemployment, and high cost of living is clearly shown.

Having regard to the need for more attention being given to production in Canada; to the extent to which production is impaired by speculation in land, by neglect of public health, and by haphazard systems of business administration of land settlement, it is considered. Incidentally, the problem of returned soldiers is dealt with, and the connection between land development and such questions as taxation, unemployment, and high cost of living is clearly shown.

There are five appendices by competent authorities, and the concluding chapter gives an outline of proposals and makes general recommendations to cover the conditions as presented.

N. B. FARMERS URGED TO GROW MORE WHEAT

The farmers of New Brunswick are urged to raise more wheat. E. A. Schofield has received the following telegram from W. R. Reek, deputy minister of agriculture, who is in Ottawa:—

Ottawa, Ont. Nov. 8, St. John, N.B. Necessity for greater production of wheat very urgent. Situation becoming more serious. Every farmer in province should arrange to produce some wheat next year. Seed can be produced if frost has not reached province. Market for hay not promising. Advise some hay land for wheat. Acreage must be increased many times. Feeling here tense over gravity situation.

W. R. REEK. Following receipt of this telegram Mr. Schofield has issued the following statement:—

INCREASED PRODUCTION The provincial committee on increased production met recently with the agricultural department of the government at Fredericton and it was decided, in order to protect any possible shortage in seed grain or fertilizer for the farmers for the next season, that the department would purchase 15,000 bushels seed oats, 3,000 bushels seed wheat, 1,000 bushels seed buckwheat, 850 bushels seed barley, 1,500 tons 3-6-5 fertilizer.

All of the above will be available for spring or winter, through the agricultural societies and will be sold for cash. In addition to this there is a special offer to the farmers of St. John county only of twenty-five bushels of seed wheat, through the Board of Trade, and possibly a second twenty-five bushels through the Rotary Club, that will be available free to the extent of two bushels to each farmer applying, as long as the stock lasts.

This wheat is offered absolutely free through these channels in order to help to possibly increase the production of this particular grain, as it is one that is specially called for by the food controller, and it is hoped that some of the farmers of this country will avail themselves of this offer, and make provisions for the breaking of a little extra land this fall, before it is too late—so that this county, at least, will make the necessary and called for increase.

Wheat, beef and bacon are imperatively required for the large increase that is to be demanded from Canada for overseas next season.

We would like to hear from any who can attempt even a small acreage of wheat next season. Provincial Increased Production Committee. E. A. SCHOFIELD, Chairman.

"So you have a new cook." "Yes" replied Mr. Jibway. "How long do you expect to keep her?" "Well, life is an uncertain proposition." "We are here to-day and gone to-morrow, but I expect to be living a long time after this cook leaves."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MONASTIR, THE MARTYRED CITY OF THE SERBIANS

Monastir, Serbia, October 7.—This martyred city of the Serbians, under continuous bombardment from the Bulgars batteries only two miles away, was visited for the first time to-day by a civilian, on orders issued by Gen. Grossetti, commander-in-chief on the Monastir front of the Army of the Orient. It is seldom that a press despatch goes from Serbia these days, for practically the whole country has been swept clean by the Austro-Bulgar hordes, and only this little corner in the southwest, between late November, is holding out against the terrific bombardment.

"It is worse than Verdun," said Lieut. Col. Dosse, of the staff, who was on Gen. Petain's staff at Verdun during the worst days of the battle.

Monastir lies in a cup-like hollow, and by reason of its being on Serbian soil it is the centre of the bitterest strife between Serbian and Bulgar. It is one of the last points abandoned by the Serbians in their retreat before the rush of the Austrians in 1915. The Bulgars held it last year through August. Then the new Serbian army, reorganized, gave their first attention to getting back this city. But their newness was against them and they were badly repulsed. But in October the Serbians got their revenge, making a mass attack with the French and Russian divisions.

This fight of Serbians against Bulgars was one of the bloodiest of the war. The Serb took the strategic key of Mount Kainatchkalon, which to-day marks the burying place of 10,000 Bulgars. Monastir was again taken, but the Austro-Bulgars still held on only three miles north and west of the city. Gen. Grossetti cleared them from the northern hills in a brilliant attack last March, when the famous Hill 1,248 was taken. But they came to-day raining down their shells on the old Serbian town. It used to have 50,000 population; now it has 5,000 living in cellars.

Entering the city, by the street through the poor quarter, there were signs of life, despite the rumble of the guns. Little children ran along the street with jars of water on their heads, carrying fresh water to the people imprisoned in the cellars. All the shops were closed or abandoned. Many of the front walls were ripped up, and the abandoned stock scattered about down every third house was down—a mass of debris. Those between were as awfully with a cornice or wing blown off, or the upper story torn out, or a huge round hole in front showing where a shot had cut through before exploding. A tumbledown car showed several men at the tables. "They take chances," said Col. Dosse. "But when an explosion comes they scurry to the cellars."

The business section had lost all semblance to streets with houses. It was one long stretch of blackened heaps of debris, with a jagged wall or chimney sticking up here and there.

Besides the destruction, the killed, scattered through the past summer, runs into the hundreds. Shell-fire and falling walls have not been alone in running up the death list, for the Bulgars send a wave of apocalyptic gas every time the wind is favorable.

The run from army headquarters to Monastir gave the opportunity of seeing the vast military preparation on this front. Almost every third house was down—four American ambulance cars also were passed bringing sick and wounded from the Monastir front.

The camp of equipment and engineering supplies stretches for four miles along the route, with the vast stores of munitions and stores, trench and railway material. Soldiers, prisoners, horses, mules, and camels were sending up great clouds of dust, and the near-by corn-fields had turned grey with the dust of this legion of workers who keep pushing the supplies up to the fighting front.

Everything of the Monastir front indicates that the Entente forces are here to stay. There is no evidence of withdrawal, and every evidence of holding what they already have and pushing further forward. Monastir itself has been freed of Bulgars, but the city is still under the fire of their guns, and the task still remains of clearing them from this outpost of the Serbs—the list they left and the first they recovered.—Staff Correspondence of Associated Press.

WORK OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

For the convenience of specialists, farmers, and others interested in the different lines of agriculture dealt with in the three-volume annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farm, the several subjects have been issued in separate pamphlet form. These include the reports of the Dominion Animal Husbandman, of the Dominion Horticulturist, of the Supervisor of Illustrations of the Dominion Apiarist and of the Dominion Tobacco Husbandman. Any of these reports can be had on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Minard's Lintment Cures Dandruff.

BOVRIL The Great Body Builder

Your Part In The War Every one must play some part in the war What Part Are You Playing? Do Your Part! Buy a Victory Bond!

SAVING FOR THE VICTORY LOAN

PERSONAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT WHICH CAN BE CUT DOWN

Every citizen is probably ready to accept the abstract principle that the practice of thrift and economy, with the object of accumulating the wherewithal for purchasing war bonds, is good for his country; but not all of us have applied that principle to our personal affairs to the extent that is desirable. It may not then be out of place briefly to outline practical methods of saving by which each one may get together some additional dollars or hundreds of dollars for the admirable purpose of lending to the Government. When the way is thus plainly charted, refusal to take it is more likely to involve us in trouble with our respective consciences.

The expenditure of individual income producers are mainly under the following heads: rents, board, or interest or mortgages; semi-capital outlay on such things as house furniture, pianos, victrolas, motor cars, etc.; wages paid to domestic or personal servants; provisions; amusements and the outlay on tobacco, beer and spirits; holidays or vacation. Probably if anyone sits down and analyzes the personal expenditures as above classified, we should find a field for war loan savings under several of the heads. In view of the urgency of the Allies' need of funds, it is essential that every one overhaul the expense account with the object of saving every possible dollar for supporting our great cause. It has become bad form during the past three years to give ostentatious or expensive entertainments and social functions; and similarly, our amusements, recreations, holidaying, have taken on a sober aspect. A certain amount of expenditure in this time is necessary in order to sustain health and maintain productive capacity. It is for each one of us to say to his conscience that his outlay for such purposes cannot be further reduced without injury to health or impairment to energy. If we cannot say this, there is only one thing to do—and that is to apply the knife and divert the salvaged funds into the war loans.

As regards the outlay on provisions and the expenditures on tobacco, beer, whiskey, wine, etc., we should have the courage to apply the same rule. In the cases of the poor and of people of moderate means, the high prices have already forced them to practice the severest economy in connection with their expenditures for provisions—but the well-to-do and the rich can, in some instances, do good service to their country and mankind through further regulation of the kind referred to. To get good results and to make healthy or satisfactory recoveries from the expense account, which will be available for war loan subscriptions, it is necessary to have the hearty cooperation of the female members of the family. In many households it is the case that the women are more enthusiastic savers than the men, and far more ready to cut out the expenditure on non-essentials; and in the households where they still spend money freely for things they could do without, it is probably because they do not realize the grave issues that are at stake, and the great importance of having every family conserve its monetary resources.

Self-denial in the matter of buying new furniture, pianos, autos, etc., if generally or universally practised, would give the Finance Minister many additional millions of dollars for carrying on the war. With respect to automobiles used for pleasure it is not only the capital expenditure that is lost the national expenditure, but also the cost of operating or running the cars. For example, if a well-to-do citizen enters into an agreement with his conscience, that owing to the war he will postpone for two years the purchase of a \$2,000 car, perhaps the loyal obedience by him of this agreement would set free \$3,500 in two years or two the purchase of new furniture or other items not absolutely necessary. A careful analysis in each individual case of the several subdivisions of personal expenditures, if undertaken in the right spirit by a million Canadian families, might lead to the provision of an extra \$100,000,000 in the course of a year for war purposes.

"When I first saw you I couldn't believe it possible that you were the mother of such a handsome daughter—no—I didn't mean that, of course." "No, of course not. You mean you didn't think it possible for such a handsome girl as my daughter is to have such a mother as I am."—Life.

We Keep the Quality Up It is one thing to make flour that is occasionally good. It is quite another thing to make flour that is ALWAYS good. PURITY FLOUR Never disappoints. Whether you buy one barrel or a hundred the quality is ALWAYS the same and makes More Bread and Better Bread—and Better Pastry, too.

SAVING SUBS

CANADIAN FOOD SUGGESTIONS OF DISHES

Tuesday

Save Beef and Bacon by other substit

FISH CHOW

Any baked or boiled fish used.

Recipe—2 cups potato, 1 cup onion, 1 cup fish.

The method is as follows: Cook the potatoes, separately and drain.

Put the fish, potato, white sauce, re-heated.

WHITE SAUCE—2 2 tablespoons butter, 2 frying pan and cook for not allow to brown. Add and stir until perfectly with one half teaspoon eighth teaspoon pepper.

Ways of Wheat saving a flour helps; eat more BROWN BREAD

Recipe—1 Graham Flour, 1/2 cup white flour, 1/2 cup molasses, 1/2 cup sweet milk, 1/2 cup soda, 1/2 cup salt, 1/2 tea.

Sift the flour, salt and the molasses into the well greased moulds; three hours.

Friday

Save Beef and Bacon by Macaroni and Macaroni in BO

MACARONI in BO

Cook macaroni in salted water for twenty minutes. Do it cold water. Put a Sprinkle with grated well, and bake in a shallow dish with sauce of all with buttered crumbs crumbs are brown.

MACARONI CHEESE

Prepare as for macaroni; use tomato sauce. Prepare as for tomato juice instead of

Save Bread and Flour like Corn and Bran

Try Johnson's

Cormeal, 1 cup. Sugar, 1/2 cup. Sour milk, 1/2 cup. Molasses, 1/2

Mix and sift the dry, and gradually add the well, and bake in a shallow dish in a moderate oven.

(Recipes by Domestic Food Controller)

NEW RECIPE

Lecturing at the Royal Health Mr. Josiah O'Neil had learnt from a whom he had once for an admirable recipe for cheese. It was this: Milk on the fire; mean juice of a lemon or two give it a stir. In three will separate from the tents into a piece of m up for an hour.

Dr. O'Neil declared thousands of miles on London.

—The Times, London.

Even Crushe

If you have at the entire hint of bitter the small, even grains of Red entirely free dust. You coffee flavor Red Rose quality that to clear it. as Red Rose of the pot by a fragrance, and your he the class, is

Red Co

**SAVING SUBSTITUTES**

**CANADIAN FOOD CONTROLLERS' SUGGESTIONS OF WAR-TIME DISHES**

**Tuesday**  
Save Beef and Bacon by using fish and other substitutes  
**FISH CHOWDER**  
Any baked or boiled fish left over can be used.  
Recipe—2 cups potatoes (sliced)  
1 cup onion (sliced)  
1 cup fish (sliced)

The method is as follows:—  
Cook the potatoes, fish and onion separately and drain. Make a white sauce. Put the fish, potatoes and onion in the white sauce, re-heat and serve hot.  
**WHITE SAUCE**—2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter. Heat these in a frying pan and cook for one minute. Do not allow to brown. Add one cup of milk and stir until perfectly smooth. Season with one half teaspoon of salt and one-eighth teaspoon pepper.

Ways of Wheat saving are many. Graham flour helps; eat more brown bread.  
**BROWN BREAD**  
Recipe—Graham flour, 2 cups  
White flour, 1 cup  
Molasses, 1/2 cup  
Sweet milk, 1 1/2 cup  
Soda, 1/2 teaspoon  
Salt, 1/4 teaspoon

Sift the flour, salt and soda well. Add the molasses and the milk. Pour into well greased moulds and steam about three hours.  
**Friday**  
Save Beef and Bacon by using dishes like Macaroni and Cheese  
**MACARONI AND CHEESE**  
Cook macaroni in boiling salted water for twenty minutes. Drain and pour over it cold water. Put a layer of macaroni. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Repeat. Pour the white sauce over this and cover all with buttered crumbs. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

**MACARONI, CHEESE AND TOMATO**  
Prepare as for macaroni and cheese, only use tomato sauce instead of white sauce. Prepare as for white sauce, using tomato juice instead of milk.  
**Save Bread and Flour by using Cereals like Corn and Buckwheat**  
**Try JOHNNY CAKE**  
Cornmeal, 1 cup  
Soda, 1/2 teaspoon  
White flour, 1 cup  
Baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon  
Sugar, 1/2 cup  
Sour milk, 1 1/2 cup  
Salt, 1/2 teaspoon  
Molasses, 1 teaspoon

Mix and sift the dry ingredients twice, and gradually add the sour milk. Beat well, and bake in a shallow greased pan, in a moderate oven.  
(Recipes by Domestic Science Expert, Food Controller's Office.)  
**NEW RECIPE FOR CHEESE**  
Lecturing at the Royal Institute of Public Health, Mr. Josiah Oldfield said that he had learnt from a Hindu lady with whom he had once stayed in India an admirable recipe for making digestible cheese. It was this: "Put a pint of fresh milk on the fire; meanwhile squeeze the juice of a lemon or two in a cup, and when the milk commences to simmer empty the contents of the cup into it and give it a stir. In three minutes the curd will separate from the whey. Pour contents into a piece of muslin, and hang it up for an hour."  
Dr. Oldfield declared he had travelled thousands of miles on this form of cheese.—*The Times, London.*

**CHINESE COOKERY**

Romance again knocks at the kitchen door, as it did in the days of Lucullus, Petronius and Brillat-Savarin, this time clothed in a mandarin's coat and peacock feathers and a pig tail. It is called "The Chinese Cook-Book" (Stokes, New York), and consists of a hundred recipes by a magician named Shiu Wong-Chan, who tells us that an Emperor called Pow Hai-Se 3,000 years ago invented the Chinese system of cookery which Confucius thereafter put on a scientific basis. Be that as it may, Shiu falls not to evoke visions and dreams, with his nomenclature of Oriental dishes, dreams and visions, which transcend those of Kubla Khan or the still life of Monsieur Redon. "Lobster in Golden Pond," "Ruby Mixed with Pearls," "Immortal Food," "Food of the God of Law Horn," "Gold and Silver Frankfurters," probably evolved during the German occupation of Kiao chau; "Lily-Root Pudding," these are some of the exotic epithets on a Chinese bill of fare. Then for people of a more naive fancy there is "Pork with Gray Potatoes," and for the worshippers at Lamb's shrine "Brittle Pork." Another interesting preparation seems to be "Stove Party," at which the guests are advised to "keep moving" continually. Less appetizing to Westerners would appear to be "Raw Fish Party." Still, the crude basis of this feast is so well hidden with spices and gustatory disguises, lemon leaves, sesamum-seed, almonds, peanuts, peanut oil, chrysanthemums, that even a pink-haired barbarian would hardly know what he was eating. With Chinese methods, even the very costly bird's-nest becomes palatable.

Mr. Shiu is very conservative in his offerings, since they are his first and intended for the novice. He does not include salted or pickled eggs, which he might very well have done, considering that Americans will shortly have to reconcile themselves to an increased longevity for the cold-storage product. He points the way to food conservation by a number of recipes involving use of shark fins, but he is silent on the subject of silk-worm grubs and chow-dogs. As Stevenson said, "the world is full of such a number of things," and European man-eaters so very few of them, that any broadening of his culinary horizon must be welcomed, especially in these times of the exhaustion of the few recognized food resources. Mr. Hoover might take a leaf out of this Oriental cook-book. Instead of making people sign abstinence pledges, he should supply them with a lot of abstinence recipes aromatic and endearing as these of Mr. Shiu. We should not be admonished to a wheatless day, but lured to a day of "Stuffed Triangle Bean Cake"; we should not be scolded into a meatless day, but tempted by a day of "Wine-vapor Fish Swimming in Golden Pond." A vogue must be created for dishes concocted out of altogether unaccustomed materials, and prizes be awarded for the greatest originality in this direction. The object of this new cookery will be not only in the direction of economy; it will also be in the direction of renovation of jaded appetites. Listen to the scientific Mr. Shiu on this subject:

When a man sees or smells something that is tasty, his mouth begins to water. The water is a dilution of hydrochloric acid, with which food is digested. If he does not chew his food long enough to let the water form and mix with the food, he has a sickness known as indigestion. When he goes to a physician the physician will give him some form of dilute hydrochloric acid to digest his undigested food, and so he will feel all right. Since Chinese food is prepared in so tasty as well as fancy a way, it makes one's mouth water the moment you look at it. Therefore it makes indigestion impossible.—*New York Evening Post.*

No factories or manufacturing equipments, abattoirs, or other establishments are necessary to make the production of the waters ready for the kitchen. Some races, like the Eskimo, and many European nations, eat fish just as they are brought from the water, and in the case of even the most fastidious peoples, the cleaning and cooking of fish is one of the simplest of domestic tasks.

Fish are not only the lightest and most digestible of foods, but they are the most available.  
6. The fish harvest is most reliable, in spite of fluctuations and hindrances which are commonly called "fisherman's luck."  
The fish harvest is safe from the danger of such calamities as destructive storms, cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc., which frequently make a wilderness where smiling fields, forests, and vineyards formerly thrived.  
Local destruction of fish occurs, no doubt, owing to storms, pollution, etc., but such loss is very slight, and in a season or two entirely repaired.  
7. The fisheries persist in spite of war and criminal destruction associated with war methods.  
The first aim of an enemy is to destroy its opponent's food supply. Ranches and fields and forests are, therefore, burned, but the fish in the seas and lakes and rivers still continue unharmed, prolific and abundant. Submarines, etc., may destroy a certain amount of fish, but the supply on the whole is little affected.  
8. Fish cannot be completely depleted or destroyed by natural or human causes, but may be relied upon to furnish a permanent supply of food.

9. Fish are a welcome and palatable food.  
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**TEN REASONS WHY CANADA'S FISH ARE A FIRST FOOD RESOURCE**

By Prof. Edward E. Prince, LL.D., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Commissioner of Fisheries for Canada, Ottawa

In spite of much talk about food conservation, it is a remarkable fact that the most important of our natural food resources has been largely forgotten by the authorities, and almost ignored by the general public.  
Most people are alarmed at the shortage of potatoes, or beef, or pork, or fruit, or eggs but what about fish? It should be pointed out that in the Food Bill prepared by the Committee on War in the New York Legislature, no mention whatever is made of fish, while in the United States Council of Natural Defence, every industry is represented, except the fresh fish industry, and some of our own Commissioners in Canada have apparently forgotten that our fish and fisheries rank amongst the most important in the world.

Canada's fish and fisheries are entitled to a first place amongst food resources. Fortunately there are farseeing men amongst us who have realized that fish rank amongst the most delicious and most nutritious foods. In public addresses some prominent Canadians have lately called attention to these important facts; but speaking generally, it has not been realized that the Canadian people have a supply of the best kind of food in the shape of fish, and that in every part of the Dominion there is a supply which is practically inexhaustible.

There are ten reasons why our fish and fisheries rank amongst our greatest Natural Resources.  
1. Fish are unexcelled as food because:  
(a) They are rich in proteins, which build up the tissues of the human body, and supply energy for warmth and muscular exertion and activity.  
(b) They are more digestible than meat or vegetables, and contain little fat or waste material. Fish digests in 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 hours, but beef takes 3 to 4 hours, and pork as much as 5 hours.  
Doctor Langworthy, a United States expert recently stated that cod-fish steak, for the same cost, provides more than twice the proteins and 2/3 of the energy which sirloin beefsteak furnishes.

2. Fish are more universally distributed than any other food resource.  
Canada has waters everywhere, great oceans on her east, west, and north boundaries, and there are lakes and rivers spread like a net all over her vast territories. There are local fruit areas, great wheat fields and grazing lands here and there, but wherever there are waters in the Dominion there are fish, east, west, north and south.  
3. Fish produce more human food per acre than land crops yield.  
"But once in the year," said the British Fisheries Commission, 1863, "an acre of good land carefully tilled produces a ton of wheat or 200 cwt. of meat. The same area on the bottom of the sea, on the best fishing grounds, yields a greater amount of food to the persevering fisherman every week in the year." The waters in the opinion of the best authorities are far more productive of food than the land.

4. Fish produce a harvest self-renewed, self-seeded, self-matured; they require only to be harvested and marketed; but the land requires to be properly ploughed, seeded, and tilled, with great labor and expense, before the crop is produced.  
Without labor, expense, and care, the fish harvest ripens ready for the fisherman to gather, and the public to enjoy.  
5. Fish are food practically ready for use.

6. The fish harvest is most reliable, in spite of fluctuations and hindrances which are commonly called "fisherman's luck."  
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ment authorities like Professor Huxley and Professor McIntosh claim that our best food fish cannot be completely exterminated. The late Professor Hind estimated, for example, that our Atlantic cod banks had furnished no less than 150 to 175 millions of codfish to the bank fishermen during the last half century, though they have been fished for six hundred years. This is probably much underestimated, and the production of fish having been taken from the waters, the "banks" still remain the most productive in existence.  
9. Fish are cheap food, or should be. Nature produces the harvest, though the cost of the harvesting may increase. The cost of labor, of boats, of nets and fishing apparatus, may rise, but the first cost is the same. In other words the water produces fish without labor or care on "man's part," and fancy in increase in price is, therefore, due to the conditions of catching or marketing, and these should not very seriously affect the cost of fish, and if they do, artificial trade causes are at work, and these can be remedied, and in time of war should be promptly and effectively investigated.  
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Arbitrary rules in this case are of little value but the principle is of general application,—that the women in the homes can do no more important patriotic service than by guarding against waste. The question of substitution is very largely in their hands. A little saving in every home, when multiplied by all the homes in the Dominion, would mean a very large amount of food products saved for the soldiers.  
You may feel that you do not need to sign the Food Pledge—that you will save all you can without it. But how about your neighbour? The actual pledge may help her to remember the duty of food service. The housewives of Canada, pledged to food service, and living up to their pledges, will be a powerful factor in the struggle against Germany and against starvation.

10. Fish are a welcome and palatable food.  
Many people dislike pork or veal. Some dislike potatoes, and others will not accept oat meal porridge; but the palate must be depraved, and the digestive organs very abnormal, will find fish undesirable and indigestible. Such degenerate natures are rare. What is more appetizing than cod-steak with oysters, and haddock with anchovy sauce, or a trout or salmon-steak with lemon, or a broiled lobster? To most people these forms a most delightful and welcome food on the daily bill of fare.  
The above ten reasons prove the value of fish and fisheries as a source of cheap nutritious and reliable food for our people, and they are summarized as follows:  
1. Fish are the best of foods.  
2. They are more universally distributed.  
3. They are more productive than any other food materials.  
4. They are produced at less cost.  
5. They are ready for use without any manufacturing process.  
6. They are not affected by calamities, storms, etc.  
7. They are immune from the destructive methods of warfare.  
8. They are practically inexhaustible.  
9. They are an economical food.  
10. They are welcome and delicious on the table.  
—*Canadian Fisherman, October, 1917.*

"How fast was this man going?" Easily forty miles per hour. "What makes you think so?" "He admitted that he was doing twenty."—*Baltimore American.*  
"The colonel is very polite." "His politeness was hard put to it to-day, however." "How was that?" "He tried to hold a receiving door open for a lady."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE

On 17th November 1372, died at Liège the celebrated Sir John Mandeville...

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

November 17.—St. Hugh. Sir John Mandeville, English traveller, died, 1372; Accession of Queen Elizabeth of England, 1558; Alain René Lesage, French novelist, author of 'Gai Blue', died, 1747; Holand restored to House of Orange and Belgium annexed, 1813; Vancouver Island united to British Columbia, 1866.

November 18.—Cortez sailed from Cuba to Mexico on voyage of discovery and conquest, 1518; St. Peter's at Rome dedicated by Pope Urban VIII, 1626; Sir David Wilkie, Scottish painter, born, 1785; Sir W. S. Gilbert, English dramatist, born, 1836; First mowing machine patented in United States, 1844; Hon. Francis Cochrane, Canadian statesman, born, 1852; Funeral of Duke of Wellington, 1852; Sir William Siemens, electrician, died, 1883; Hay Pauncefote Treaty signed at Washington, 1901; Panama Canal Treaty signed at Washington, 1903; Prince Charles of Denmark, under title of Haakon VII, ascended the throne of Norway, 1905.

November 19.—King Charles I of England born, 1600; Nicholas Poussin, French painter, died, 1666; 'The Man in the Iron Mask' died, 1701; The Jay Treaty between Great Britain and the United States signed in London, 1794; Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, engineer of the Suez Canal, born, 1805; Gen. James A. Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, born, 1831; President Lincoln delivered his famous address at Gettysburg, 1863; Rt. Hon. Lord Harcourt, former British Colonial Secretary, born, 1833; Hudson's Bay Company transferred to Canada its territorial rights in North West Territories, 1869; 'Boss' Tweed convicted of defrauding City of New York, 1873.

November 20.—St. Edmund. North Carolina adopted the Federal Constitution, 1789; Treaty of Commerce signed between Great Britain and the United States, 1814; Dowager Queen Marianne, born, 1851; Lord Elgin, British statesman and diplomat, died, 1863; Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian reformer and novelist, died, 1910.

November 21.—Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the London Exchange, died, 1579; Sir John Hawkins, English navigator, died, 1595; Thomas Shadwell, English dramatist and poet laureate, died, 1692; Henry Purcell, English composer, died, 1695; Admiral Lord Lyons, British naval commander, born, 1730; James Hogg, Scottish poet, died, 1835; Pope Benedict XV born, 1854; James M. Rendel, English engineer, died, 1891; Edith Cavell, English nurse, died, 1915; President Lincoln relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857; James H. Frank, ex-Mayor of St. John, born, 1858; Sir John Lubbock, English musical composer, died, 1900; Frederick A. Krupp, owner of arsenal at Essen, Germany, died, 1902.

November 22.—St. Cecilia. Province of Maine, by request of its inhabitants, became a country of Massachusetts, 1652; Dugald Stewart, Scottish metaphysician, born, 1753; Lord Clive, founder of British Empire in India, died, 1774; Thomas Carleton sworn in as Governor of New Brunswick, and the first meeting of the Legislative Council in St. John, 1784; United States Congress first assembled at Washington, 1800; Mary Ann Evans ('George Eliot'), English novelist, born, 1819; Costa Rica became an independent Republic, 1840; Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, born, 1851; Garrison Lockton, relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, 1857; James H. Frank, ex-Mayor of St. John, born, 1858; Sir John Lubbock, English musical composer, died, 1900; Frederick A. Krupp, owner of arsenal at Essen, Germany, died, 1902.

November 23.—St. Clement. Perkin Warbeck, pretender to the English crown, hanged, 1499; Thomas Arliss, English musician, died, 1885; Richard Hakluyt, English geographer and chronicler, died, 1616; John Wallis, English mathematician, born, 1616; Virginia Company granted the 'Great Charter', 1618; Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, born, 1804; Elbridge Gerry, American statesman, died, 1814; Dr. H. M. Ami, Canadian geologist, born, 1838; Sir Gilbert Parker, Canadian novelist, born, 1862; Three Fenian leaders executed at Manchester, 1867; King William III of the Netherlands died, 1690; Steamer Portland lost off New England coast, 1898.

Up-River Doings
St. Stephen, Nov. 14. Mrs. Annie V. Deacon has returned from a pleasant visit in Chatham with her son, Mr. Irving Deacon, who is one of the staff of the branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in that town.

Miss Noe Clarke has arrived from Fredericton and will spend a short time in St. Stephen before going to Boston for the winter.

Mrs. Wm. Evans, and Miss Emma McCullough visited Woodstock last week, to bid farewell to Mrs. Evan's son, Gunner Ralph Evans, who soon leaves for overseas.

Gunner Ralph Evans came from Woodstock and spent Sunday in town. Mrs. John Jones is visiting friends in Portland, Me., this week.

Rev. Dr. Goucher left on Tuesday evening for Moncton for a short visit. Mrs. Davis B. Allen spent the week-end in St. John with her husband, Mr. Altho who was called to the city on business. Miss Mary Grimmer is to be the guest of Mrs. Walter W. Grimmer this week.

Mr. Fred O. Sullivan, principal of the Grammar School, is recovering from his illness. Mrs. Frank Eaton, of Calais, is a patient at the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

Miss Winnifred Lindow left on Saturday for Boston, where at an early date she will be united in marriage to Mr. Henry McGuire of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Richardson, have returned to Deer Island, after a pleasant visit with Calais relatives.

Mrs. Robert McKinney, of Rollington, is a patient at the Chipman Memorial Hospital.

Miss Alice Grimmer, of Chamcook, was a recent guest of Mrs. H. D. Bates.

Mr. Patten Cross, who has been away during the summer engaged in business, has returned to St. Stephen for the winter months.

Serg. Alton Dinmore, of the 65th Battery, was in St. Stephen during the past week visiting his father, Mr. Dinmore.

Mrs. E. A. Cockburn is a visitor to St. Stephen this week.

Lovers of Music had a most delightful treat on Tuesday evening, when Miss George Grimmer gave a charming song recital in the Baptist Vestry.

Mrs. E. A. Cockburn is a visitor to St. Stephen this week.

It is expected that Rev. F. F. Marshall, rector at Gagetown, will accept the charge of St. Anne's Parish, Calais.

A very enjoyable evening in the form of a 'kissing party' was given by Mrs. H. D. McKay and Miss Kittie McKay at their home, Prince William Street, St. Stephen, for the benefit of the St. Stephen's Patriotic Association.

The REBUILT Remington Typewriters—High grade service at low cost—Remade at the factory that made them first—Every worn and weak part replaced with new parts.

A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen.—In July 1915 I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC. ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. PHASES OF THE MOON. November. Last Quarter, 6th. 11h. 4m. p.m. New Moon, 14th. 2h. 29m. p.m. First Quarter, 21st. 6h. 29m. p.m. Full Moon, 28th. 12h. 14m. p.m.

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

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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 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campbell and Wilson's Beach.

Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Campbell and Wilson's Beach, Campbell and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Stephen, via Campbell, Eastport, Cummings' Cove and St. Andrews.

Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings' Cove, Eastport and Campbell (tides and ice conditions permitting).

Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews.

Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p.m., calling at Campbell, Cummings' Cove and Eastport both ways.

Atlantic Standard Time. SCOTT D. GUTTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S.S. 'Cannon Bros.' will run as follows: Leave Saint John, N. B. Thorne Wharf and Waterhouse Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 11 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Lettie, leaving St. John, N. B., on Tuesday, 11 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Lettie or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide permitting.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Waterhouse Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors.

This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

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

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

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, D. D. Pastor. Services Sunday at 7.15 a.m., 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A. Rector. Services Holy Communion, Sundays 8.00 a.m. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evensong—Prayer and Sermon on Saturdays—Prayer and Sermon on Wednesdays—Prayer and Sermon on Wednesdays evening at 7.30. Service at 8 o'clock every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at 8 o'clock 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 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.

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THIS IS A PEOPLE'S LOAN

(BY LORD SHAUGHNESSY).

The ordinary government loan is usually of interest chiefly to the banker, the trustee, the large corporation, and the regular investing public, but the success of the new Victory Loan, of \$150,000,000 vitally concerns every Canadian wage-earner, every mechanic, every farmer, every salaried employee.

This loan is and should be a People's Loan. The present war is not a banker's war, nor a war for large financial interests, but it is a war which champions the right of free peoples. It is the boulder duty therefore of every Canadian freedom-loving citizen to become a bondholder in this loan, as it were to become a bondholder in the Company of Free Peoples, and to help with cash if he or she cannot take a place in the fighting ranks.

The banks, the large companies, and the employers will no doubt give and give generously, but it is from the great army of the people that most of the money must come. In many concerns the employee will be helped by his or her employer to purchase bonds on easy instalments. There could not be a safer or better investment. These bonds bear good interest, and have behind them the guarantee of the whole Canadian people. The Government in asking the Canadian people to make this loan is therefore asking for no sacrifice. It is asking only for co-operation, which at the same time will ensure prosperity for the people who lend.

The Canadian Farmer's Real Friend

YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire FREE, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer they send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—

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Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte: CIRCUIT COURT: Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Chief Justice K. B. D. McKelvey; Tuesday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chandler.