

# The Beacon



SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918

NO 27.

XXIX

## DAY OF HUMBLE PRAYER

Tomorrow, Sunday, January 6, appointed a Day of Prayer for the British Empire, by Royal Warrant. The following is the message of His Majesty, the King:

**TO MY PEOPLE:**—The world struggle for the triumph of liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is fighting by desperate assault and subtle guile to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and stem the tide of a civilization. We have yet to come to the great task which more than any other we have dedicated ourselves to. I would call upon you to devote a special day of prayer to the cause. This victory will be gained if we steadfastly remember the responsibility which rests upon us, and in a reverent obedience ask the blessing of Almighty God upon our endeavors. Hearts grateful for the Divine guidance which has led us so far towards our goal, let us seek to be enlightened in our standing, and fortified in our courage, facing the sacrifices we may yet have to make before our work is done. I fore hereby appoint January 6th, this Sunday of the year, to be set aside as a special day of prayer, and thanksgiving in all churches throughout my dominions, and require that this letter be read in every church on that day.

## HOLLAND WARMLY GREETED RELEASED BRITISH PRISONERS

London, Dec. 31.—A dispatch from Hague dated December 29th says that the first party of British war prisoners, and civilians, from Germany arrived in internment in Holland, en route for England this evening.

The crowds cheered, and the Dutch Allied ministers warmly welcomed the prisoners, who though cheerful, showed traces of privations.

The prisoners were taken to the hall of which was lined with messages of welcome were received from King George, Queen Mary, the Archbishop, Sir Edward Carson and the residents of Holland.

The Dutch newspapers contain appreciative articles bearing on the who were described as an honor to the British nation, and stating that they represented the most famous English, Irish and Welsh regiments.

Crowds greeted them at the five hours' journey to the lavishing them with refreshments and tobacco. The men were silent regarding conditions many but said that they were joyful to be out of it. They were with the better food conditions in

## VICTORY LOAN ALLOTMENT

Ottawa, Dec. 28.—Sir Thomas Minister of Finance, has decided to allotments to the Victory Loan sub as follows:

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## SMALLPOX IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Fredericton, Dec. 29.—New Brunswick now has the prospect of smallpox in certain sections of the county during the winter. Weather conditions are more difficult to combat the disease the winter than at other seasons of year, and it will be spring before a tempt to stamp out the disease can be made with prospect of success. State of Maine is the recognized source of smallpox in all cases.

In spite of the precautions taken by the provincial health authorities, or count of serious conditions for some past in the town of Eastport, Me., smallpox has obtained a foothold on the island of Grand Manan. Two cases have reported on that island.

Conditions on the North Shore also are encouraging. One new case is reported from Chatham; another at a point north of Chatham; county near there is no report from Kent county. It is known there are several cases there. Fortunately, all the cases are of a type.

## GUATEMALA DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKES

San Salvador, Dec. 31.—The capital of the Republic of Guatemala, Guatemala City, has been totally destroyed by earthquakes, and to-day is a mass of ruins. The total number of dead is not known. The inhabitants have fled in terror, and to-day more than 80,000 are homeless. The Colon Theatre, which was filled with people, collapsed. There were many casualties among the audience. Various hospitals and asylums and the prisons were badly damaged, and many patients and prisoners were killed. The railroad depot, the sugar mills, the post office, the American and British Legations, the United States Consulate and all the churches in the city have been levelled. Deep fissures opened in the middle of the city. The stock of provisions in the city is scant, and aid is required promptly.

The Salvadorean Government has suspended the official New Year celebration and entered into mourning in sympathy with Guatemala.

Washington, December 31.—Guatemala City, capital of the little Central American Republic of Guatemala, has been laid in ruins by a series of earthquakes, beginning Christmas Day and culminating last night in violent shocks which completed the work of destruction. A cablegram to the Navy Department Sunday said 125,000 people were in the streets without shelter, and that a number were killed by falling walls. Naval vessels in Central American waters have been ordered to the stricken city to render all possible assistance. Following the chief dispatch which brought the news of the catastrophe:

"Bad earthquake yesterday, finished the work of others. Everything in ruins and beyond description as a result of last night's shock. One hundred and twenty-five thousand people are in the streets. Parts of the country are very cold and windy. Tents are needed badly. Quite a number killed Sunday by falling walls."

The shocks probably occurred between 5.57 and 7 o'clock Saturday night. Violent quakes were recorded at that time by seismographs of the Georgetown University Observatory and the distance was estimated at 1,800 miles from Washington.

Guatemala has been the scene of many disasters, the results of earthquakes. Since the settlement of the country in 1522, there have been more than fifty volcanic eruptions and in excess of 300 earthquakes. The original Guatemala City was destroyed in 1641, and eight thousand of the inhabitants were killed by a deluge of water from a nearby volcano which was rent by the earthquake. The second capital was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773. The houses of the present capital were built low in consequence of the liability to earthquakes.

Guatemala City is situated on a plain of an elevation of 4,850 feet above sea level. In the great square stood the old viceregal palace, the cathedral and archbishop's palace, and government offices. The capital is the centre of the trade of the entire republic, which consists in the manufacture of muslins, cotton yarns of fine texture, articles of silver, and embroideries.

New York, Dec. 31.—An estimate of 1,000 persons dead in the earthquake ruins at Guatemala City is contained in a telegram received here from the Central and South American Telegraph Company's manager at San Jose, Guatemala, who returned to San Jose from Guatemala City yesterday afternoon. The message reads: "The legation and American consulates are badly wrecked. Forty per cent of the houses in the city are demolished, most of the others have collapsed and are uninhabitable. The penitentiary, asylum and ministerial buildings are all wrecked. The post office and large churches are demolished. Martial law has been declared and several looters have been shot. The President of Guatemala has ordered the inhabitants of the city to leave. Terrific earthquake shocks continue at intervals. The death toll is estimated at 1,000. All telegraph wires in the interior are again silent."

## CHILD POISONED AT BEAR ISLAND YORK

Fredericton, Dec. 29.—Myrtle C. Brown, only child of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Bear Island, York Co., was poisoned, Friday afternoon, by an overdose of patent medicine, her death resulting in a short time. She was aged three years and six months. The medicine was a box of "Fruit-a-tives." Unnoticed the little one obtained the box and evidently thought the medicine was candy, eating it all. The effects of the overdose were quick. A couple of years ago at New Maryland a little child met its death in practically the same way.

## NEWS OF THE SEA

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 28.—The steamer *Barrick Lee* has been torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea. She was commanded by Captain Oscar Henderson, son-in-law of the late William Muir, of this city. Captain Henderson was made a prisoner of war. He was captain of the ship *Cromartyshire* when some years ago she collided with the large French steamer *La Bourgoigne* and many passengers were lost and the *Cromartyshire* was brought into Halifax for repairs.

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The salvaging staff was hopeful, however, for moderate weather that would enable them to resume and successfully complete their work.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Four German submarines were captured recently by two American destroyers, according to an American seaman who reached his home here from a French port.

The seaman—a former Boston newspaper man—was aboard a troopship at the French port recently, he said, when the destroyers, all flying the Stars and Stripes, steamed in with their prizes.

The submarines were lying upon the surface of the ocean, with their conning towers open, during the process of recharging their batteries, when the American destroyers swept down upon them and took them prisoners without a fight. While the transport was still at the French port the seaman said a German U-boat entered the harbor with a white flag flying from her periscope. The enemy crew explained that they had been lying in wait for the troopship in the open sea, and that when they failed to find her, and the supplies ran low, the crew mutinied, killed the commander and decided to surrender.

London, Dec. 27.—The British steamer *City of Nagpur* has been wrecked in Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, according to a dispatch to The Times from Lisbon. The passengers numbering 250 were saved as was the cargo. The steamer *City of Nagpur*, of 8,331 tons, was built in Belfast in 1914. She was owned by the Ellerman Line of Liverpool and was engaged in the Eastern service.

An Atlantic Port, Dec. 28.—Seventy members of the crew of the Greek steamer *Ioannina*, which was sunk recently by the crew of a German submarine, arrived at this port, yesterday aboard a British vessel. Members of the *Ioannina's* crew, all of whom were saved, said the undersea boat halted their ship, stripped her of everything of value including brass fittings, then sank her with bombs. The crew took to lifeboats and were picked up later by the British vessel.

The *Ioannina* was owned by the National Greek Navigation Company, was a vessel of 8,000 tons.

London, Dec. 28.—Thirty Norwegian sailors are believed to have been killed in the sinking of five Norwegian steamers by German submarines, according to a statement issued by the Norwegian Foreign Office, and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The steamers sunk were the *Rodin*, of 1,845 tons; *Start*, of 728 tons; *Ragna*, of 1,747 tons; the *Nordpol*, of 1,800 tons, and the *Spro*.

London, Dec. 28.—A German submarine was sunk by the fire of guns of an American passenger steamer approaching the British coast Thursday, according to reports of the passengers and gunners aboard.

The ship was proceeding at full speed about noon in a very smooth sea. The weather conditions were such as to make the best visibility. A periscope was sighted by the watch on the bridge and the submarine was seen plainly by the passengers as it came to the surface at a

## ALSACE-LORRAINE: THE REAL PROBLEM

Much has been heard during the war about the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Sometimes it has been included as one of the ends to be attained by the Allies as an essential of peace terms; sometimes it has been omitted from statements regarding the Allies' objectives. Many have thought it of little importance to Germany except from a sentimental point of view. But in the current number of *Speyer's Journal*, a privately circulated London magazine, that well-known publicist, Sydney Brooks, declares that the fate of Alsace-Lorraine involves nothing less than the industrial primacy of Europe.

When the Germans annexed Alsace-Lorraine, they secured something that has proved the base on which Germany has built up her towering fabric of prosperity and power, something without which Germany could not have begun this war, or could not have waged it for six months. "They secured," says Mr. Low, "the largest deposit of iron ore in Europe, and the second largest in the world. The soil of the lost provinces has made Germany's fortune. She has derived from it her metallurgical ascendancy, the motive power for her industries, her wealth, and as a consequence, her naval, military and political power. The area covered by this deposit embraces the Longwals and Briey districts in France, now occupied by the German armies, and portions of German Lorraine, of Luxemburg, and of Belgium, also, for the moment, in German possession. If Germany could secure a peace based on her present military position the whole of this wealth of iron ore, estimated at some 5,000,000 tons, would pass under her control. There are reckoned to be 2,800 million tons of iron ore in all Germany. Of these Lorraine alone is responsible for some 2,000 millions or five-sevenths of the Empire's total supply."

From this we see that tremendous issues are involved in the fate of Alsace-Lorraine and contiguous territory. If Germany were to win and were to annex the greater half of the ferruginous basin that lies on French soil, it would mean that after the war Germany would be able to raise some 46,000,000 tons of iron ore a year, while the French output would be reduced to a bare 4,000,000. If, however, the Allied victory is as complete as we all intend it shall be, Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France, the situation in that case would be almost precisely reversed, France would be in a position to extract about 43,000,000 tons of ore a year, and Germany would have to remain satisfied with a maximum yield of some 8,000,000 tons. This is not a matter of purely French interest. It is a fact that nothing would more effectively cripple German industrialism, and with it Germany's capacity to organize another war, than the loss of the Lorraine ore beds. To a larger extent than we have imagined therefore, the smashing of German militarism demands that Alsace-Lorraine be restored to France.—*Montreal Herald*.

London, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian foreign office reports that the Norwegian steamer *Vigrid*, 1,617 tons gross, built in 1915 at Bergen was torpedoed and sunk while on her way from Bari and Rouen, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen to-day. Five men on the *Vigrid* were killed. Thirteen of the crew were rescued.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Nine French merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during week ending Dec. 29. There were no losses of vessels under 1,600 tons or of fishing ships. Two attacks on steamers failed.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Enemy submarines, during the week ending Dec. 29, sank one Italian ship of more than 1,500 tons, and one sailing vessel of less than 100 tons. Two steamers which were attacked managed to escape.

## VANISHED POWER OF THE BAR ROOM

A Pacific Coast liquor journal informs us that "Proprietor" Flannery has been forced by nervous trouble to close the most famous San Francisco saloon, the Richelieu. California newspapers strip the euphemism from this by stating that the nervous troubles border on feeble-mindedness, that the place was closed for selling liquor to soldiers, and that its fame depends on the fact that this was the place from which San Francisco was once governed—that this drunken imbecile was once police commissioner of San Francisco in charge of its morals, and was San Francisco's candidate for United States Senator, and that to this place those who aspired to represent the people of San Francisco were once required to resort. The passing of this landmark is significant of something much more serious than a station on the cocktail route.

No one is too optimistic about our critics. But we have at least crept upward from the day when municipal boodlers demanded what you were going to do about it from low rumholes which were the open seats of government.—*New York Evening Post*.

## FISHERIES IN ST. JOHN

The annual sale of city fishing rights which took place yesterday morning at the court house, was a record breaker in regard to the amount realized, over \$12,000 being the aggregate figure of the purchases. This is about \$7,000 in excess of last year, when the sales amounted to \$5,000. The city commissioners were present at the sale, which was conducted by Auctioneer T. T. Lantulum. J. Fred Belyea was the largest individual purchaser of rights.

The Booth Fisheries, Limited, of Chamcook, Charlotte county, wish to establish a \$100,000 factory in this city. They are said to have secured the option of a site in King street on the West side, and have made a proposition to the city council to be granted certain concessions. They want a fixed valuation, equal chance in the sardine fisheries, and it is also understood that they also ask that the Dominion regulations such as exist outside the harbor will come into force in city waters, though the commissioners do not see just how this can be done. The matter was discussed at an informal meeting of the city council which was called on Monday afternoon by Mayor Hayes, but no decision was arrived at. The proposition will be brought up again this week, probably to-morrow afternoon.—*St. John Telegraph*, Jan. 2.

## MESSAGE FROM PROVINCIAL PREMIER

On New Year's Day, Hon. W. E. Foster gave out the following message to the people of the province:

The old year, filled with great and startling events, some of which meant so much to the Empire, Canada and New Brunswick has gone, but with few regrets. The chief business of the year has been the prosecution of the war. Many of our friends and relatives are across the seas fighting for the noble cause and have given us every cause to be proud of their record, while our people who remained at home have earnestly and devotedly endeavored to fulfill their part.

The new year is now here. Let us one and all renew our determination to do our part, however small it may be, in assisting to provide those things necessary for the successful prosecution of the war—men, money, munitions and food. These are the essentials necessary to provide in order to fulfill our part. The first three have been provided in various ways, New Brunswick having responded nobly, but the one and great question is to which we must devote our united energies and attention is the conservation and production of foodstuffs; not only in order that we may ensure a supply for home consumption, but that we may fulfill our part in insuring an adequate supply for the boys who are at the front.

This is the chief duty of our people in the year before us. New Brunswick has accomplished much. It is imperative in this we should not fail—to the producer I ask for every effort in this direction and those who do not produce—CONSERVE.

It is the confident hope of all of us that the efforts of the Allies will, this year be crowned with victory.

To the people of the Province of New Brunswick I desire to offer my sincere and best wishes for the New Year.

W. E. FOSTER,  
Premier of New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., January 1, 1918.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT TO RUN RAILROADS FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Wilson last night formally announced his decision to take possession and assume control at noon on Friday, December 28, of each and every system of transportation in the United States. Possession of the transportation systems of the country will be taken through Secretary of War Baker, but after the railroads and other transportation facilities have come into actual possession of the Government, they will be operated under the direction of Wm. C. McAdoo, the present Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo has been appointed by the President to serve as Director-General of Railroads. Through the action taken the President hopes to be able to untangle the confusion into which the transportation facilities of the nation have been brought as a result of the efforts made, since the nation entered the war, to handle the movement of troops, munitions and war commodities, without at the same time sacrificing the actual transportation needs of the nation.

The President announced that as soon as Congress re-assembles he will recommend legislation guaranteeing pre-war earnings and maintenance of railroad properties in good repair. Government backing will be given to new issues of railroad securities that a ready market may be found. Direct management of the roads will remain in the hands of the railroad officials, and the railroad war board, comprised of five railroad heads, will continue to direct actual operation under Secretary McAdoo's general supervision.

Mr. McAdoo will direct the organization of the railroad control from the Treasury Department, and will continue to be Secretary of the Treasury. He is a Georgian, 54 years of age, a qualified lawyer, who won by his own merit a high place in New York finance, and carried through the tunnel under the Hudson River. He is a son-in-law of President Wilson.

The Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1915, reported 253,789 miles in the United States. There are also 452 miles in Alaska and 250 in Hawaii. The best capital figures obtainable just now are: \$5,577,383,000 bonds \$5,972,286,610.

"There is one thing which always puzzled me about the artistic life," "What is that?" "If art is long, why is it that artists are almost always short?"—*Baltimore American*.

"Did you ever make any temperance speeches?" "Yes," replied Senator Sargent. "Did they help anybody?" "I should say so. They helped me to get elected."—*Washington Star*.

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The ship was proceeding at full speed about noon in a very smooth sea. The weather conditions were such as to make the best visibility. A periscope was sighted by the watch on the bridge and the submarine was seen plainly by the passengers as it came to the surface at a

distance of about 1,500 yards directly in the wake of the ship.

The steamer was brought about sharply and the two guns took a shot with only an interval of two seconds between. The second shell exploded and debris from the submarine was seen flying in the air. Afterwards no trace of the submarine was visible. The convoy, signalled to the liner, "A direct hit."

London, Jan. 1.—The Admiralty announced yesterday that the mine sweeping steamer *Arabis* and the armed boarding steamer *Orme* have been sunk, owing to bad weather, after having been torpedoed.

London, Jan. 2.—Eighteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over, have been sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the Admiralty statement to-night. Three merchantmen of 1,600 tons were also sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered twelve of which eleven were more than 1,600 tons.

The summary: Arrivals, 2,111; sailings, 2,074. British merchantmen 1,600 tons or over, sunk, eighteen; including two previously; under 1,600, three. Fishing vessels none. Vessel unsuccessfully attacked, eight.

London, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian foreign office reports that the Norwegian steamer *Vigrid*, 1,617 tons gross, built in 1915 at Bergen) was torpedoed and sunk while on her way from Bari and Rouen, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen to-day. Five men on the *Vigrid* were killed. Thirteen of the crew were rescued.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Nine French merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during week ending Dec. 29. There were no losses of vessels under 1,600 tons or of fishing ships. Two attacks on steamers failed.

Rome, Jan. 3.—Enemy submarines, during the week ending Dec. 29, sank one Italian ship of more than 1,500 tons, and one sailing vessel of less than 100 tons. Two steamers which were attacked managed to escape.

## DISAPPEARED POWLER OF THE BAR ROOM

A Pacific Coast liquor journal informs that "Proprietor" Flannery has been forced by nervous trouble to close the most famous San Francisco saloon, the Richelieu. California newspapers strip the euphemism from this by stating that the nervous troubles border on feeble-mindedness, that the place was closed for selling liquor to soldiers, and that its fame depends on the fact that this was the place from which San Francisco was once governed—that this drunken imbecile was once police commissioner of San Francisco in charge of its morals, and was San Francisco's candidate for United States Senator, and that to this place those who aspired to represent the people of San Francisco were once required to resort. The passing of this landmark is significant of something much more serious than a station on the cocktail route.

No one is too optimistic about our critics. But we have at least crept upward from the day when municipal boodlers demanded what you were going to do about it from low rumholes which were the open seats of government.—*New York Evening Post*.

## FISHERIES IN ST. JOHN

The annual sale of city fishing rights which took place yesterday morning at the court house, was a record breaker in regard to the amount realized, over \$12,000 being the aggregate figure of the purchases. This is about \$7,000 in excess of last year, when the sales amounted to \$5,000. The city commissioners were present at the sale, which was conducted by Auctioneer T. T. Lantala. J. Fred Boyce was the largest individual purchaser of rights.

The Booth Fisheries, Limited, of Chamcook, Charlotte county, wish to establish a \$100,000 factory in this city. They are said to have secured the option of a site in King street on the West side, and have made a proposition to the city council to be granted certain concessions. They want a fixed valuation, equal chance in the sardine fisheries, and it is also understood that they also ask that the Dominion regulations such as exist outside the harbor will come into force in city waters, though the commissioners do not see just how this can be done. The matter was discussed at an informal meeting of the city council which was called on Monday afternoon by Mayor Hayes, but no decision was arrived at. The proposition will be brought up again this week, probably to-morrow afternoon.—*St. John Telegraph*, Jan. 2.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE: THE REAL PROBLEM

Much has been heard during the war about the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Sometimes it has been included as one of the ends to be attained by the Allies as an essential of peace terms; sometimes it has been omitted from statements regarding the Allies' objectives. Many have thought it of little importance to Germany except from a sentimental point of view. But in the current number of *Sperling's Journal* a privately circulated London magazine, that well-known publicist, Sydney Brooks, declares that the fate of Alsace-Lorraine involves nothing less than the industrial primacy of Europe.

When the Germans annexed Alsace-Lorraine, they secured something that has proved the base on which Germany has built up her towering fabric of prosperity and power, something without which Germany could not have begun this war, or could not have waged it for six months. "They secured," says Mr. Low, "the largest deposit of iron ore in Europe, and the second largest in the world. The soil of the lost provinces has made Germany's fortune. She has derived from it her metallurgical ascendancy, the motive power for her industries, her wealth, and as a consequence, her naval, military and political power. The area covered by this deposit embraces the Longwals and Briey districts in France, now occupied by the German arms, and portions of German Lorraine, of Luxemburg, and of Belgium, also, for the moment, in German possession. If Germany could secure a peace based on her present military position the whole of this wealth of iron ore, estimated at some 5,000,000 tons, would pass under her control. There are reckoned to be 2,800 million tons of iron ore in all Germany. Of these Lorraine alone is responsible for some 2,000 millions or five-sevenths of the Empire's total supply."

From this we see that tremendous issues are involved in the fate of Alsace-Lorraine and contiguous territory. If Germany were to win and were to annex the greater half of the ferruginous basin that lies on French soil, it would mean that after the war Germany would be able to raise some 46,000,000 tons of iron ore a year, while the French output would be reduced to a bare 4,000,000. If, however, the Allied victory is as complete as we all intend it shall be, Alsace-Lorraine is restored to France, the situation in that case would be almost precisely reversed. France would be in a position to extract about 43,000,000 tons of ore a year, and Germany would have to remain satisfied with a maximum yield of some 8,000,000 tons. This is not a matter of purely French interest. It is a fact that nothing would more effectively cripple German industrialism, and with it Germany's capacity to organize another war, than the loss of the Lorraine ore beds. To a larger extent than we have imagined, therefore, the smashing of German militarism demands that Alsace-Lorraine be restored to France.—*Montreal Herald*.

More Canadians Arrive in England

Ottawa, Jan. 2.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England.

Canadian officers' Training Corps, candidates for army commissions; Royal Flying Corps, officers; draft, Yorkshire Regiment from Bermuda; drafts, Artillery Horse, Siege and Field from St. John, N. B., Montreal, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia; signallers from Ottawa; Forestry, from Montreal, Levis, Toronto, Winnipeg and Prince Albert; Medical Corps from Ontario; Canadian Nursing Sisters and V. A. D. nurses from Toronto; Newfoundland troops, Imperial recruits, details.

VICTORY LOAN PAYMENTS TAKEN UP TO JANUARY 11

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—For the convenience of subscribers to the Victory Loan and of the banks handling the huge transactions the finance department is to-day advertising that payments due on Jan. 2 may be made at any time up to and including Jan. 11. The extension of time is given in order that subscribers may not be unduly detained waiting their turn in making their payments. It is particularly requested that subscribers will not wait until Jan. 11 or a day or so before, and thus create the situation sought to be avoided.

For the convenience of subscribers, banks will remain open on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, January 3 and 4 and on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 5. Evening hours from 7.30 to 9.30; Saturday afternoon from 2 until 6 o'clock.

## MESSAGE FROM PROVINCIAL PREMIER

On New Year's Day, Hon. W. E. Foster gave out the following message to the people of the province:

The old year, filled with great and startling events, some of which meant so much to the Empire, Canada and New Brunswick has gone, but with few regrets. The chief business of the year has been the prosecution of the war. Many of our friends and relatives are across the seas fighting for the noble cause and have given us every cause to be proud of their record; while our people who remained at home have earnestly and devotedly endeavored to fulfill their part.

The new year is now here. Let us one and all renew our determination to do our part, however small it may be, in assisting to provide those things necessary for the successful prosecution of the war—men, money, munitions and food. These are the essentials necessary to provide in order to fulfill our part. The first three have been provided in various ways, New Brunswick having responded nobly, but the one and great question is to which we must devote our united energies and attention is the conservation and production of foodstuffs; not only in order that we may ensure a supply for home consumption, but that we may fulfill our part in insuring an adequate supply for the boys who are at the front.

This is the chief duty of our people in the year before us. New Brunswick has accomplished much. It is imperative in this we should not fail—to the producer I ask for every effort in this direction and those who do not produce—CONSERVE. It is the confident hope of all of us that the efforts of the Allies will, this year be crowned with victory.

To the people of the Province of New Brunswick I desire to offer my sincere and best wishes for the New Year.

W. E. FOSTER,  
Premier of New Brunswick.  
St. John, N. B., January, 1, 1918.

## U. S. GOVERNMENT TO RUN RAILROADS FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Washington, Dec. 27.—President Wilson last night formally announced his decision to take possession and assume control at noon on Friday, December 28, of each and every system of transportation in the United States. Possession of the transportation systems of the country will be taken through Secretary of War Baker, but after the railroads and other transportation facilities have come into actual possession of the Government, they will be operated under the direction of Wm. C. McAdoo, the present Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McAdoo has been appointed by the President to serve as Director-General of Railroads. Through the action taken the President hopes to be able to untangle the confusion into which the transportation facilities of the nation have been brought as a result of the efforts made, since the nation entered the war, to handle the movement of troops, munitions and war commodities, without at the same time sacrificing the actual transportation needs of the nation.

The President announced that as soon as Congress re-assembles he will recommend legislation guaranteeing pre-war earnings and maintenance of railroad properties in good repair. Government backing will be given to new issues of railroad securities that a ready market may be found. Direct management of the roads will remain in the hands of the railroad officials, and the railroad war board, comprised of five railroad heads, will continue to direct actual operation under Secretary McAdoo's general supervision.

Mr. McAdoo will direct the organization of the railroad control from the Treasury Department, and will continue to be Secretary of the Treasury. He is a Georgian, 54 years of age, a qualified lawyer, who won by his own merit a high place in New York finance, and carried through the tunnel under the Hudson River. He is a son-in-law of President Wilson.

The Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1915, reported 253,789 miles in the United States. There are also 452 miles in Alaska and 250 in Hawaii. The best capital figures obtainable just now are: \$5,577,383,000; bonds \$5,972,286,610.

"There is one thing which always puzzled me about the artistic life." "What is that?" "If art is long, why is it that artists are almost always short?"—*Baltimore American*.

"Did you ever make any temperance speeches?" "Yes," replied Senator Sargent. "Did they help anybody?" "I should say so. They helped me to get elected."—*Washington Star*.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

**Up-River Doings**

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 2.  
Mrs. E. A. Cockburn, of St. Andrews, is the guest of Mrs. Geo. F. Smith this week.  
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Miss Isabel Bliss has returned from a visit to her home in Fredericton.

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Miss Elsie Lawson's friends were pleased to see her home for the Christmas season.

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The Women's Patriotic Association, are to entertain all returned soldiers. With a dinner at six o'clock on Thursday evening in the Baptist vestry. Later in the evening the War Veterans are to be presented with a flag from the ladies of the Patriotic Association.

**ROLLING DAM, N. B.**

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, of New Hampshire, have been visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Miss Alice Wrigley and Miss Edna Wrigley, of St. Stephen, have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wrigley.

**The Cause of Heart Trouble**

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

McCann Brothers have received a car-load of oats (900 bushels) by C. P. R. and they expect two car loads of flour and feed soon.

Robert McKinney, C. D. Goodill, Stanley Wilson, and John Giddens are laying in a large supply of flour, oats and feed.

Miss Ethel Mitchell, of St. Stephen, has been visiting her sister Mrs. Joseph Wrigley.

Miss Grace Boyd is engaged to teach our school for the ensuing term.

Neill McDermott has purchased the Frank Anderson property.

**LORD'S COVE, D. I.**

Dec. 26.  
A very successful Christmas concert was held in the Church at this place on Monday evening. Great credit is due the children, and their instructors as well, for carrying out the grand programme. Santa and Joan performed their usual tasks, wishing all the children a Merry Christmas. James S. Lord made an appeal, and \$22.00 was raised for mission purposes.

Mr. Dewey Pendleton and Bertie Morang are spending Christmas with friends in Digdeguash.

Miss Hattie McLaughlin, who has been employed in Portland, Me., returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Parker entertained all day at their new home on Christmas, a large number being present in the evening, among them were Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Stuart, of Stuart Town, and Mr. Roy Lambert, of Lambertville.

Christmas day passed very quietly. A large number of the Leonardville boys came down with double runners and automobiles and spent a short time with friends in Lord's Cove.

Capt. Geo. I. Stuart and Mr. Audley Richardson are making a trip to Gloucester, Mass., in the Hazel Leah.

Rev. Mr. Bell, wife, and children are expected here from Halifax in a few days. Mr. Bell will take charge of the Church and occupy the Parsonage while here.

Mr. W. A. Holt is doing business on the Island.

Mr. Joseph G. Stuart is able to be out again; he called on friends in Stuart Town on Christmas day.

Mrs. Arabella Carr and children are visiting Mrs. Carr's father, Mr. Howard Cook.

The skating is excellent and both young and old are sporting the blades.

Mr. Will Calder and Charlie Barker are hauling out weir poles for E. A. Lambert.

**BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.**

Dec. 31.  
The Red Cross Society held a public reception in Paul's Hall on Thursday evening last in honor of Pte. Calvin Eldridge, the first of our soldier boys to return home.

Pte. Eldridge, who is receiving medical treatment at a hospital in Toronto, got a month's leave, so that he might spend the holiday season at his home here.  
Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Calvin enlisted in a Western battalion, under Col. John Worden, in the famed "Worden's Warriors." After some time in the trenches he was wounded by a bursting shell. One leg had to be amputated, and the cords of the ankle in the other became stiff. About a year was spent in hospitals in England, and a few weeks ago he was sent to Canada. He is now able to get around quite well, and hopes after three months more treatment to be—using his own words—"as good as new." A large crowd gathered on the above evening, to honor this soldier who has given up so much for home and Empire.

The President of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. Melvin Eldridge, presided at the meeting, and gave an address of welcome, which was feelingly replied to by Pte. Eldridge. They followed singing of patriotic songs, speeches, and instrumental music. Near the close of the meeting, Basil L. Paul came forward and in a neat address, presented Pte. Eldridge with a beautiful Morris chair. The battle-scarred hero was completely surprised and overcome and could not find words to express his thanks. After a social time spent together, the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem, followed by cheers for Our Soldier Boys, The Red Cross Society, Canada, and The King.

On Saturday evening, at the regular meeting of Court Seaside, C. O. F., of which Pte. Calvin Eldridge is a member, special exercises were held in his honor. Refreshments of clam chowder and other things were served, and the members presented their brother with a combination book-case and writing-desk.

A Christmas entertainment by the children of the Sunday School was given in the hall on Christmas Eve. An excellent programme of singing, exercises, drills, and recitations was carried out. Then Santa Claus appeared and distributed presents from off a laden tree, to all the girls and boys. A silver collection was taken for Sunday School work.

Capt. Will Kelson arrived home to-day to spend New Year's Day with his family. Basil Paul has gone to Harvey Station, where he will be one of the principals in

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria,

**THE COUNTRY PUBLISHER**

"COME," I said to the Printer Man who edits the *Weekly Swift*.  
"A rest will do you a lot of good—so come to the creek and fish."  
"If you'll wait a while," said the Printer Man, "I'll toddle along. I think: "But first I must write up some local dope, and open a can of ink."  
"And carry in coal for the stove, and mix up a lot of paste."  
"And clean the grease from the printing press, with a bushel of cotton waste."  
"And set up an ad, for the auctioneer, and throw in a lot of type."  
"And hunt up the plumber and have him see what's clogging the water pipe."  
"And call on the doctor and have him soak the swellings upon my head."  
"For I had it punched but an hour ago, for something the paper said."  
"I fear," I said to the Printer Man, "if I wait till your chore list fails."  
"The minnows that frolic along the creek will be as large as whales!"  
—Printer & Publisher

an interesting event on New Year's Day.

The Schr. Otis Miller, Capt. Ogilvie, with a load of coal from Parrsboro to Grand Manan, is ashore on the beach at Deadman's Harbor. The vessel left Parrsboro on Friday, but by the time she had got pretty well down the bay, she began leaking. The intense cold froze the pumps so that they could not be worked, and everything was frozen so that the sails could not be lowered nor the vessel anchored. The captain headed his vessel for land, and fortunately ran her aground at Deadman's Harbor. The men were badly frost-bitten, but were kindly cared for by the people there.

Medley Kennedy spent Christmas with his family here.

Rev. Mr. Heine, of St. John, preached here on Sunday evening last, but the congregation was small because of the severe cold.

Miss Elsie Nodding of this place, was recently married in Boston to Mr. Mayhew, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatton are spending the holidays at Mrs. Tatton's home, Armstrong's Corner.

Mrs. and Mrs. Dan Thompson spent Christmas as with friends at Pennfield Ridge.

Miss Nina Wadlin, and Misses Whinifred, Violet, and Geneva Hawkins are all spending the holidays here.

Ernest Wadlin, of Canadian Navy, is home on sick-leave.

Newton Wright has been given the contract for driving the mails for the next four years, and will enter upon his new duties on New Year's Day.

The Red Cross Society shipped to-day to the Prov. Depot, St. John, a box containing 48 pairs socks and 10 pyjama suits.

**CAMPOBELLO**

Jan. 1.  
Campobello has experienced a severe cold wave for a few days. Nothing but intense vapor was visible for three successive days, the mercury dropping all the way from 18° to 22° below zero.



**Every Man**

Who works around machinery or in places where he is liable to cut, scratch or burn himself should always have handy a jar of

**Mentholatum**  
A Healing Salve  
Invaluable also for Sore and Tired Feet

Sold and recommended by the leading druggists in the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c

Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co. Bridgeport, Ont. 10-6-17.



**LEONARDVILLE, D. I.**

Dec. 30.  
Mr. L. B. Wilson has returned home after spending Christmas at St. John.

Capt. Luther Matthews, of the *sch Reliance*, is home for a few days.

The Khaki Aid Club, of this place, did not remain idle on hearing of the disaster at Halifax. Two of the members of the Club, Miss Mable Tewksbury and Mr. Annie McKinney, called at the different homes in this place and collected the amount of \$61.00. Thirty-nine dollars was given from the funds of the Club, and the total amount, \$100 was sent by the Treasurer of the Club Alonzo Conley, to the Mayor of St. John who is assisting in raising a fund for relief at Halifax.

Only two mails left the Island during the past week.

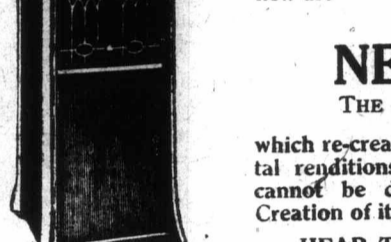
Miss Bessie Johnson has returned home for the holidays.

Lewis Doughty was injured while sliding at the Leonard hill.

Mr. Arnold Cline returned from a trip to Lubec, Me.

**HEAR GREAT PERA STARS IN YOUR HOME**

You can now enjoy programmes by instrumentalists, new art



**W. H. THORNE & CO., L**

**Is Your Wife The FURNACE MAN?**

If your wife is the "Furnace Man" around the house after you have left for the day, just institute a little investigation. Before winter sets in, find out if she enjoys the job. You will be surprised at the hardships she has endured.

You will recall that many times last winter on the colder windy days she said to you, probably when you were seated at the dinner table, "It's been simply impossible to heat the house to-day."

Now suppose you look into this matter and if you find that the job of day fireman around your house is a real hardship, won't you welcome our assistance in taking the worry and drudgery away from her? It can be done, too, without changing your heating system or tearing up the house interior. The expense of making your home more comfortable would be very slight indeed.

Write us at once and we will tell you all about it.

**HALEY & SON**  
St. Stephen, N. B.

**PYREX**

It is a new OVEN-WA Fireproof and Transpa you to see the food as burned bread or cake. a delight and gives the while using it.

Try some and you will never b in Pie Plates, Scollop Dishes, and sizes.

**R. D. Ros & Co.**  
Near Post Office

Always, Everywhere in Canada

ask for Eddy's Matches

your own fireside, musical greatest living vocalists and eans of Edison's wonderful THE EDISON GRAPH WITH A SOUL which re-creates l renditions/so cannot be disti Creation of it. EDISON AT YOUR ALER'S ed, St. John, N. B.

**WHAT? IS IT?**

It is Sanitary, thereby enables akes. No more akes baking day usewife no care

hout it. We have it Bake Pans, all shapes St. Stephen

**CLEARANCE SALE**

Of Everything in the Store Offers Decidedly the Greatest Value of the Season

WE are putting OUR GREATEST EFF TS into this occasion, and likewise our Greatest Va s. A genuine reduction sale on the class of goods we all is of great importance to those who buy, for it means hig importance to those who buy, for it means hig class merchan- dis of the highest character at prices far below dinary. At the extremely low prices that we offer the d things won't last long. Don't delay. Be among the first to ne.

A Discount of 15% on all lines of Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, and I en's and furnishings.

A Special Discount of 20% on all summer-wear.

10% Discount on Shoes and Rub rs.

Investigate! It's to your own best interests, do so. You'll find our goods to be every bit as good as claim. Come!

**STINSON & HANSON**  
St. Andrews, N. B.

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Miss Alice Wrigley and Miss Edna Wrigley, of St. Stephen, have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wrigley.

**The Cause of Heart Trouble**

Faulty digestion causes the generation of gases in the stomach which inflate and press down on the heart and interfere with its regular action, causing faintness and pain. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup after meals sets digestion right, which allows the heart to beat full and regular.

McCann Brothers have received a carload of oats (900 bushels) by C. P. R. and they expect two car loads of flour and feed soon.

Robert McKinney, C. D. Goodill, Stanley Wilson, and John Giddens are laying in a large supply of flour, oats and feed.

Miss Ethel Mitchell, of St. Stephen, has been visiting her sister Mrs. Joseph Wrigley.

Miss Grace Boyd is engaged to teach our school for the ensuing term.

Neill McDermott has purchased the Frank Anderson property.

**LORD'S COVE, D. I.**

Dec. 26.  
 A very successful Christmas concert was held in the Church at this place on Monday evening. Great credit is due the children, and their instructors as well, for carrying out the grand programme. Santa and Joan performed their usual tasks, wishing all the children a Merry Christmas. James S. Lord made an appeal, and \$22.00 was raised for mission purposes.

Mr. Dewey Pendleton and Bertie Morgan are spending Christmas with friends in Digdeguash.

Miss Hattie McLaughlin, who has been employed in Portland, Me., returned home on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Parker entertained all day at their new home on Christmas, a large number being present in the evening, among them were Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Stuart, of Stuart Town, and Mr. Roy Lambert, of Lambertville.

Christmas day passed very quietly. A large number of the Leonardville boys came down with double runners and automobiles and spent a short time with friends in Lord's Cove.

Capt. Geo. I. Stuart and Mr. Audley Richardson are making a trip to Gloucester, Mass., in the Hazel Leah.

Rev. Mr. Bell, wife, and children are expected here from Halifax in a few days. Mr. Bell will take charge of the Church and occupy the Parsonage while here.

Mr. W. A. Holt is doing business on the Island.

Mr. Joseph G. Stuart is able to be out again; he called on friends in Stuart Town on Christmas day.

Mrs. Arabella Carr and children are visiting Mrs. Carr's father, Mr. Howard Cook.

The skating is excellent and both young and old are sporting the blades.

Mr. Will Calder and Charlie Barker are hauling out their poles for E. A. Lambert.

**BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.**

Dec. 31.  
 The Red Cross Society held a public reception in Paul's Hall on Thursday evening last in honor of Pte. Calvin Eldridge, the first of our soldier boys to return home.

Pte. Eldridge, who is receiving medical treatment at a hospital in Toronto, got a month's leave, so that he might spend the holiday season at his home here.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Calvin enlisted in a Western battalion, under Col. John Worden, in the famed "Worden's Warriors." After some time in the trenches he was wounded by a bursting shell. One leg had to be amputated, and the cords of the ankle in the other became stiff. About a year was spent in hospitals in England, and a few weeks ago he was sent to Canada. He is now able to get around quite well, and hopes after three months more treatment to be—using his own words—"as good as new." A large crowd gathered on the above evening, to honor this soldier who has given up so much for home and Empire.

The President of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. Melvin Eldridge, presided at the meeting, and gave an address of welcome, which was feelingly replied to by Pte. Eldridge. They followed singing of patriotic songs, speeches, and instrumental music. Near the close of the meeting, Basil L. Paul came forward and in a neat address, presented Pte. Eldridge with a beautiful Morris chair. The battle-scarred hero was completely surprised and overcome and could not find words to express his thanks. After a social time spent together, the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem, followed by cheers for Our Soldier Boys, The Red Cross Society, Canada, and The King.

On Saturday evening, at the regular meeting of Court Seaside, C. O. F., of which Pte. Calvin Eldridge is a member, special exercises were held in his honor. Refreshments of clam chowder and other things were served, and the members presented their brother with a combination book-case and writing-desk.

A Christmas entertainment by the children of the Sunday School was given in the hall on Christmas Eve. An excellent programme of singing, exercises, drills, and recitations was carried out. Then Santa Claus appeared and distributed presents from off a laden tree, to all the girls and boys. A silver collection was taken for Sunday School work.

Capt. Will Nelson arrived home to-day to spend New Year's Day with his family. Basil Paul has gone to Harvey Station, where he will be one of the principals in Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

**BOVRIL**  
 Take it as Soup  
 before Meals

**THE COUNTRY PUBLISHER**

"COME," I said to the Printer Man who edits the *Weekly Swift*.  
 "A rest will do you a lot of good—so come to the creek and fish."  
 "If you'll wait a while," said the Printer Man, "I'll toddle along, I think."  
 "But first I must write up some local dope, and open a can of ink."  
 "And carry in coal for the stove, and mix up a lot of paste."  
 "And clean the grease from the printing press, with a bushel of cotton waste."  
 "And set up an ad. for the auctioneer, and throw in a lot of type."  
 "And hunt up the plumber and have him see what's clogging the water pipe."  
 "And call on the doctor and have him soak the swellings upon my head."  
 "For I had it punched but an hour ago, for something the paper said."  
 "I fear," I said to the Printer Man, "if I wait till your chore list fails, 'The minnows that frolic along the creek will be as large as whales!'"  
 —Printer & Publisher.

an interesting event on New Year's Day.  
 The Schr. Otis Miller, Capt. Ogilvie, with a load of coal from Parrsboro to Grand Manan, is ashore on the beach at Deadman's Harbor. The vessel left Parrsboro on Friday, but by the time she had got pretty well down the bay, she began leaking. The intense cold froze the pumps so that they could not be worked, and everything was frozen so that the sails could not be lowered nor the vessel anchored. The captain headed his vessel for land, and fortunately ran her aground at Deadman's Harbor. The men were badly frost-bitten, but were kindly cared for by the people there.

Medley Kennedy spent Christmas with his family here.

Rev. Mr. Heine, of St. John, preached here on Sunday evening last, but the congregation was small because of the severe cold.

Miss Elsie Nodding of this place, was recently married in Boston to Mr. Mayhew, of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tatton are spending the holidays at Mrs. Tatton's home, Armstrong's Corner.

Mrs. and Mrs. Dan Thompson spent Christmas with friends at Pennfield Ridge.

Miss Nina Wadlin, and Misses Winifred, Violet, and Geneva Hawkins are all spending the holidays here.

Ernest Wadlin, of Canadian Navy, is home on sick-leave.

Newton Wright has been given the contract for driving the mails for the next four years, and will enter upon his new duties on New Year's Day.

The Red Cross Society shipped to-day to the Prov. Depot, St. John, a box containing 48 pairs socks and 10 pyjama suits.

**CAMPOBELLO**

Jan. 1.  
 Campobello has experienced a severe cold wave for a few days. Nothing but intense vapor was visible for three successive days, the mercury dropping all the way from 18° to 22° below zero.



**Every Man**

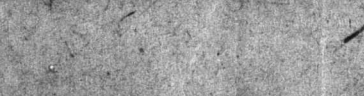
Who works around machinery or in places where he is liable to cut, scratch or burn himself should always have handy a jar of

**Mentholatum A Healing Salve**  
 Invaluable also for Sore and Tired Feet

Sold and recommended by the leading druggists in the Maritime Provinces.

2 sizes—25c and 50c  
 Send 3c in stamps for a generous size sample.

The Mentholatum Co.  
 Bridgeburg, Ont.  
 10-6-17.



**LEONARDVILLE, D. I.**

Dec. 30.  
 Mr. L. B. Wilson has returned home after spending Christmas at St. John.

Capt. Luther Matthews, of the *sch Reliance*, is home for a few days.

The Khaki Aid Club, of this place, did not remain idle on hearing of the disaster at Halifax. Two of the members of the Club, Miss Mable Tewksbury and Mr. Annie McKinney, called at the different homes in this place and collected the amount of \$61.00. Thirty-nine dollars was given from the funds of the Club, and the total amount, \$100 was sent by the Treasurer of the Club Alonzo Conley, to the Mayor of St. John who is assisting in raising a fund for relief at Halifax.

Only two mails left the Island during the past week.

Miss Bessie Johnson has returned home for the holidays.  
 Lewis Doughty was injured while sliding at the Leonard bill.  
 Mr. Arnold Cline returned from a trip to Lubec, Me.

**HEAR GREAT MUSIC IN YOUR HOME**

You can now enjoy programmes by instrumentalists, new art

**NEVER THE PRICE**  
 which re-creates the real renditions, so cannot be distinguished from the original.

HEAR THE

**W. H. THORNE & CO., L.**

**Is Your Wife The FURNACE MAN?**

If your wife is the "Furnace Man" around the house after you have left for the day, just institute a little investigation. Before winter sets in, find out if she enjoys the job. You will be surprised at the hardships she has endured.

You will recall that many times last winter on the colder windy days she said to you, probably when you were seated at the dinner table, "It's been simply impossible to heat the house to-day."

Now suppose you look into this matter and if you find that the job of day fireman around your house is a real hardship, won't you welcome our assistance in taking the worry and drudgery away from her? It can be done, too, without changing your heating system or tearing up the house interior. The expense of making your home more comfortable would be very slight indeed.

Write us at once and we will tell you all about it.

**R. D. Ross & Co.**  
 Near Post Office

**CLEARANCE SALE**

Of Everything in the Store Offers the Greatest Value of the Season

**WE** are putting OUR GREATEST EFFORTS into this occasion, and likewise our Greatest Value is of great importance to those who buy, for it means high class merchandise at prices far below the regular value.

At the extremely low prices that we offer the goods will last long. Don't delay. Be among the first to

**A Discount of 15% on all lines of Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Footwear.**

**A Special Discount of 20% on all Summer-wear.**

**10% Discount on Shoes and Rubbers.**

Investigate! It's to your own best interests to find our goods to be every bit as good as the others.

**STINSON & HANSON**  
 St. Andrews, N. B.

**Always, Everywhere in Canada**

Ask for **Eddy's Matches**

**PERA STARS IN YOUR HOME**

Your own fireside, musical greatest living vocalists and instrumentalists of Edison's wonderful

**THE EDISON**  
 GRAPH WITH A SOUL

Human voice and instrumentally that the living music from the Edison Records.

**EDISON AT YOUR SERVICE**  
 St. John, N. B.

**WHAT IS IT?**

It is Sanitary, thereby enables you to make baking day a housewife no care

Without it, We have it Bake Pans, all shapes and sizes.

**R. D. Ross & Co.**  
 St. Stephen

**DIFFERENT AS TO**

THERE are many opinions on terms come diagnoses give cal men. Th ever, is of litt past. The n teams with su cleek, and the history, could Starting with translatio m bank, and is S en with with meaning a rid and borderin legal documen kes.

In Scotch, "porter or mes to a carrier o vious. Niblic three words w tifically trac the same word or talon—som possible to get fy," the old fas have derived it the player too shaft and loffe There is also ing, with th to give a blow —to which th might give som

Again, a "tee a term commo golf. "Stynie of probable Sc an old Scotch glimpse of an sufficient to sa meaning for a driver. Oth drier, iron, s derivations. T self had a nu rivalling in va the name of g golf, golf, goffe gowl. In fact, ways of spelli play it.

AUTOB

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After taking o put me back, m the finest golf b were then put o other balls. H could not even g man called Long him say:

"Mac, have s shop?"

"Yes, sir. I said Mac in h came our very vervation on fal Longdrive give ed like a green

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**TRY PAYNE'S**

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DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO GOLF ETYMOLOGY

THERE are as many differences of opinion concerning the etymology of terms connected with golf as there are diagnoses given at a consultation of medical men. The science of philology, however, is of little help in dealing with a golf past. The nomenclature of the game terms with such words as mashie, niblick, cleek, and the like, which must have some history, could this history be discovered. Starting with the word "links," the literal translation means a bend by the river bank, and is Scotch. It is closely connected with the English word "linch," meaning a ridge of land, particularly high and bordering on a river bank. In old legal documents the word is spelled "lynkes."

In Scotch, "cadie" or "caddie" means porter or messenger, and its application to a carrier of a bag of golf clubs is obvious. Niblick, mashie, and dormie are three words whose origin cannot be scientifically traced. "Cleek" appears to be the same word as clutch, equalling a claw or talon—something with which it was possible to get a grip on the ball. A "baffy," the old fashioned wooden spoon, may have derived its name from the fact that the player took this club with its short shaft and lofted face, only when "baffled." There is also the verb "to baffie," meaning, with the old French "baffle," to give a blow with the back of the "hand"—to which the underface of a golf club might give some basis for comparison.

Again, a "tee" is a mark on the ground, a term common to other ball games than golf. "Stymie" is another quaint word of probable Scotch origin. It comes from an old Scotch word "styme" meaning a glimpse of anything. Of "foozle," it is sufficient to say that this word is another meaning for "fuzzle," which means to muddle. Other terms, such as putter, driver, iron, and the like have obvious derivations. The name of the game itself had a number of spellings almost rivaling in variety the changes rung on the name of Shakespeare. It is spelled golf, goffe, gaff, gaffi, gawff, gowff, gowf. In fact, there are almost as many ways of spelling it as there are clubs to play it.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BALL

My first remembrance of life in this great world was when I realized that I was a beautiful round ball with a creamy white skin. My father, Mr. Golfball, after having wrapped me and my eleven brothers each up in a nice piece of white paper packed us all in a bright red box. After our eleven neighbors had brought in their children, wrapped in a similar manner, we were all nailed up in a wooden box and expressed to the professional of the golf club. Our journey lasted a monotonous day and a half, at the end of which time we were safely deposited in a workshop. But a few minutes had passed, when our attention was held by the rasping sound, which afterwards found out was the packer, pulling nails. He opened our red box and peeped in. I evidently attracted his attention, for he immediately picked me out, took off my white paper and called someone by the name of "Mac" to "come and see."

After taking a good look at me this man put me back, muttering to himself, "that's the finest golf ball I have ever seen." We were then put on a shelf with all kinds of other balls. How long we stayed there I could not even guess. One day a gentleman called Longdrive came in, and I heard him say:

"Mac, have you any good balls in the shop?"

"Yes, sir. I have some vera good ones," said Mac, in his Scotch brogue. Down came our very box, and after a short conversation on fall grass and turf, I saw Mr. Longdrive give Mac something that looked like a green paper.

For the next few moments I scarcely could remember anything so scared was I at being taken away from my comrades and the old shelf. After Mr. Longdrive had put us up in his locker, my brother, who apparently was more composed than

myself, soon quieted my nerves. Then came Mr. Longdrive again and took my brother and myself out of the box, putting us both in his coat pocket. He walked over to where I could hear voices engaged in a heated argument, seemingly of great importance. When Mr. Longdrive reached them they paused an instant, in which time I heard one of them say to my new owner:

"Jim, these men are trying to tell me that no man can drive a ball 250 yards against that wind. Won't you try your hardest to give them a practical demonstration of my side of the argument?"

By this time Bill and I were getting black and blue in the face. He wanted to get into the bottom corner of the pocket and so did I. The next moment in that pocket would be hard to describe. Bill, however, was in the corner when Mr. Longdrive's hand came pushing in at the top, and of course poor me had to go. I was put on a lump of sand, and then everybody held his breath excepting myself, for I had lost mine quite some time before.

AFTER A FRIGHTFUL WHACK

With a terrible whizz, a crash, and a thud, I was off on my fearful journey. It wasn't half as bad, however, as I thought it would be, for immediately after that frightful whack the flattened surface of the globe was rounded out, and I was sent away flying straight as an arrow, faster and faster, higher and higher. Then, as I commenced to get to the top, I became weak and at once began to fall. About fifty yards ahead of me, rested a huge boulder, and all I prayed for was to escape falling on it. No such luck for mine for down, down, down I came right at it, and so I held my wound-up muscles for the crash—bang! but no sooner had I hit it than I was off again, this time, however, for but about fifty or sixty yards. After bumping and jolting along for some distance, I finally managed to stop myself right in a nice little tuft of grass. One of the other golfers, not so proficient started me off again, and this time I landed in a brook, where I lay for two whole days. Then I was picked up by a caddie, and it took him just one week with an old rusty mashie to apparently kill me. He then sold me back to the professional for a nickel, and I was thrown in a coffin with a lot of other balls, who, like myself, had lost all their creamy white complexion. One of them was still alive, and told me that we would soon all be in heaven, where we would be remade. With this hope in my mind, I wrote these few lines which account for my short life. *New York Evening Post.*

THE RIVERMAN

BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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Chapter 18

IN the course of the happy moments he had alone with Carroll, Orde arrived at a more intimate plane of conversation with her. He came to an understanding of her unquestioning acceptance of Mrs. Bishop's attitude. Carroll truly believed that none but herself could perform for her mother the various petty offices that lady demanded from her next of kin and that her practical slavery was due by every consideration of filial affection. In his hotel room he brooded over the state of affairs until his thoughts took a very gloomy tinge indeed. To begin with, in spite of his mother's assurance he had no faith in his own cause. His acquaintance with Carroll was but an affair of months, and their actual meetings comprised incredibly few days. Orde was naturally humble minded. It did not seem conceivable to him that he could win her without a long courtship. And superadded was the almost intolerable weight of Carroll's ideas as to her domestic duties.

Nevertheless, at the very moment when he had made up his mind that it would be utterly useless even to indulge in hope for some years to come,

he spoke. It came about suddenly and entirely without premeditation. The two had escaped for a breath of air late in the evening. Following the conventions, they merely strolled to the end of the back and back always to the house. Carroll was in a mood of pensive mood. She held her head back, breathing deeply.

"It's only a little sniff, but it's the stars," said she, looking up to the sky between the houses. "They're so quiet and calm and big."

She seemed to Orde for the first time like a little girl. A wave of tenderness lifted Orde from his feet. He leaned over, his breath coming quickly.

"Carroll!" he said.

She shrank back.

"No, no! You mustn't!" she cried. She did not pretend to misunderstand. "It's life or death with me," he said. "I must not!" she cried, duttering like a bird. "I promised myself long ago that I must always, always take care of mother."

"Please, please, dear," pleaded Orde. He had nothing more to say than this. Just the simple incoherent symbols of pleading, but in such crises it is rather the soul than the tongue that speaks.

His hand met hers and closed about it. "Don't you care for me, dear?" asked Orde very gently.

"I have no right to tell you that," answered she. "I have cried, oh, so hard, to keep you from saying this, for I knew I had no right to hear you."

"You do care for me!" he cried.

They had mounted the steps and stood just within the vestibule.

"Carroll," cried Orde, "tell me that you love me! Tell me that you'll marry me!"

"It would kill mother if I should leave her," she said sadly.

"But you must marry me," pleaded Orde. "We are made for each other. God meant us for each other."

"It would have to be after a great many years," she said doubtfully. "Good night. Come to me tomorrow."

She slipped inside the half open door. Orde turned away and walked up the street, his eyes so blinded by the greater glory that he all but ran down an inoffensive passerby. Then as the first effervescence died a more gloomy view of the situation came uppermost.

To his heated imagination the deadlock seemed complete. Carroll's devotion to what she considered her duty appeared unbreakable. And then his fighting blood surged back to his heart. The fever of the argument coursed through his veins all that long night.

Orde thought to catch the echo of a quotation in these words:

"What do you want me to do?" asked Orde after a moment of thought.

"Go away," cried Kendrick.

"I cannot do that."

Kendrick's face assumed a livid pallor, and his eyes seemed to turn black with excitement. Trembling in every limb, but without hesitation, he advanced on Orde, drew a short riding whip from beneath his coat and slashed the young man across the face.

Orde looked steadily at the boy. Once again Kendrick hit, raised his arm for the third time, hesitated. His lips whitened, and then, with a sob, he cast the little whip from him and burst from the room.

"Poor youngster!" Orde murmured.

The next day Carroll came to him with hurried, nervous steps, her usually pale cheeks mounting danger signals of flaming red, her eyes swimming.

Orde did not attempt as yet to draw from her the cause of this unusual agitation. A park bench stood between two dense bushes, screened from all directions save one. To this he led her.

"This thing has got to quit," said he grimly.

A carriage rolled near and discharged its single passenger on the pavement.

"It's Gerald!" cried Carroll.

The young man, catching sight of them, picked his way daintily and leisurely toward them.

"I have brought," said he, "a carriage, and I wish you would both do me the favor to accompany me on a short excursion."

The three—Carroll and Orde somewhat bewildered—took their seats. After an interval the carriage drew up opposite a brownstone dwelling. The three were ushered by a discreet and slyly maid into a little square reception room.

"I have brought you here, among other purposes, to hear from me a little brief wisdom drawn from experience and the observation of life," Gerald began, addressing his expectant and curious guests. "That wisdom is briefly this: There comes a time in the affairs of every household when a man must assert himself as the ruler. In all the details he may depend on the woman's judgment, experience and knowledge, but when it comes to the big crises, where life is deflected into one channel or the other, then, unless the man does the deciding, he is lost forever and his happiness and the happiness of those who depend on him. This is abstruse, but I come to the particular application shortly."

"This may be all very true, Gerald," said Orde, "but I fall to see why you have brought us to this strange house to tell it."

"In a moment," replied Gerald. "Have patience. Believing that thoroughly, I have come in the last twenty-four hours to a decision."

He produced a paper and a package from his inside pocket.

"I have here," he went on suddenly, "marriage papers duly made out. In this package is a plain gold ring. In the next room is waiting by arrangement a very good friend of mine

and as a climax she had assumed the appropriate position of a complete hostess, when she demanded the hand of the man in the crisis of her life. The mere mention of the name of Carroll's heart throbbed and throbbed.

"Do you want to kill me?"

The only scrap of victory to be snatched from this stricken field was the fact that Carroll insisted on going to meet her lover every afternoon.

Though he fretted under the tyranny, Orde would see nothing which could relieve the situation save his own withdrawal. He had already long overstepped his visit. Important affairs demanded his attention. He had the comfort of Carroll's love assured.

The morning after he had reached this conclusion he again met Gerald at the gymnasium.

"Orde," said Gerald suddenly, "I'm worried about Carroll. Mother has commenced bothering her again. It wasn't so bad as long as she stuck to daytime, but now she's taken to prowling in a dozen times a night. I hear their voices for an hour or so at a time. I'm afraid it's beginning to wear on Carroll more than you realize."

"Thank you," said Orde briefly and departed.

At his hotel Orde found a telegram. He did not open it until he had reached his own room. It was from home, urging his immediate return for the acceptance of some contracted work.

"To— with the contracted work!" he muttered savagely and, calling a bellboy, sent an answer very much to that effect.

He was interrupted by a knock on the door.

"Come in!" he called without turning his head.

He heard the door open and shut. After a moment he looked around. Kendrick Bishop stood watching him.

Orde looked at him curiously and saw that he was suffering from an intense excitement. His frame trembled convulsively; his lips were white; his face went red and pale by turns.

"You've got to let my mother alone," he managed to say finally.

"You've brought her to the point of death. You're hounding her to her grave."

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"What do you want me to do?" asked Orde after a moment of thought.

"Go away," cried Kendrick.

"I cannot do that."

Kendrick's face assumed a livid pallor, and his eyes seemed to turn black with excitement. Trembling in every limb, but without hesitation, he advanced on Orde, drew a short riding whip from beneath his coat and slashed the young man across the face.

Orde looked steadily at the boy. Once again Kendrick hit, raised his arm for the third time, hesitated. His lips whitened, and then, with a sob, he cast the little whip from him and burst from the room.

"Poor youngster!" Orde murmured.

The next day Carroll came to him with hurried, nervous steps, her usually pale cheeks mounting danger signals of flaming red, her eyes swimming.

Orde did not attempt as yet to draw from her the cause of this unusual agitation. A park bench stood between two dense bushes, screened from all directions save one. To this he led her.

"This thing has got to quit," said he grimly.

A carriage rolled near and discharged its single passenger on the pavement.

"It's Gerald!" cried Carroll.

The young man, catching sight of them, picked his way daintily and leisurely toward them.

"I have brought," said he, "a carriage, and I wish you would both do me the favor to accompany me on a short excursion."

The three—Carroll and Orde somewhat bewildered—took their seats. After an interval the carriage drew up opposite a brownstone dwelling. The three were ushered by a discreet and slyly maid into a little square reception room.

"I have brought you here, among other purposes, to hear from me a little brief wisdom drawn from experience and the observation of life," Gerald began, addressing his expectant and curious guests. "That wisdom is briefly this: There comes a time in the affairs of every household when a man must assert himself as the ruler. In all the details he may depend on the woman's judgment, experience and knowledge, but when it comes to the big crises, where life is deflected into one channel or the other, then, unless the man does the deciding, he is lost forever and his happiness and the happiness of those who depend on him. This is abstruse, but I come to the particular application shortly."

"This may be all very true, Gerald," said Orde, "but I fall to see why you have brought us to this strange house to tell it."

"In a moment," replied Gerald. "Have patience. Believing that thoroughly, I have come in the last twenty-four hours to a decision."

He produced a paper and a package from his inside pocket.

"I have here," he went on suddenly, "marriage papers duly made out. In this package is a plain gold ring. In the next room is waiting by arrangement a very good friend of mine

and as a climax she had assumed the appropriate position of a complete hostess, when she demanded the hand of the man in the crisis of her life. The mere mention of the name of Carroll's heart throbbed and throbbed.

"Do you want to kill me?"

The only scrap of victory to be snatched from this stricken field was the fact that Carroll insisted on going to meet her lover every afternoon.

Though he fretted under the tyranny, Orde would see nothing which could relieve the situation save his own withdrawal. He had already long overstepped his visit. Important affairs demanded his attention. He had the comfort of Carroll's love assured.

The morning after he had reached this conclusion he again met Gerald at the gymnasium.

"Orde," said Gerald suddenly, "I'm worried about Carroll. Mother has commenced bothering her again. It wasn't so bad as long as she stuck to daytime, but now she's taken to prowling in a dozen times a night. I hear their voices for an hour or so at a time. I'm afraid it's beginning to wear on Carroll more than you realize."

"Thank you," said Orde briefly and departed.

At his hotel Orde found a telegram. He did not open it until he had reached his own room. It was from home, urging his immediate return for the acceptance of some contracted work.

"To— with the contracted work!" he muttered savagely and, calling a bellboy, sent an answer very much to that effect.

He was interrupted by a knock on the door.

"Come in!" he called without turning his head.

He heard the door open and shut. After a moment he looked around. Kendrick Bishop stood watching him.

Orde looked at him curiously and saw that he was suffering from an intense excitement. His frame trembled convulsively; his lips were white; his face went red and pale by turns.

"You've got to let my mother alone," he managed to say finally.

"You've brought her to the point of death. You're hounding her to her grave."

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Chapter 20

My sweetheart," said Orde.

"Poor mother! I wonder how she'll take it."

In the hallway of the Bishop house Orde kissed her.

"Be brave, sweetheart," said he, "but remember that how you're my wife."

Orde sat in the dim parlor for what seemed to be an interminable period. Occasionally the sounds of distant voices rose to his ear and died away again. Finally he heard the rustle of the portieres and turned to see the dim form of the general.

"Bad business! Bad business!" muttered the old man. "It's very hard on me. Perhaps you did the right thing. You must be good to her, but I cannot countenance this affair. It was most high handed, sir."

Finally, after another interval, Carroll returned. She was sobbing violently. She came to him and for the moment hid her face against his breast. After a little she controlled herself.

"Jack, we must go tonight. She—she has ordered me out of the house and says she never wants to see my face again." She broke down for a second.

"Oh, Jack, she can't mean that! And she's very bitter against Gerald. Oh, I told her it wasn't his fault, but she won't listen. She sent for that odious Mr. Merritt—her rector, you know—and he supported her. I believe he's angry because we did not go to him."

"Can't you just pack a bag and leave the rest until tomorrow? It's about hungry time."

"She says I must take every stitch belonging to me tonight."

They packed trunks until late that night. Carroll and Orde walked together to the hotel. Next morning an interview with Gerald confirmed them in their resolution of immediate departure.

"She is set in her opposition now, and at present she believes firmly that her influence will separate you."

Gerald smiled his fine smile.

"Goodby," said he. "Going to a train is useless and a bore to everybody."

Carroll threw herself on his neck in an excess of passionate weeping.

At the station the general appeared.

"There, there!" he fussed. "If your mother should hear of my being here

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tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 5th January 1918

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR**

[December 27 to January 2]

In the week under review the course  
of the great world war entered the  
fifth calendar year since its inception, and  
nearly completed forty-one months. The  
week was not marked by any outstanding  
occurrence in the hostilities, and only  
minor changes were effected on any front.

In the Western campaign the initiative  
was with the Germans, for the most part,  
and through their activities were a con-  
siderable as weather conditions permitted  
and principally consisted of aerial opera-  
tions and artillery fire, they met with  
only a minor success, west of Cambrai,  
where the British troops were able to  
recover all but a small portion of the  
ground previously lost to the Germans.  
All other attempts of the Germans to  
advance on this front were successfully  
repelled by the British, French, and  
Belgians.

There was no fighting on the Russian  
and Rumanian fronts. The peace *pour-  
parlers* (for they seem to have been  
nothing more) at Brest-Litovsk between  
Russian (Bolshevik) envoys and those of  
the Central European Powers, including  
Bulgaria and Turkey, came to an end  
really (nominally they were adjourned)  
on January 1, and are not likely to be re-  
sumed until the revolution in progress in  
Russia has reached a more decisive stage.  
Just how the revolution is progressing is  
difficult to ascertain from the meagre and  
conflicting accounts received, but there  
seems to be a possibility of the parties  
opposed to the Bolsheviks being soon in  
the ascendant. It is not at all unlikely  
that the failure of the Bolshevik delegates  
at the Peace Convention at Brest-  
Litovsk to secure from the Central  
Powers terms acceptable to the Russian  
people will result in the early re-entrance  
of the Russian army into an active  
participation in the war. Anything may  
happen in Russia, but it is inconceivable  
that the Russian people will substitute the  
military domination of the Prussians for  
the autocracy of the Tsar, or rather the  
bureaucracy which controlled the govern-  
ment of the Tsar.

No news was received during the week  
of any activities in the Caucasus, or in  
the Mesopotamian campaign. In Pale-  
stine continuous and important progress  
was reported of the forces under General  
Allenby, in the operations north of  
Jerusalem; and many Turkish prisoners  
were captured, together with guns and  
military supplies. The objective seems  
to be Jericho and the Jordan, beyond  
which, to the east, is the line of railway  
from Aleppo to Mecca which it is neces-  
sary to cut before any permanent success  
over the Turks can be secured.

No reports were received of any  
development in the East African cam-  
paign during the week; but it cannot be  
said to have closed completely until the  
German commander has been taken and  
his remaining troops have surrendered.  
What remains of the German fighting  
forces is now, presumably, in Portuguese  
East Africa.

Activity in a small way only was report-  
ed concerning the Balkan campaign, but  
no successes of any magnitude appear to  
have been scored by either side.

The Austro-Italian campaign again held  
the week's chief interest, and the Italians,  
assisted by the British and French, pre-  
vented any further advance of the  
Teutons. In the north the French assumed  
the offensive and gained some ground,  
and captured over 1500 prisoners and a  
number of guns. The belated winter  
weather had set in, and the possibility of  
the Teutons being able to advance further  
is made more difficult. During the week  
Austrian aviators made an attack on the  
Italian city of Padua, and dropped many  
bombs which did great damage to histori-  
cal buildings and works of art. Several  
people were killed, mostly women and  
children, and some were injured.

The German submarine campaign  
seems to have been prosecuted very vigor-  
ously throughout the week, and to have  
secured an increased number of victims.  
The censorate withholds particulars of  
shipping disasters caused by submarines,  
but a few reports have found their way  
into the daily newspapers and these  
will herein be found in another column  
under the heading "News of the Sea."  
An important event in the war's pro-  
gress was the replacing of Admiral  
Jellicoe by Vice-Admiral Wemyss as First  
Lord of the Admiralty, which was an-  
nounced on December 27. This change  
very likely indicates a more active partici-

ipation of the British Navy in the war than  
has been the case for some time.  
Another event, which is certain to ex-  
pedite American war preparations, was  
the taking over by the U. S. Government,  
on Saturday last, of all the American rail-  
ways for the period of the war. This is  
the procedure adopted by the British Gov-  
ernment early in the war, and it may yet  
be adopted in Canada.

**SEVERE WINTER WEATHER**

We have been having some very "old-  
fashioned" winter weather recently which  
has broken all preceding records for pro-  
tracted cold at this time of year. All last  
week the weather was windy and disa-  
greeable, but on Friday night the temper-  
ature fell rapidly, and on Saturday morn-  
ing the thermometer registered 18 degrees  
below zero. For over four days the  
temperature scarcely rose above zero at  
noonday, the coldest being on Sunday and  
Monday mornings, when 22 degrees below  
zero was recorded. On Thursday of this  
week there was a slight moderation of the  
extreme cold, and in the evening and  
throughout the night a heavy snow-storm  
prevailed accompanied by a heavy wind  
which caused the snow to drift. Nearly  
one foot of snow must have fallen. The  
snow ceased early Friday morning, and  
the temperature fell again, but did not  
reach the zero mark. Thursday night's  
snow storm has blocked railway traffic in  
the Maritime Provinces.

**THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES**

January 5.—Caius, Roman conspirator,  
slain, 63 B. C.; Edward the Confessor,  
King of England, died, 1066; Cardinal  
Wolsey, English prelate and statesman,  
born, 1471; Catherine of Aragon, first  
wife of King Henry VIII of England, died,  
1536; Catherine de Medici, Queen of  
France, died, 1589; Thomas Pringle, Scot-  
tish poet and traveller, born, 1789; Hon.  
Peter Mitchell, New Brunswick statesman  
born, 1824; Canadian insurgents attacked  
Toronto, 1838; Joseph Gillott, English  
steel pen manufacturer, died, 1872; Hon.  
Edgar N. Rhodes, Speaker of the House of  
Commons, Ottawa, born, 1877; Rt. Hon.  
Cecil J. Rhodes resigned Premiership of  
Cape Colony, 1896; Gordon College, Khar-  
tum, founded, 1899.

January 6.—Ezra, Khyber Pass,  
1842. King Richard II of England born,  
1366; Joan of Arc, French heroine, born,  
1412; Benjamin Franklin, the greatest  
citizen of the United States, born, 1706;  
David Dale, Scottish philanthropist, born,  
1739; General George Washington mar-  
ried Mrs. Martha Curtis, 1759; Charles  
Sumner, American statesman, born, 1811;  
Madame d'Arbly (Frances Burney) Eng-  
lish novelist, died, 1840; General Sir Les-  
lie Rundle, British military commander,  
born, 1856; Henry E. Dixey, American  
actor, born, 1859; Adeline Genee dancer,  
born, 1878.

January 7.—Calais retaken by the French  
1698; Fénelon de la Mothe, French philo-  
sopher and author died, 1715; Allan  
Ramsay, Scottish poet, died, 1783; Robert  
Nicoll, Scottish poet, born, 1814; Greeks  
proclaimed their independence, 1822; Sir  
Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal  
Academy, London, died, 1830; J. H. Frere,  
English poet, died, 1846; Laval University,  
Quebec, opened, 1852; Rt. Hon. Viscount  
Gladstone, English statesman and admin-  
istrator, born, 1854; Korea proclaimed its  
independence of China, 1895.

January 8.—St. Lucien, Galileo Galilei,  
Italian astronomer and physicist, died,  
1642; Treaty of Warsaw signed, 1745;  
British took Cape of Good Hope 1806;  
Wilkie Collins, English novelist, born,  
1824; Eli Whitney, American inventor of  
the cotton gin, died, 1825; Duke of Wel-  
lington became British Prime Minister,  
1828; Major-General Sir Sam Hughes,  
former Canadian Minister of Militia and  
Defence, born, 1853; Sir Frank W. Dyson,  
English Astronomer Royal, born, 1868;  
Queen Helena of Italy born, 1873.

January 9.—Sir Francis Drake, English  
naval commander, died, 1596; Admiral  
Lord St. Vincent, English naval command-  
er, born, 1734; Lord Buckmaster, British  
Lord Chancellor, born, 1861; Napoleon III,  
Emperor of the French, died, 1873; King  
Victor Emanuel II of Italy died, 1878.

January 10.—Archbishop Laud, English  
prelate, beheaded, 1645; Admiral Bosca-  
wen, English naval commander, died,  
1761; British penny postage instituted,  
1840; Samuel Kerr, Principal of St. John  
Business College, born, 1843; Mary Rus-  
sell Mitford, English novelist and drama-  
tist, died, 1855; Charles G. D. Roberts,  
New Brunswick author and poet, born,  
1860.

January 11.—First English State Lottery  
drawing, 1569; Peter the Great of Russia  
arrived in England, 1698; Charles Lin-  
naeus, Swedish botanist, died, 1778; Sir J.  
Paget, English surgeon, born, 1814; Sir  
John A. Macdonald, first Premier of the  
Dominion of Canada, born, 1815; F.  
Schlegel, German critic, died, 1829; Fran-  
cis S. Key, American poet, author of *The  
Star Spangled Banner*, died, 1843; Earl  
Curzon of Kedleston, English statesman,  
born, 1859; Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice,  
American novelist, born, 1870; General  
Benjamin F. Butler, American military  
commander, died, 1893; Anglo-American  
Arbitration Treaty signed at Washington,  
1897; Volcanic eruption at Sakura Island,  
Japan, 1914.

**PREPARE TO PROTECT  
YOUR CROPS NEXT  
SEASON**

Throughout the country there was a  
splendid response during 1917 to the call  
for increased agricultural production.  
Larger crops were raised on farms, and  
city dwellers by the cultivation of gardens  
and vacant lots contributed greatly to the  
success of Canada's efforts to relieve the  
world-wide food shortage. Greater pro-  
duction of food supplies than ever is  
required next year, for field crops are not  
only required to meet immediate human  
needs, but increased production of hog,  
dairy products, and beef are dependent  
upon such crops.

The production of maximum crops  
demands constant watchfulness and effort  
on the part of the farmer, fruit-grower,  
and vacant lot cultivator in order that  
such crops may be protected from the  
numerous pests that attack them. We  
repeat: "Crop protection means crop  
production." Insect pests destroy annu-  
ally from 10 to 25 per cent of all crops  
grown. The total loss to the country is  
enormous; if we express the aggregate  
loss inflicted annually by insect pests to  
the field crops of Canada in terms of  
wheat we find that the total loss is suf-  
ficient to feed the entire population of the  
country for one year. Much of that loss  
can be prevented. At the present time it  
is incumbent upon us to take every means  
to prevent it. Insects can be as effective  
as enemy submarines in destroying food  
supplies. Like submarines, they are  
insidious in their operations. They must  
be sought out and destroyed.

Now is the time to make preparations  
for next year's offensive. To be prepared  
is half the battle. Lack of foresight and  
due preparation means disappointment  
and loss. The greater cost of production  
and the greater need of more crops makes  
crop protection all the more necessary.  
Utilize the present quiet season to make  
plans for next year's campaign.  
According to the crops that are grown,  
and the insects that occur in your district  
make preparations now for preventing their  
ravages next season. Owing to the  
sudden demand during the period when  
insects were active last summer for  
insecticides such as lead arsenate, and  
Paris Green, a serious shortage occurred  
in many places, with consequent higher  
prices. This can be avoided if growers  
will obtain their requirements before  
spring. Insecticides are the growers'  
ammunition, ample supplies of which are  
necessary to a successful offensive.  
Fruit-growers should now determine  
their requirements and take steps to  
meet them. Growers of potatoes, and  
other field crops subject to insect attack  
should obtain supplies of the standard  
insecticides to meet their needs: arsenicals  
for insects such as grass-hoppers, potato  
beetles, cutworms and other caterpillars  
that devour the foliage; contact  
insecticides such as whale-oil soap and  
nicotine preparations for such insects, as  
plant lice or aphids. All spraying  
machinery should be thoroughly over-  
hauled, cleaned, and oiled in readiness  
for use when required in the spring, as  
the spring is a busy time for the grower.  
Such timely preparation will mean not  
only the saving of time—an important  
matter when labor is scarce—but it will  
also mean the saving of crops, for a few  
days' delay in applying preventive or  
control measures will frequently result in  
serious losses from insect pests.

When it is possible rubbish and trash of  
all kinds should be cleaned up and burnt.  
A clean farm, orchard, or garden means  
fewer insect pests. Weedy fences and  
fields and accumulations of rubbish pro-  
vide hiding places for these crop destroyers.

It will be advisable to watch seeds of  
all kinds that are stored under cover, as  
these are subject to the attacks of many  
insects, such as weevils, etc. Seed peas  
and beans should receive special attention  
and if they are infested they should be  
fumigated with carbon disulphide.

In the spring special attention should be  
paid to the careful preparation of the land  
and time of seeding. Such special care  
will result in the securing of a more  
vigorous growth, and vigorous plants can  
more successfully withstand insect at-  
tacks.

Certain insects are more readily con-  
trolled during the winter months. In the  
provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brun-  
swick fruit-growers should make every  
effort to collect the winter webs of the  
brown-tail moth; the law requires owners  
of properties infested with this insect to  
adopt control measures. Throughout  
eastern Canada there is at the present  
time a widespread outbreak of the white-  
marked tussock moth, which we expect  
to be serious next year. Fruit-growers  
and owners of shade trees should now  
destroy as many as possible of the con-  
spicuous white egg clusters in which the  
insect passes the winter; they can be  
scraped off the trees, fences, etc., or  
swabbed with creosote. Much injury  
next year will be prevented by taking  
such steps during the coming winter and  
early spring before the buds burst.

Farmers, fruit-growers and others are  
urgently requested to make the fullest  
use of the offices of the Entomological  
Branch. Enquiries or calls for assistance  
addressed to the Dominion Entomologist,  
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, to  
whom all communications may be mailed  
free of postage, or to any of the officers in  
charge of our field laboratories in the

various provinces, will be given immedi-  
ate attention and all the help possible  
will be rendered to secure the protection  
of crops. It is the desire of all these  
officers to assist to the fullest extent of  
their powers. Let them help you to pro-  
tect your crops and thus increase our  
food supplies which are so vitally essen-  
tial at the present time.

**PROVINCIAL FINANCES**

Fredericton, Jan. 2.—The *Royal Gazette*  
to-day contains the financial statement  
for the year ended October 31, 1917.  
The total ordinary revenue is given as \$1,572,-  
818.25 and the total ordinary expenditure  
as \$1,988,267.84. In addition to this  
expenditure the sum of \$178,641.89 on  
contracts during 1916 was paid during  
1917 and should therefore be added to the  
total expenditure. The amount expended  
on permanent roads under the act of last  
session was \$234,066.65, but it is under-  
stood that more than one-third of the  
amount went to pay for motor trucks  
ordered by the old administration. The  
expenditure on permanent bridges was  
\$426,679.66. The total financial transac-  
tions for the year amounted to \$3,665,  
288.50. The balance on hand is given as  
\$572,072.26.

**GET MORE COAL FOR CANADA**

Ottawa, Dec. 31.—The severity of the  
weather all over Canada intensified great-  
ly the suffering in many places from the  
fuel shortage, and Charles A. Margrath,  
Fuel Controller, left last night for Wash-  
ington to discuss the situation with the  
authorities there. He will endeavor to  
get more coal for Canada.

Deputy Controller Peterson stated to-  
day that the cold weather had to a con-  
siderable extent demoralized the transpor-  
tation systems. "Our present diffi-  
culty," he said, "is not so much inability  
to get coal as to transport it, and on the  
American roads this problem is the worst.  
In eastern Canada the Railway War  
Board and Sir Henry Drayton are render-  
ing every assistance in expeditiously  
handling the fuel, and all the roads are  
co-operating. In the west the greatest  
difficulty is in the Drumheller fields  
which largely supply Saskatchewan."

In many parts of the west along the  
Canadian Northern difficulty is experi-  
enced through cold, snow and lack of water,  
and the Railway Commission has under-  
taken to investigate the situation through  
the station agents. If necessary coal will  
be shipped out of railway stores to suffer-  
ing settlers.

In several of the Ontario cities a big  
problem is that of securing delivery.  
Ottawa proposes to utilize the corporation  
teams to help out the dealers.

**FOUND COAL IN ARCTIC**

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Information received  
at the Department of Naval Service is to  
the effect that Explorer Stefansson made  
three discoveries of land and also found  
lignite on Melville Island.

**SEAL COVE, G. M.**

Jan. 2.  
Sunday, December 30, was the coldest  
day ever recorded here for the time of  
year, the thermometer registering 16 de-  
grees below zero. The cold snap has now  
lasted four days.

On Friday morning last the residence of  
Mr. O. Raymond was completely destroy-  
ed by fire, and the family barely escaped  
with their lives. Nothing was saved from  
the building, and the cat was burned.  
The disaster was aggravated by the  
intense cold prevailing.

Mrs. Allen Wilson entertained a num-  
ber of guests at a Watch Meeting on New  
Year's Eve, and served a clam chowder.

Mr. Albert Cook's children and Miss  
Ida Russell have been confined to their  
homes for several days with gripe.

Mr. Alvin Shepherd's residence was the  
scene of an interesting event on January  
1, when his daughter, Mary Louise, was  
united in marriage to Venton B. Cliffe, of  
Woodward's Cove.

The Misses Sarah and Ethel Myatt have  
returned to their home in Oxford, N. S.  
The Red Cross met at the home of Mrs.  
Colin Harvey on Wednesday last.

Mr. Kenneth Fraser came home to  
spend Christmas with his parents.

Miss Hilda Guptill, who has been teach-  
ing in the school here, went home for the  
winter vacation.  
Miss Matilda Shepherd is now employed  
as clerk in Geo. H. Russell's store.

**THE KINDLY GARCON**

He seated himself in the grill and made  
a protracted study of the menu.  
"Waiter," he said at length, "I have only  
two dollars with me. What would you  
recommend?" The waiter gently  
removing the card from the hand of the  
unsophisticated stranger, as he replied:  
"Another restaurant."—*The Argonaut.*

"Ma says that the paper says that the  
lodge gave you a vote of thanks. What  
is a vote of thanks, dad?" "A vote of  
thanks is an expression of gratitude as  
a body that is in no way binding on the  
individual."—*Judge.*

**Christmas Bargains**

In Men's and Youths' Suits and Pants, Hats and Caps,  
Shirts, Collars, Ties, etc. Shoes for Men, Boys, Youths  
and Little Girls. Rubbers for Men and Women. Rain-  
coats, Overalls, etc.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.  
Dec. 5, 1917.

**R. A. Stuart & Son**

These cool days warn us to  
**Get Ready for  
Winter**  
LOOK THESE OVER  
**Perfection  
Heaters**  
Burn Kerosene; economical,  
a gallon lasts a long time.  
Safe, simple to operate, easy  
to keep clean. Try heating  
with oil for a change.



**FLASHLIGHTS**  
We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.

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

**J. A. SHIRLEY**  
Hardware, Paints and Glass

**New Year's  
SALE**

**Of Evening And Party  
DRESSES**

Crepe-de-Chine,  
Georgette and  
Taffetta — All  
white. Worth  
\$12 to \$20

**Sale \$7.98**

This is a lot of  
manufacturers'  
samples. Our  
first bargain for  
1918.

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

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

**Sherwin - Williams  
Paints an Varnishes**

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

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

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

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

**G. K. GREENLAW**  
SAINT ANDREWS

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

**Social**  
Twenty-five  
the home of M  
Handy on Ty  
tendered a sur  
Handy. A ve  
spent in cards  
refreshments  
people took the  
hours of the m  
Miss Mary G  
for North Caro  
the winter.  
Several boys  
received word  
Depot in St. J  
care Raymond C  
Wilbur Rankin  
Cecil Greenlaw  
Mr. Wm. Sm  
town on Thurs  
Miss Alexia  
mas with her pa  
Horsnell, has re  
Miss Bessie G  
at a delightful  
day afternoon.  
Mr. and Mrs.  
to St. Stephen.  
The regular  
Y.S.W. P. A. was  
Dorothy Lamb  
interesting feat  
the reading of a  
Douglas, of the  
society for his C  
Miss Ella Sha  
New York to coo  
ing as a nurse.  
Miss Lelia An  
has been spendi  
parents, Mr. and  
Mrs. F. P. Ba  
with bronchitis.  
Mrs. McCormi  
her children, h  
parents, Mr. and  
Messers. Bald  
entertained at a  
night at Miss Ca  
Dr. Archie Am  
ing for Pennsylv  
Mrs. Goodchil  
from her husband  
of the 2nd Pion  
London on leave.  
Mr. and Mrs. M  
E. A. Cockburn sp  
Stephen.  
Mr. James Trea  
St. John, spent a  
week, the guest of  
Treadwell.  
L. Cpl. Horace C  
Depot Regiment,  
his sister, Mrs. W  
to Halifax.  
Owing to the ve  
of Friday the car  
Y. W. P. A. in Pat  
largely attended.  
water carried off  
fifteen dollars was  
Miss Marjory  
from Fredericton.  
Mr. Royden St  
Flying Corps at C  
Miss Helen Bur  
phone staff, is  
vacation. Her pla  
Miss Marguerite G  
Mr. Ben Hanson  
holiday season wit  
Mr. and Mrs. W  
of Fredericton, sp  
Mr. and Mr. W. J.

**Protect  
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Before going  
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We will send  
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**The Wr  
and Bo**

**Social and Personal**

Twenty-five young people assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Handy on Thursday evening last and tendered a surprise party to Miss Laura Handy. A very pleasant evening was spent in cards and dancing, after which refreshments were served. The young people took their departure in the early hours of the morning.

Miss Mary Grimmer left on Thursday for North Carolina, where she will spend the winter.

Several boys from St. Andrews have received word to report to the Military Depot in St. John. Among the number are Raymond Greenlaw, Herbert Horsnell, Wilbur Rankine, Lionel McCullough, Cecil Greenlaw, and Wm. Gibson.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of St. John, was in town on Thursday.

Miss Alexia Horsnell, who spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Horsnell, has returned to St. John.

Miss Bessie Grimmer was the hostess at a delightful knitting party on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Grimmer have gone to St. Stephen.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. W. P. A. was held at the home of Miss Dorothy Lamb on Monday evening. An interesting feature of the meeting was the reading of a letter from Pte. George Douglas, of the 236th, thanking the society for his Christmas box.

Miss Ella Sharp left on Thursday for New York to continue her course of training as a nurse.

Miss Lelia Anderson, nurse-in-training, has been spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Anderson.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard has been very ill with bronchitis.

Mrs. McCormick, of St. Stephen, with her children, has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler Mallock.

Messrs. Baldwin, Britton, and McLean, entertained at a card party on New Year's night at Miss Cathcart's.

Dr. Archie Amos left on Tuesday evening for Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Goodchild has received a cable from her husband, Lieut. Ralph Goodchild, of the 2nd Pioneers, saying he was in London on leave.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cockburn and Mrs. E. A. Cockburn spent New Year's in St. Stephen.

Mr. James Treadwell, of the Customs, St. John, spent a few days in town last week, the guest of his father, Mr. Nathan Treadwell.

L. Cpl. Horace Gove, of the 1st Quebec Depot Regiment, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Carson, has returned to Halifax.

Owing to the very unpleasant weather of Friday the card party held by the Y. W. P. A. in Paul's Hall was not very largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Freshwater carried off the first prizes. Over fifteen dollars was cleared.

Miss Marjory Babbitt has returned from Fredericton.

Mr. Royden Smith is now with the Flying Corps at Camp Borden.

Miss Helen Burton, of the local telephone staff, is on a three months' vacation. Her place is being taken by Miss Marguerite Graham.

Mr. Ben Hanson, of Moncton, spent the holiday season with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stinson and family, of Fredericton, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McQuoid.

**Local and General**

The Town Marshall, W. H. Sinnett, has been appointed Truant Officer of the Town by the Town Council. Parents of school children should see to it that the children attend school regularly in future and avoid the unpleasantness of being haled before the Magistrate by the Truant Officer.

Invitations are being sent out for a Dance to be held in Andaleo Hall on Monday evening next, January 7. This is intended to be one of the old-fashioned sociable affairs and a large attendance is expected. Music will be provided by Gillman's Orchestra.

**CARD OF THANKS**

We wish to thank our friends and neighbours for kindness shown during the time of our recent sad bereavement, also for flowers sent.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartford Boynton, Castalia, Grand Manan.

Mr. D. C. Rollins, of H. M. Customs, has been laid up for several days with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mr. Herbert Erskine, of Bocabec, was in town this week.

Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mountain street, is giving a "not out" dance to-morrow evening for her son, Mr. Gretz Joseph. Sir Thomas and Lady Tait and Miss Winifred Tait have returned from Lake Placid N. Y.

Miss Babs Drayton, of Ottawa, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Drayton, who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry Joseph for a week, is returning home on Wednesday. —*Montreal Herald*, Dec. 31.

**CALENDARS RECEIVED**

We have received Calendars for 1918 from the following:—

Fredericton Business College, Fredericton, N. B.; North American Life Assurance Co., W. A. Holt, Local Agent; Connors Bros. Ltd., packers of Tinned Sea Foods, Black's Harbor, N. B.; H. J. Burton & Co., grocers, St. Andrews, N. B.; Fidelity (Fire) Underwriters of New York, M. N. Cockburn, Local Agent; Gardiner & Doon, fish merchants and curers, St. Andrews, N. B.

**THE RED CROSS SOCIETY**

The Red Cross Society has resumed its weekly meetings, and will continue to meet in All Saints' School room on every Friday afternoon from three to four o'clock, until further notice.

**MARRIED**

**SAMPSON-McKAY**

On Christmas night at the home of John McKay, Bayside, about forty-five of their relatives and friends gathered to witness the marriage of their eldest daughter, Lillian Irene, to Clarence Melvin Sampson. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. Wm. Fraser.

The bride was prettily gowned in blue silk, and attended by Miss Faye Sampson; while Everett McKay supported the groom.

The presents were numerous, including linen, china, silver, furniture and money. The happy young couple have the good wishes of hosts of friends for a long and happy wedded life.

**OBITUARY**

**CLARENCE CHUTE**

Campobello, Jan. 1, 1918. On Friday morning, Dec. 28, the community was saddened by the death of Clarence Chute, aged 31 years, 4 months. Death was due to tubercular glands. Deceased was a young man of intelligence and excellent qualities, and although a patient sufferer for some time, his early demise has cast a gloom on the community. A wife and two small children, a father and mother, two sisters and four brothers survive, and they have the entire sympathy of the community. The funeral was held at the home on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. G. E. Tobin, Anglican, officiated. The hymns, "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Abide With Me" were rendered appropriately. A brief but very impressive address by the rector, the subject being "I Am the Resurrection and the Life," was delivered to a goodly audience of relatives and friends. Messrs. Leander Mitchell, George Lank, Milton Batson and Archie Calder acted as pallbearers. Alex. Calder was conductor. The remains were interred in the Episcopal cemetery.

**BERTHA BEATRICE BOYNTON**

Castalia, G. M. Jan. 2. Bertha B. second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hartford Boynton died on Friday, Dec. 21, aged 8 months and 21 days. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Gosline, and interment was in Maple Grove Cemetery.

A precious one from us is gone, The voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our hearts, That never can be filled.

**LATEST FIGURES FROM AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION**

London, Dec. 31 (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—It is understood at Melbourne that the Nationalist party is unlikely to do anything calculated to bring about an election. The federal session will be short.

Approximately 130,000 referendum votes are still to be counted. Wellington reports that the Government has virtually suspended the New Zealand hemp industry in order to divert labor to harvesting.

Melbourne's latest referendum figures are 945,000 votes for and 1,121,000 against conscription. These figures include the figures of the Australian forces hitherto announced, viz., 51,000 for and 56,000 against.

**46,712 BRITISH PRISONERS**

London, December 15.—British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712, according to an official announcement. The prisoners include members of the regular army, territorial forces Royal Navy, and naval division, divided as follows:

	Officers	Other ranks
In Germany	1,863	41,836
In Turkey	340	1,959
In Bulgaria	42	586
In Austria	12	74
Total	2,257	44,455

**A LESSON IN SALUTING**

A short time ago a private at the Plattsburg army camp passed a young lieutenant without saluting, says the *San Francisco Argonaut*. The Plattsburgher was one of those whose honors sit heavily on rather narrow shoulders, and he at once called the private's attention to his oversight. The private apologized explaining that he was a raw recruit and was thinking of something else at the moment, and promised that he would not again fail in showing proper courtesy. But the lieutenant, as the report goes, saw fit to impress the lesson on the new arrival more forcefully, and ordered him to make amends on the spot by saluting, 200 times. The soldier began his task, but the officer, in his haste, had set a rather high figure, and after a few minutes many other men of the camp had come along and stopped to watch the performance. When quite a company had collected, a colonel came that way and paused to learn what was going on. After hearing the lieutenant's report, the superior officer asked the private for his version. Upon hearing it, the colonel, turning again to the lieutenant, inquired, "And when a private salutes you, what do you do?" "I return it," was the reply. The colonel then quickly concluded his own part of the incident, which on the whole must have been quite entertaining to the by-standers, by saying, "Return the salutes."

**NEWSPAPER WAIFS**

"What is the trouble, doctor? Don't withhold a thing." "I cannot find a single symptom of disease. I'm sure there must be something wrong." —*Life*.

"Archibald!" began his better half in angry tones, "my mind is made up—"

"Heavens!" interrupted the husband, "is that artificial too?" —*Puck*.

"Is Mabel still devoted to that young man who owns the twelve-cylinder car?" "No, she passed him up for an army aviator." —*Detroit Free Press*.

Patron—"You're conserving food, I judge by the size of our portions." Waiter—"Yes, sir." Patron—"Well here's a dollar, half the amount of the check—I'm conserving my own resources." —*Life*.

"Do you dislike to have a man go to sleep when you are talking?" "I don't mind," replied Senator Sorghum. "At least it assures me that nothing I'm saying is giving him any particular offence." —*Washington Star*.

"O what grounds did young Spencer claim exemption?" "On the grounds that his father would have no one to support." —*Buffalo Express*.

"I understand you have all been sick up at your house and had to have the doctor. Who was the sickest?" "Pa, when he got the bill." —*Judge*.

"Did her father give the bride away?" "No, he said that would be a silly custom when he knew very well that in a few weeks they'd both be back living at his expense." —*Detroit Free Press*.

"Is Bliggins patriotic?" "Yes, but not always with judgement. He insists on singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' no matter how he makes it sound." —*Washington Star*.

"That three-cent postage may be a blessing in disguise." "In what way?" "Perhaps our creditors won't care to bill us quite so often at the increased rates." —*Detroit Free Press*.

"What do you think of a man who would spend his evening with his arm around the back of a girl's chair?" "Looks like wasting the girl's time. I'd let him spend it with the chair." —*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

He—"Somebody has pulled up the beans!" She—"Oh John—not both of them?" —*Judge*.

**SUPPOSED RACE CHARACTERS IN YOUNG HERRING**

**KNOWN AS BAY OF FUNDY SARDINES**

By PROFESSOR EDWARD E. PRINCE, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa

From the *Canadian Fisherman*, Dec. 1917

THE sea herring, owing to its great commercial importance, has attracted the attention of fishery experts for a long period of years, and few points in its structure, habits and life-history, have been neglected. Excepting the salmon and trout, probably no fish has formed the subject of more assiduous biological investigations. Much, however, remains to be done, and information respecting the movements and migrations, the local races and seasonal variations, of the herring in our own and other seas. The Biological Board of Canada, with the approval of the Minister of Naval Service and Fisheries, wisely determined to secure the aid of Dr. John Hjort, the famous Norwegian fishery expert, and his researches in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of the Nova Scotia Coast, last fall and during the present summer, will not only be of unusual interest but of great practical utility.

**1. DO SARDINE CATCHES ENDANGER THE HERRING SUPPLY?**

A very valuable and extensive fishery, valued at over a million dollars annually to our fishermen, has long been carried on in the waters of Southern New Brunswick, between 400 and 500 traps or "weirs," of wicker-work or brush and net, studding the shores of Passamaquoddy Bay and the adjacent bays and islands, and providing enormous quantities of small Canadian herring, usually called "Sardines." The flourishing packing industries of Eastport, Lubec, and other towns in the State of Maine. This so-called Sardinian fishery brought in 1914-15 \$1,349,000, and in 1915-16 \$1,226,236. Twenty years ago, in an official report, published by the Department of Marine and Fisheries (28th Annual Fishery Report, 1895, p. p. XXXI-XXXIII), I described this fishery, and raised the question: "Will the destruction annually of immature herring endanger the future supply of full-grown herring in our waters?" Must not the herring supply become extinct or seriously diminished if Canadian weir fishermen continue to capture vast schools of infant herring to supply the United States' sardine factories whose pack has ranged from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 in annual value?

Herring, it is undeniable, have disappeared from many of their former resorts in the Bay of Fundy, and areas of Charlotte County shores, New Brunswick, I stated in my report, that no sufficient evidence could be gathered to show that the "sardine fisheries" had really resulted so seriously as many persons had anticipated, and Professor Biesley pointed out, (Contrib. to Can. Biol. 1901, pp. 50-62), that other Clupeoids (Shad, Alewife, etc.) had also declined, though not captured by the weirs in any great numbers.

**2. ARE THERE DIFFERENT RACES OR VARIETIES OF HERRING?**

One of the first points to decide, before any conclusions can be drawn, is the alleged existence of local varieties in the Bay of Fundy, and their movements and distribution. Early in August, 1916, I took the opportunity of examining at the Biological Station, St. Andrews, N. B., three familiar diagnostic features in the structure of the herring (Clupea harengus) taken in the St. Croix River estuary. I did so in order to determine the amount of variation existing, and to ascertain if evidence appeared that different local schools could be distinguished. I paid attention to the number of rays in the dorsal and anal fins, and the number of joints or vertebrae in the backbone or vertebral column.

**3. DO STRUCTURAL DIFFERENCES OCCUR?**

Zoologists state that the common sea herring (Clupea harengus) of the Atlantic Coast has 56 vertebrae in the backbone, 18 supporting bony rays in the dorsal fin, and 17 rays in the anal fin. Owing to the enormous catches frequently made in the brush weirs in the bay near St. Andrews, and on the adjacent coast and islands, abundance of specimens can be readily obtained for such a comparative study as that which I began in the laboratory of the Biological Station. Of course the accurate counting of small bones, in the vertebral column and the two median unpaired fins, is a slow and laborious process; but the results which I obtained are interesting.

**4. STUDY OF HERRING BACKBONE (VERTEBRAE)**

Taking at random 100 herring from a quantity procured by the caretaker of the Station, varying from 5 1/2 to 6 inches to 7 3/4 inches (the smallest was 5 1/8 inches, and the largest was 7 3/4 inches in length) I found that over 50 per cent. accorded well with the specified characters already mentioned; but there was a small percentage . . . higher and lower, and a very small percentage (4 per cent. to 6 per cent.) much above and much below. Thus the largest percentage had 56 vertebrae, viz., 28 per cent., but about as many had 57 vertebrae (i.e., 26 per cent.), while 24 per cent. had 55 vertebrae, and 8 per cent. had 54. Only 6 in a hundred had the highest number of vertebrae noted by me, viz., 58, and 4 per cent. had as few as 53 vertebrae; 8 per cent. had 54 vertebrae.

In some specimens it was very difficult to determine the precise number of vertebrae, immediately behind the basi-occipital element of the skull, owing to the fact that they are often very much crowded together, and even with the aid of a strong lens, it was not certain occasionally whether there existed one more, or one less, in that region. Hence, putting together those 53 or 56 vertebrae we have a total of 54 per cent. of the hundred fish examined.

**5. VARIATION IN RAYS OF BACK FIN**

The further interesting fact was elicited by my examination, viz., that of those possessing 56 or 57 vertebrae, the largest percentage had the normal or specific number of dorsal fin-rays; viz., 14 per cent. had 18 ray (56 vertebrae and 18 rays, 7 per cent.; and 57 vertebrae, along with 18 rays, 7 per cent.), while 4 per cent. in both types had 19 rays. Again, one in a hundred fish (with 56 vertebrae) had, on the one hand, 16 or 17 rays; and 2 per cent. had 20 rays. Of those with 57 vertebrae, 1 per cent. had 17 rays, and 1 per cent. had 20 rays. In the small number of fish possessing 58 vertebrae, 2 per cent. had 18 rays, and 1 per cent. had 16 rays. Curiously enough, of those with 55 vertebrae, one less than the accepted normal number (24 fish in one hundred) 6 per cent. had one fin-ray more than the normal, that is to say they had 19 rays. Of those with 53 vertebrae (3 short of the normal) 1 in 100 had 16 rays, but 1 in 100 also had 19 rays. 8 per cent., as stated, had 54 vertebrae, and of these 1 per cent. had 15, 1 per cent. 16, 1 per cent. 18, and 1 per cent. 19 dorsal rays.

**6. ANAL FIN DIFFERENCES**

The anal fin is of much importance taxonomically, and is of specific or even of generic value. The largest percentage of herring examined had 56 or 57 vertebrae, and 17 per cent. of these had 17 or 18 rays; but 4 per cent. of herring with 57 vertebrae had 16 anal rays, and 3 per cent. had 17 rays (the accepted characteristic number); while 5 per cent. had 18 rays or 2 in excess. The normal type, possessing 56 vertebrae showed 15 anal rays in 1 per cent., 16 rays in 2 per cent., 17 rays in 5 per cent., 18 rays in 4 per cent. and 19 rays in 1 per cent. The maximum number of anal rays noted, viz., 20 rays (3 in excess of the normal) was possessed by 2 per cent. This variation is curious and interesting; but still more so is the fact that those herring having the largest number of vertebrae (58), in no case possessed the typical number of anal rays (17); but in 1 per cent. there were 16 rays (one ray short), and 2 per cent. had 1 ray in excess, viz., 18. So also the typical anal-fin formula did not apply to those with 2 vertebrae short, for 1 in a hundred respectively had 13, 14, and 18, or even 19 rays, and the herring with 3 vertebrae short (viz. 53) had in 1 per cent. 2 anal rays short (15) or 2 anal rays too many (19), but none had the normal number. About one quarter of the fish studied had 1 vertebrae less than the normal and of these only 2 per cent. had the normal anal rays (17); 1 per cent. had 16, 2 per cent. had 15, and 1 per cent. had 13, while 2 in one hundred had 19 rays and 3 in one hundred had 18 rays.

**7. APPARENTLY ONE RACE OF BAY OF FUNDY HERRING**

These observations were made, as stated, on a hundred herring taken haphazard from a "Sardine weir," and are regarded as half-grown migratory late summer-herring; but I had hoped to have examined a much larger number, in order to increase the value and application of the conditions observed. I shall continue my examination of these so-called "Sardines"; but the main facts, elicited by the study here detailed, will no doubt be merely confirmed, and will show that while there is no absolute uniformity in the diagnostic structural features investigated, but much variation within narrow limits, the majority of specimens centre round the recognized specific type, and possess 56 or 57 vertebrae, 18 or 19 dorsal fin-rays, and 17 or 18 anal fin-rays. A considerable percentage have one vertebrae less, or one fin-ray more or less in the unpaired dorsal and anal fins, while very few so depart from the normal type as to have 2 rays less, or 2 or 3 rays more, viz., only one or two in a hundred fish furnish these exceptions. One interesting fact is noticeable, and the study of a large number of herring would add to its interest, viz., the complete coincidence in the number and percentage of dorsal and anal rays, in herring possessing the ab-

normal number of 58 vertebrae. The few specimens obtained with 58 vertebrae agreed in having 16 dorsal and anal rays in 1 per cent. of the fish, and 18 dorsal and anal rays in 2 per cent. of the fish studied.

**8. AGE OF SARDINES**

I propose to extend my studies so as to include examination of scales, with reference to age and keel scales behind the ventral fins, also number of vertebrae with haemal arch, and other features; but so far these results confirm the research of Dr. Huntsman in 1915, and show that we probably have to do with one "age-group" merely, though the spring and fall hatched herring are mingled. The spring herring reach 3 1/2 inches by their first winter and 6 inches in their second winter, while the fall herring are 5 inches by their second winter. The bulk of the sardine catch consists of herring 5 inches to 7 inches long in their third year (26 to 30 months), while the spring herring are 6 inches in their second year, and 8 inches in their third year (30 months).

**9. ARE VAST SARDINE SCHOOLS RECRUITED FROM EAST AND NORTH?**

The possibility has been suggested that the amazing schools of young herring, which crowd, each year, the waters from the St. Croix estuary to Grand Manan, resulted from spawning beds and herring nurseries in western Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and even the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

These distant schools of young herring, carried by currents, or migrating over the 400 or 500 miles of sea, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Grand Manan, would, it was imagined, keep up the numbers in these southern waters. If so, it is almost certain that there would be some "race characters" which would distinguish the Gulf herring from the Bay of Fundy herring. Dr. Hjort's results in 1914, show that there was a marked difference between the herring (spring spawners) in the Gulf and west of Magdalen Islands, and the open waters of the sea off Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. He regarded the latter fish as of the same type as the western Nova Scotia and Bay of Fundy herring. The age of the fish also presents a contrast, the Gulf herring being mainly of 5 year old, though some were 6 to 10 years old, and a few even 17 years, the 11-year fish preponderate, while the western coast type or sea variety are mainly 7 to 10 years old, and few 12 or 13 years old, while a small proportion near Halifax appear to be only 4 years old. The most valuable kind of herring, the fat or "matje" herring, are stated, by European authorities, to be from 3 to 4, or 5 years old, though farther north these fat herring may be a little older. In their fourth or fifth year they became mature and "spawning herring," and it is these mature herring which compose the principal catches in Canada.

**10. VAST HERRING NURSERY NEAR GRAND MANAN**

We know where the young herring, 1-3 of an inch to 2 of an inch long, abound. They form a wriggling mass of life on the surface waters from Grand Manan southwest for 20 to 30 miles, as Dr. Huntsman noticed in October this year. Where are the vast schools of fish older than sardines, but younger than the herring which constitute the main catches each year.

**11. WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS OF "FAT" HERRINGS?**

As I said to the Conservation Commission (November 2nd, 1915), "Where are the sizes of herring which correspond to the Norwegian and Scottish herring? Are they, as is the case along the Norwegian coasts, mainly confined to some special areas, or are they widespread in the open waters outside or inside the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Do they anywhere occur in such quantities and under such circumstances that a new fishery of supreme importance could be developed? That the younger stages or immature herrings must occur in vastly larger quantities than the larger and older ones is obvious. Possibly the younger year-classes are less numerous in a special year, or shorter series of years, but during a longer period years, it is evident that older herring must be reduced in number in comparison with the younger individuals."

**12. FURTHER RESEARCHES IMPORTANT**

One of the great tasks of our marine biologists is to discover the places where the valuable fat herring occur, and determine their migrations; and with better methods of capture, and improvement in handling, curing and packing, our Canadian herring industry may yet rise to the front rank of the herring fisheries of the world.

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**IRA STINSON** ST. ANDREWS

**TAKES OVER 30 YEARS TO REFOREST PULPWOOD AREAS**

The Commission of Conservation has been investigating the reproduction and growth of pulpwood species on cut-over areas in the St. Maurice valley, Quebec, with a view of determining what technical measures are necessary to perpetuate the vast pulpwood forests of Eastern Canada. Although the investigation is only in its early stages, some startling facts have already been revealed. It has been the opinion of lumbermen that the spruce and balsam on these heavily culled lands could be cut over every 20 years and the same amount of material obtained as before, but the investigation clearly demonstrates that, henceforth, a period of from 30 to 60 years must elapse between such cuttings if these pulpwood species are to be perpetuated.

Another interesting fact brought out is that two-thirds of the stand on these areas is hardwood. As little of this is cut, whilst the pulpwood species such as spruce and balsam are being regularly exploited, the problem of securing a market for the hardwood, especially yellow birch, becomes pressing. If the pulpwood species are cut regularly as now, the hardwoods will soon monopolize the light and air of the forest and prevent the growth of the young spruce and balsam.—*Conservation.*

**FERTILIZERS**

**USE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS, LIME AND WOOD ASHES**

In the eighth annual report of the Commission of Conservation, Canada, there is an article by H. J. Wheeler, Ph.D., D.Sc., which deals with the profitable use of fertilizers and which is calculated to be especially helpful to those who are trying to get the utmost yield from a given area of cultivated land and at the same time maintain the future productivity of the soil. The article is too long for publication in full and the main points of it only are given here. If fertilizers are to be used profitably, proper soil drainage and an adequate application of lime to the soil are absolutely essential. It has been appropriately said by Frear of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station that: "Many a farmer has wastefully limed the acid soil of a run-down farm because he did not also drain and well till this soil, sow good seed, and feed the crop. The farmer who limes needs to keep up his humus supply also." A circular of the North Carolina A. E. S. discusses the use of lime as follows: "Because of a misconception as to its action, there is much misuse of lime by a goodly number of farmers. In many cases where marked results have followed its use, the conclusion has been drawn that it is the only material that needs to be added to the soil in order to secure large annual yields thereafter. Such a conclusion is not justified by the facts of the case, and if lime is used and depended upon entirely, it will be found in time that the beneficial results will gradually grow less. There is no truer saying than that the indiscriminate use of lime enriches the father but beggars the son. It should be remembered that, although lime is an essential for plant growth, as is phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash; it is not able to replace any one of these later three nutrients in the promotion of plant development."

Lime and fertilizer should be used on the same land if the soil is very acid the presence of sorrel is a good indication of an acid soil. If it is not acid and is in need of being broken up into better texture both lime and fertilizer should be used; if it is not too acid and is in proper physical condition, fertilizer is all that is needed.

With the exception of sandy soils where there is danger of leaching, and in the case of truck crops, fertilizer gives the best results when all of it is applied prior to planting. It is of the utmost importance in connexion with many kinds of plants that the fertilizer should not come into immediate contact with the seed.

Wood ashes contain about 32 to 36 per cent of lime, about 1.5 to 2.5 per cent phosphoric acid, and usually from 3 to 8 per cent of potash and 3 to 4 per cent of magnesia. The lime is especially valuable, because it is readily available and sweetens the soil quickly. Hardwood ash usually contains a higher percentage of potash. The benefits from an application of wood ashes can be observed ten or twelve years after they were applied. If soil is infected with potato-scab the use of wood ashes will give a splendid development of the scab, but on clean land the ashes will not of themselves produce the scab, the same is true of any alkaline substance, fresh manure, or sodium carbonate. As the potato scab organism will live in the soil for eighteen years, even if no potato crop is grown in the meantime, no potatoes should be planted without first being treated with corrosive sublimate or formalin.

Doctor—"You sleep too much. You must get up two hours earlier in the morning." Patient—"If it's all the same to you, doctor, I think I'd prefer to go to bed two hours later."—*Boston Transcript.*

Minard's Limestone Cures Distemper.

**BACKYARD POULTRY THAT PAY**

(Experimental Farms Note)

A dozen hens in the back-yard should supply the average family with new laid eggs more cheaply than eggs can be bought during the winter and as a business proposition such hens pay. Further to demonstrate this, a small experiment was conducted by Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The details are supplied by Mr. George Robertson who kept the flock in his own back-yard.

At this time when increased production is of such vital importance, the urban and suburban keeping of poultry requires particular attention. To demonstrate what might reasonably be expected under ordinary city conditions, a mixed flock of fowl were placed in surroundings such as a majority of city fowl would be subjected to.

The birds were not selected with a view to the greatest production possible, but rather to the securing of such a flock as any amateur might go out and purchase. The flock consisted of twenty-six birds—four of which were three year old Black Leghorn hens, six White Leghorn pullets and one Black Minorca pullet hatched in May and the balance were cross-breds, Black and White Leghorns, hatched in June. They were not put into winter quarters until well on in November and it was December 7th before the first egg was laid.

**HOW THE FLOCK WAS KEPT**

An old wood house about eleven by twelve feet was utilized as a poultry house. In the South side, fifteen inches from the floor a line of windows two feet wide were placed and above these was an opening about eighteen inches wide was made across the entire front. In this a frame covered with light cotton was hinged. This frame was kept up hung to the ceiling through the day except in the severest weather.

Hoppers of oyster shells, beef scrap and dry mash were kept constantly before the flock. The dry mash consisted of bran, middlings and cornmeal, equal parts, one half-part gluten and one half-part blood flour. A deep straw litter was kept on the floor into which all whole grain feed was scattered.

In the morning, mixed grain, usually cracked corn, wheat and oats, equal parts, was given. At the same time warmed water was given. At noon the water was renewed and all the kitchen-waste such as vegetable parings was fed. Usually at this time a few handfuls of mixed grain were also scattered.

In the winter, as it is always dark before the night feed, which consisted of mixed grain, was given, an electric light was turned on for a couple of hours and the fowl allowed to scratch to their hearts content. Water was also supplied at the night feeding. Before turning off the light, the water pan was emptied so as to prevent its freezing solid through the night.

As the flock from the time it was put in the fall until it was disposed of in the summer, never got outside the house, and as no rooster was kept, there was no cause of annoyance to the neighbours.

The methods followed were such as almost any city dweller could follow. A very small space for a house and no yard room are required. By buying pullets in the fall and selling them when poultry is high in the early summer, the most will be had out of the flock without interfering in any way with either your own or your neighbour's back-yard garden.

This mixed flock of hens and pullets laid, in the six months December to May, 149 dozens of eggs which were sold at seventy cents (70c.) a dozen in December January and February, sixty cents (60c.) in March, fifty cents (50c.) in April, forty cents (40c.) in May, giving a total revenue of \$84.42.

The cost of feed and litter for the same period was \$26.13.

Thus twenty-six hens and pullets turned \$26.13 worth of feed and the table scraps that would otherwise have been wasted from a household of four persons, into \$84.42 worth of eggs or a profit over cost of feed of \$58.29.

**SCIENTISTS IN CONVENTION**

Pittsburgh, December 29.—One thousand and scientists from all sections of the country are here, attending the seventieth annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the initial business session of which will be held to-day. Thirty other organizations, affiliated with the main Association, are meeting in Pittsburgh. The session will continue until Wednesday of next week.

Discussions of scientific subjects and appliances having direct relation to the world war will feature the conventions. Leading speakers include Dr. William J. Lillard, director of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh; Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, president of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. J. Pease Norton, of West Haven, Conn.; Dr. Sydney L. Gullick, secretary of the American Council, World Alliance for Promoting Friendship through the Churches, and John Barrett, Director-General of the Pan-American Union.

**WOOD IN PLACE OF COAL**

Albany, December 27.—The conference called by Governor Whitman to promote the use of wood for fuel during the war met yesterday with representatives of the State Grange, farm bureaus, owners of timber land, the colleges of forestry, and the Conservation Commission in attendance. Work was started in an effort to save more than a million tons of coal annually in New York State by the substitution of wood for fuel.

The Governor expressed his conviction that the fuel shortage would be still more acute next winter, and that steps must be taken this year to anticipate it. He then turned the conference over to George D. Pratt, who has been appointed by the State Fuel Administrator, Albert H. Wiggin, as a member of the Conservation Committee of the State Fuel Administration, with jurisdiction over the use of wood for fuel.

It was decided to divide the State into four districts, each one under the supervision of a trained forester. The Department of Forestry of Cornell University agreed to provide a forester for one district. Syracuse College of Forestry is to provide another, and the Conservation Commission is to provide two. The foresters will work in cooperation with farm bureaus, officials of the local granges, and the county fuel administrators. For all data thus collected, the Wood Fuel Bureau of the Conservation Commission, recently established, is to be a clearing house, thus making it possible to ascertain at the office of the Commission how every shortage of fuel, wherever located, can be most readily met.

In many places large quantities of slab wood, excellent for fuel purposes, are already in existence. In many lumbering regions are large numbers of tops, some already partially dried, that can be economically worked up into fuel. It was the opinion of the foresters at the meeting that the fuel crisis now provides for much of this waste wood an outlet which scientific foresters have always desired, but have never realized. In addition to such waste wood it was estimated that the cutting of a cord upon each area of farm wood lots would save 1,125,000 tons of coal, at the same time materially benefiting the woodlots.

"I've been advised to read something deep. What can you recommend?" "Well, there's 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.'—*Boston Transcript.*

**FARMERS, PLAN AHEAD**

Practical farmers know more than most classes of workers the necessity for planning well ahead. Success in the fields no less than in the field may depend on taking "the long view." Canadian farmers, therefore, more than anyone else may profit by weighing earnestly the word of an English economist that, even if war were to cease to-morrow, normal crop conditions could not be restored in the world for from three to six years. The stored up supplies of food have been actually exhausted. This means, as no one better than the farmer will comprehend, that there will be an acute demand, as compared with pre-war years, for food grain crops and food animals. Should warfare be suspended, of which there is no great sign at present, the demobilization would take months, and in the reconstruction period the re-stocking of farms in Belgium, France, Italy and Great Britain must inevitably be done on this side of the Atlantic.

Only by the "long view" can the Canadian farmer prepare for this. It is in this season of comparative quietness in farm life that he will have most time to think out the means at his disposal. He will see that there is both good business and good patriotism in the advice of the Food controller and of the Department of Agriculture to produce more pork; he will do what he can to add to the grain area of 1918.

Owing to the lack of fertilizers, so necessary for the intensive systems of farming in the older lands, and to the consequent impoverishment of the soils especially of France and Italy, next year's crops in Europe may be smaller than even these recently harvested, which fell far below the average. Shipping is not available to carry fertilized supplies, and labor is extremely scarce, so that the diminution of the crops for 1918 will be exceedingly serious. A consideration of these things should give the Canadian farmer matter for thought as to what he will do to meet the shortage overseas and to derive a legitimate benefit from the remarkably favored economic position.

"Does your grocer attempt to explain high prices?" "He did at first. Now he merely shudders as he accepts the money and I groan."—*Louisville Journal-Courier.*

"Why is that editor raving against three-cent postage?" He's afraid "it'll cause some of the poets to bring in their offerings in person."—*Buffalo Express.*

**MAKING RURAL LIFE MORE ATTRACTIVE**

To keep the farmers on the land when they get there has become a greater problem than that of first attracting them to the land. They are said to be leaving the land in thousands at the present time, and we are told that millions of acres of land, which had been occupied at one time, are now deserted, and that the present system of land settlement is productive of much poverty and degradation. "Whether these statements are exaggerated or not, the fact that they are made by responsible people indicates a state of affairs that demands a remedy. Why do men now hesitate to go on the land in the first place, and find it uncongenial to stay in the second place? Why do women stay away, with the injurious consequences to rural life which is caused by their absence? The three outstanding reasons are:

First, the numerous ills caused by the holding of large areas of the best and most accessible land by speculators and the want of proper plans for the economic use and development of the land.

Second, the compelling social attractions and the educational facilities of the cities and towns, and,

Third, the lack of ready money and of adequate return for the labour of the farmer, because of want of co-operation, rural credit and of facilities for distribution of his products.

To secure any real improvement in rural life and conditions we must try to bring tracts of land held for speculative purposes into use, prepare development schemes of the land in advance of settlement, try to take part, at least of the social and educational facilities of the cities into the rural areas, and, simultaneously, provide the co-operative financial and distributive conveniences that are necessary to give the farmer a larger share of the profits of production.—*Rural Planning and Development.*

"Millions of areas of land homesteaded in Western Canada have been abandoned by men who failed as farmers."—*Farmers' Advocate.*

Mistress—"Ellen, what are you putting the flypaper outside the house for?" Green Girl—"Sure, ma'am, it gets filled up quicker outside."—*Boston Transcript.*

Jane Willis—"Why did the enlisting officer turn Charlie down?" Marie Gillis—"On account of his eyes." Jane Willis—"Why, I think he has beautiful eyes, don't you?"—*Judge.*

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**WA**

**HOW TO SAVE BACON FOR**

ISSUED FROM FOOD CONT

Boston Baked B...

Tea or Coffee

Pork Chops

Cornstarch Mo

Cabbage and Bee

Preserved Fruit

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Cornstarch Mold

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Minard's Limes



WAR MENUS

HOW TO SAVE WHEAT, BEEF AND BACON FOR THE MEN AT THE FRONT

ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER OF CANADA

SUNDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Boston Baked Beans Brown Bread  
Baked Apples Milk Sugar  
Tea or Coffee

**DINNER**  
Pork Chops Baked Potatoes  
Mashed Turnips Lemon Sauce  
Cornstarch Mold

**TEA**  
Cabbage and Beet Salad Bread and Butter  
Preserved Fruit War Cake  
Cocoa

The recipes for Cornstarch Mold and War Cake mentioned above are as follows:

**Cornstarch Mold—**  
1 pint of milk  
4 tablespoons cornstarch mixed with a little cold water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 well-beaten egg  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald milk; then stir in cornstarch mixed with a little cold water, and cook five minutes in a double boiler. Place upper part of double boiler on fire, let cornstarch boil, return boiler to place, add sugar, egg, and salt well beaten together, and cook two minutes, stirring continually. Flavor with vanilla, and pour into mold. Chill and serve with sugar and cream.

**War Cake—**  
Mix one cup of sugar, one and one-half tablespoons of lard, one-half teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon, each of clove, cinnamon, nutmeg, and mace, and two cups of boiling water. Boil five minutes and cool. Add one and three-fourths cups of flour and one teaspoon soda. Add one cup of seeded raisins. Bake in a moderate oven.

MONDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Oatmeal Porridge Milk Sugar  
Smoked Herring Brown Bread  
Tea or Coffee

**TEA**  
Tomato Scallop Creamed Potatoes  
Johnny Cake Corn Syrup

**DINNER**  
Hamburg Steak Baked Potatoes  
Creamed Onions  
Baked Rice with Raisins Milk Sugar

The recipes for Creamed Potatoes and Baked Rice, mentioned above, are as follows:—

**Creamed Potatoes—**  
Reheat two cups cold boiled potatoes, cut in dice, in one cup of white sauce.  
**Baked Rice with Raisins—**  
4 cups milk  
1/2 cup rice  
1/2 cup raisins  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/2 cup sugar

Wash rice, mix ingredients, and pour into buttered pudding dish; bake three hours in very slow oven, stirring three times during first hour of baking to prevent rice from setting.

TUESDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Hominy Milk Sugar  
Graham Biscuits Bread  
Tea or Coffee

**TEA**  
Creamed Salt Cod with Onions  
Mashed Potatoes  
Brown Bread Tea Honey

**DINNER**  
Boiled Wheat Creamed Cauliflower  
Baked Potato Raisin Pie

**NOTE—**Boiled wheat is here used as a substitute.  
The recipes for Creamed Salt Cod and Boiled Wheat, mentioned above, are as follows:—

**Creamed Salt Cod with Onions—**  
Soak for several hours in cold water to remove some of the salt. The water should be changed several times. Then bring water to a boil and boil gently until tender. Then put it in White Sauce. Heat and serve with boiled onions.  
**Boiled Wheat—**  
Take any good wheat and four times the quantity of cold water. It may be soaked over night if desired or just put on the stove in cold water. Bring to a boil slowly. Place at the back of the stove where it will simmer, and let it cook slowly from four to five hours. It must have salt put in the water until the last half-hour of cooking, when it should be salted. Allow 1 teaspoon of salt to 1 cup of wheat.

**Mizard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.**

WEDNESDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Oatmeal Porridge Milk Sugar  
Graham Gems Jam  
Tea or Coffee

**TEA**  
Scalloped Potatoes Cheese Staws  
Gingerbread Honey

**DINNER**  
Broiled Finnan Haddie  
Baked Potato Mashed Turnips  
Apple Sauce Cookies

The recipes for Scalloped Potatoes, Cheese Staws and Broiled Finnan Haddie, mentioned above, are as follows:—

**Scalloped Potatoes—**  
Butter a baking dish well. Put in a layer of potatoes, sliced thinly. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dredge with flour. Repeat. Add milk until it may be seen through the top layer. Add bits of butter. Bake in the oven until the potatoes are soft.  
**Cheese Staws—**  
Roll plain pastry one-fourth inch thick, sprinkle one-half with grated cheese to which has been added few grains of salt and cayenne. Fold, press edges firmly together, fold again, pat, and roll out one-fourth inch thick. Sprinkle with cheese and proceed as before; repeat twice. Cut in strips five inches long and one-fourth inch wide. Bake eight minutes in hot oven.

**Broiled Finnan Haddie—**  
First heat broiler and grease well to keep from sticking; then place fish on broiler, meat side to the fire, and cook slowly fifteen minutes, being careful not to burn. Put on dripping and pepper to suit taste.

THURSDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Buckwheat Pancakes Corn Syrup  
Baked Apples Milk Sugar  
Tea

**TEA**  
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce  
Baking Powder Biscuits Butter  
Apple Sauce Tea

**DINNER**  
Mutton Stew Mashed Potatoes  
Canned Corn  
Bread Pudding with Raisins

The recipes for Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce and Bread Pudding with Raisins, mentioned above, are as follows:—

**Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce—**  
Put the beans to soak over night in cold water. In the morning pour off this water and with fresh water and one-half teaspoon soda bring to a boil slowly. Then drain off the water that has the soda. Add fresh boiling water and a few small bits of fat pork. Season with a little salt and some black pepper. Cook slowly, keeping on enough water to prevent burning. When nearly done, put in to bean crock with two cups of tomato sauce. Cover closely and bake until done.  
**Bread Pudding with Raisins—**  
2 cups stale bread crumbs  
1 qt. scalded milk  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 teaspoon melted butter  
1/2 cup raisins  
1 egg  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 teaspoon vanilla or  
1/2 teaspoon spice.

Soak bread crumbs in milk, set aside until cool; add sugar, butter, egg slightly beaten, salt, raisins and flavoring; bake one hour in buttered pudding-dish in slow oven; serve with milk and sugar.

FRIDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Boiled Wheat Milk Sugar  
Plain Muffins Marmalade  
Tea or Coffee

**TEA**  
Corn Fritters with Syrup  
Sliced Peas Bread and Butter

**DINNER**  
Baked Haddock Mashed Potatoes  
Creamed Cabbage  
Hermits Apple Sauce

The recipes for Corn Fritters and Creamed Cabbage, mentioned above, are as follows:—

**Corn Fritters with Syrup—**  
To one cup canned corn, add one beaten egg, pepper and salt to season, and enough flour to make a thick batter, with 2 level teaspoons baking powder to 1 cup of flour. Drop on to greased griddle and fry to a light brown on both sides.  
**Creamed Cabbage—**  
Cook cabbage in the ordinary way until tender. Drain off the water. Add well seasoned white sauce and reheat.

SATURDAY

**BREAKFAST**  
Buckwheat Pancakes Syrup  
Graham Bread Baked Apple  
Tea or Cocoa

**TEA**  
Macaroni in Tomato Sauce  
Baked Potatoes  
Baking Powder Biscuits Butter  
Tea

BURNT LANDS

ON other fields and other scenes the morn'g laughs from her blue,—but not such scenes as these. Where comes no summer cheer of leaves and blossoms. And no shade mitigates the day's white scorn. These serious acres vast no groves adorn; But giant trunks, bleak shapes that once were trees, Tower naked, unassuaged of rain or breeze, Their stern grey isolation grimly borne. The months roll over them but mark no change; But when spring stirs, or autumn stills the years, Surely some phantom leafage rustles faint. Thro' their parched dreams,—some old-time notes ring strange. When in his slender treble, far and clear, Reiterates the rain-bird his complaint.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS  
(Born January 10, 1860)

**DINNER**  
Meat Pie Mashed Potatoes  
Parsnips Cookies

The recipe for Macaroni in Tomato Sauce, mentioned above, is as follows:—

**Macaroni in Tomato Sauce—**  
Break macaroni and drop into boiling salted water. Boil until tender. Prepare the tomato sauce, using one cup tomato juice, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a little grated onion. Put the Macaroni into a well greased baker, pouring over the tomato sauce. Sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Put into oven until the crumbs brown.

(Wheat and meat saving recipes by Domestic Science Experts of the Canadian Food Controller's Office.)

FISHING STREAMS IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., December 15—Complete utilization of the fish producing capacity of more than fifteen hundred miles of running water is the purpose of a bulletin just issued by the Conservation Commission on "Working Plans for Increasing Fish Production in the Streams of Oneida County," by Wilbert A. Clemens, M. A., Ph. D. The bulletin is one of the results of the work started by Commissioner Pratt in 1916 to check the waste of the State hatcheries and develop fishing waters to their highest efficiency. It is accompanied by a map in two colors, upon which all the water in the country is shown, with symbols and directions for the treatment of every stream.

"The big outstanding facts to be kept in mind," it says, "each stream must be stocked each year, and that, to obtain the desired results, stocking must be done in the proper place, and at the proper time, and with the proper care. Waste in the past has resulted from improper planting both in time, place, and method, and from lack of organization and cooperation. Such intensive methods are necessary, because the out-take of fish in the great majority of streams had overtaken the natural reproduction and the streams are fished out. There are more anglers to-day than ever before, and State roads, automobiles, and motor-cycles have made streams readily accessible.

"Under the head of Broader Issue such important subjects to fish propagation as pollution, posting of the streams, obstructions to the migration of spawning fish, denudation of the water-sheds, and fish protection, are discussed. The study of the fishing waters of Oneida county was the first intensive study of its kind to be undertaken anywhere in this country. Each stream was examined in sufficient detail to ascertain its general character, and the prevailing conditions over its entire length the data collected being classified under sixteen main heads all having a direct relation to the stream's productivity. A complete and detailed report for each stream was then prepared and filed in the office of the State Fish Culture for future use. This is the first time that such precise information regarding streams stocked by the State fish hatcheries has ever been available in the office. Upon the information thus obtained the working plans contained in the bulletin have been formulated and published.

"Examples of the evil effects of pollution are abundant in the Oneida county," the bulletin says, and backs them up in the discussion of individual streams with

continual reference to specific instances. "The fish in the waters of the State constitute an extremely valuable resource, and adding anything to the water that will lower or destroy its productive capacity is contrary to the principles of conservation. Pollution does this. Excessive pollution leads ultimately to the extermination of fish life in the water. Less severe pollution makes conditions of living difficult for fish by destroying some of their natural food, by altering the oxygen and carbon dioxide content of the water, and by introducing factors which increase the possibilities of disease; all of which contribute to a deduction in the number of fish.

The bulletin abounds with references to streams that are posted, and gives on practically every page of the detailed stream discussion many streams whose productive capacity is wasted because of this practice. "The streams should be fished," it says. "People should derive pleasure and recreation and regain health and efficiency from this appealing sport. The purely economic side should not be overlooked either, for the amount of fish consumed replaces an equal amount of other kinds of meat. It is to be hoped that when the working plans herein outlined are put into operation and it becomes better understood that fish production in public waters is a cooperative enterprise, much, if not all, of the posting will be removed. It prevents, or tends to discourage, stocking and stream improvement, and makes impossible full utilization of the water course.

"Trout seek the cool, shallow headwaters and small spring tributaries in which to spawn. Dams interfere more or less with the natural productiveness of a trout stream, and the number of dams is ever increasing with the industrial expansion of the country and the development of water systems for towns and cities. To preserve and increase the natural productiveness of the trout streams, provision will have to be made for fish passes at many dams.

"Next to pollution," the bulletin says "the clearing of the land along the water-courses is probably the most serious menace to fish production, especially to trout production. The removal of the vegetation, particularly at the headwaters, results in reduced stream flow and even incomplete cessation in many cases. The severity of freshets is greatly increased, resulting in a shifting of the creek bed materials, scouring of the bottom and banks, and sweeping out of much of the plant and animal life of the stream, and altogether upsetting the normal conditions. Immense quantities of sediment are swept down from the water-sheds, smothering the aquatic vegetation, which is the basis food supply of life in the water, as terrestrial vegetation is on land. Small animal life, which is very important as food for the fish, is eliminated, and the eggs and young fish are destroyed. High summer temperatures result. Natural spawning beds disappear. Conditions, in short, very soon become intolerable for trout. In every district in Oneida County there are streams which ten to twenty years ago were teeming with trout, but which now are unproductive. At the same time there are streams in which conditions are improving, because trees and shrubs have been allowed to grow up again."

Among other practical details, the Commission advocates the building of stream pools on small feeder streams, as breeding places for small fish, and the operation of nurseries, under the supervision

of the Commission, for the growing of State fry to fingerling size before planting. Several of these nurseries are already in successful operation in Oneida County and other parts of the State.—*New York Evening Post.*

Edith—"Fred and I have agreed to keep our engagement secret." Her friend—"Impossible, dear. All the girls will know it as soon as they look at you."—*Boston Transcript.*

WORLD'S FATTEST MAN IS DEAD

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 28.—"Baby Jim" Simons, colored, said to be the heaviest man in the world, died here to-day. He weighed 800 pounds and for years had been one of the sights of circus shows. He was thirty-seven years old and is survived by a widow and two small children. The body will be taken to the former home of Simons, in Texas. For its transportation it was necessary to charter an entire freight car.



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A VOYAGE TO LONDON

OUR captain of the packet had boasted much before we sailed, of the swiftness of his ship; unfortunately, when we came to sea, she proved the bullest of ninety-six sails to his no-nonsense navigation.

The captain said she had once gone at the rate of thirteen knots, which is accounted thirteen miles per hour. We had on board, as a passenger, Captain Kennedy, of the Navy, who contended that it was impossible, and that no ship ever sailed so fast, and that there must have been some error in the division of the log-line, or some mistake in heaving the log.

The above fact I give for the sake of the following observation. It has been remarked, as an imperfection in the art of ship-building, that it can never be known, till she is tried, whether a new ship will or will not be a good sailer; for that the model of a good-sailing ship has been exactly followed in a new one, which has proved, on the contrary, remarkably dull.

Even in the simple operation of sailing when at sea, I have often observed different judgements in the officer who commanded the successive watches, the wind being the same. One would have the sails trimmed sharper or flatter than another, so that they seemed to have no certain rule to govern by.

We were several times chased in our passage, but outlasted everything, and in thirty days had soundings. We had good observation, and the captain judged himself so near our port, Falmouth, that if we made a good run in the night, we might be off the mouth of that harbor in the morning, and by running in the night might escape the notice of the enemy's privateers, who were cruising about the entrance of the channel.

We had a watchman placed in the bow to whom they often called, "Look well out before there," and he as often answered, "Ay, ay," but perhaps had his eyes shut, and was half asleep at the time, they sometimes answering, as it is said, mechanically, for he did not see the light, but was only repeating what he had heard.

to wear around, all sailing, an operation dangerous to the mast, but it carried us clear, and we escaped shipwreck, for we were running right upon the rocks on which the light-house was erected. This deliverance impressed me strongly with the utility of light-houses and made me resolve to encourage the building more of them in America, if I should live to return there.

In the morning it was found by the surroundings, etc., that we were near our port, but a thick fog had hid the land from our sight. About nine o'clock the fog began to rise, and seemed to be lifted up from the water like a curtain at a play-house, covering the coast, the town of Falmouth, the vessels in its harbor, and fields that surrounded it.

This was a most pleasing spectacle to those who had been so long without any other prospects than the uniform view of a vacant ocean, and it gave us the more pleasure as we were now free from the dangers which the state of war occasioned.

I set out immediately, with my son, for London, and we only stopped a little by the way to view Stonehenge on Salisbury Plain, and Lord Pembroke's house and gardens, with his very curious antiquities at Wotton. We arrived in London, the 27th of July, 1757.

THERE'S STILL HOPE FOR RUSSIA, NATION IS IN THE MAKING

INDIGNANTLY resenting the criticisms which were being levelled at Russia at the present time, Dr. John R. Mott, speaking at the Canadian Club, stated that the Bolsheviki did not represent the masses of the great Russian nationality.

Dr. Mott regretted that it had been impossible to put off the revolution until after the war, but "have you ever heard of a nation putting off a social revolution?" he asked. "It will become any of the allies to-day to lose patience with Russia. You may not understand Russia, but you must believe in her."

Dr. Mott, who was one of the members of the famous Elihu Root mission to Russia, has visited the country four times, and is convinced that Russia will emerge triumphant from the chaos which at present attends the struggles of a nation trying to break free from a mediaeval past.

"People who think the outlook very discouraging now," said the speaker, "should try to imagine what Russia was twenty years ago when I first visited the country. I found the doors of Russia were closed. My meetings were held secretly between midnight and 4 a. m. Had I been found discussing anything on a street car with five other men we would all have been arrested. I never expected to see the coming dawn and the day of opportunity which is coming so fast to Russia now."

Dr. Mott spoke of the efforts he had made to strengthen the chords of sympathy with the Russian people, and added that in recognition of the work he had done for the country the people insisted on calling him a saint. During his last visit to Russia, when he journeyed with the Elihu Root mission, he had crossed the Pacific and Siberia and had returned the same way. During this time he had travelled one-third of the way around the world on Russian territory and was impressed with the future possibilities of the country.

"It is a vast contiguous country, with all parts joined together, it is located in the belt of power, and has immeasurable material resources. The resources are still untouched and were they to be opened up I think the land could sustain 800,000,000 people. The Russian people are composed of the strongest races in Asia and Europe. There are more Jews there than in all the other nations. It is also a great Mohammedan country, having more than 30,000,000 Moslems."

NOTICE TO MARINERS

NEW BRUNSWICK (297) South coast—Bay of Fundy—East of Quaco Head—Lights and fog alarms not maintained in winter.

The operation of the lights and fog alarms in the Bay of Fundy on the south coast of New Brunswick east of Quaco Head will be discontinued while navigation is closed for the winter, normally from about 10th January to about 1st April each year, without any special notice being given.

CANADA

(299) Regulation prohibiting the calling of ships' movements. His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under and by virtue of the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order that the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, P. C. 997, dated 10th April, 1917, shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation, numbered 5A, which is hereby made and enacted immediately after Regulation 5 of the said order:—

"5A. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority or the Deputy Chief Censor or other person therein authorized dispatch or attempt to dispatch a code or other message to any vessel, person, body or place overseas, by cable, radiotelegraph, or other means of electric communication giving information with respect to the movements of any merchantship not being a ship exclusively employed in lake or river service, or shall dispatch or attempt to dispatch any such message from which the movements of any ship can be deduced or inferred."

Does he boost his home town when travelling? "Yes; he always registers from another burg."—Buffalo Express. "Isn't there a good deal of waste in the bone of a sirloin steak?" "Not for me," replied the merchant. "I am very careful to sell the bone for as much as the meat."—Washington Star.

"I kind of wish we hadn't spoke so harsh to Josh 'bout writin' home fur money," said farmer Cottosell. "So do I," replied his wife. "Since he joined the army I don't care what he writes about as long as they jes' keep lettin' us hear from him."—Washington Star.

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MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

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

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

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

SHIPPING NEWS

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

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SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B. R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:—

CIRCUIT COURT: Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Chief Justice K. B. D. McKeown; Tuesday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chandler.

COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton

The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

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S. Kerr, Principal

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: Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7:30 a. m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.

Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7:30 a. m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, 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 Campobello (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 Campobello, Cummings Cove and Eastport both ways.

Atlantic Standard Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

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Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Lettice or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide permitting.

Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing 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 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7:30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8:00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7:00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Service at Bayside 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 for 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.

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At the end years, the N submitted to affairs, finan bankers, a regarding the next financ questions sub year by the E "(1.) On eco do you exp war, and wh "(2.) How a and the how another year affected by "(3.) What est element in position, and chief danger to "(4.) In cas ought taxes t now, of the tot "(5.) In vic tivities in the ment, will be United States —both indivi —rest of the wor Among thos tions was Mr. the National C one of the mo dents of St. An the question "(1.) I expect for about ano think by that their leaders th they will seek "(2.) I think national prospa ably by another very much diffi ation of our nei country. We s multiplied in siz from a debtor n of \$198,000,000 1916, to the ex business along been tremendou that business in the same course activity and infla in business course, be excep I think we woul the early ending first effect woul ness. "(3.) I think this country's financial strengt lation of gold i any country, an now have the which provide credit system, f ed gold reserves avoided, in my expansion, and t "(4.) I think large as busines ing the goose th "(5.) I think th war, will be rec financial country other countries and from which heavy supplies. CONSCR Melbourne, Ja of the referend majority for con forces of 750. votes give a ma of 170,000. It is understo except the Tre has decided to Forrest decli because he was ing at which the vital issue. A appoint Sir Joh constructed Nat SPAIN MAY Madrid, Jan. the Spanish pre the government the decree dis having been sig said, proposes to the king, thus g studying the situ King Alfonso ing parliament announced elec Feb. 7. Dimoi decided upon Decem