



The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1918

NO. 47

MANHOOD IN ARMS

"Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait."

HAD Youth the knowledge, Age the power;
 Could each the other's virtue borrow;
 Could Wisdom pluck the passing hour
 And Inexperience share the dower
 Of Wisdom schooled in joy and sorrow!

Yet may the swift occasion rise
 When rules of Time relax their rigor;
 When Youth is suddenly made wise
 To see with clear instructed eyes,
 An Age recalls its early vigor.

Such is this hour of England's need
 When close the peril draws upon her,
 And Youth, fore-gleaning Wisdom's seed,
 And Age, renewed in strength and speed,
 Come to the instant call of Honor.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, in *Punch*.

THE RIGHT COLOR

THE argument began in a trench somewhere on the Cambrai Front. It might still have been proceeding but for the fact that a few hundred thousand Bosches came over to argue a bigger point, and made it necessary for Jock Fraser and Alf Hayes, to say nothing of the rest of the 7th Fusiliers, to retire under protest—very violent protest.

Jock started it. Jock delights in theological disputes, and being a Glasgow man regards himself as an authority on most subjects. When therefore, during one of the periodical discussions regarding the finding of MOSES in the bulrushes, Alf recklessly referred to the Prophet as a "black baby," Jock pounced upon him instantly.

"Ye needna show yer ignorance," he said in pitying tones. "Auld Mosses wasna black, Alf. He wis as white as you an' me."

"Gara! Wot d'you know aboot it?" retorted Alf aggressively. "Egyptians is black; leastways, not exactly black like niggers, but a kinder color-color. You can't tell me nothin' aboot the color of Gippies, my lad. I've served in Egypt an' seen 'em."

Although he is only twenty-six, Alf proudly terms himself "an old sweat," and is inclined to pose as a patriarch because he has seven years' service to his credit and was soldiering in the East when the War started.

"Mosses wasna an Egyptian, ye fule," Jock explained. "Mosses wis a Hebrew, and Hebrews are no' niggers."

"Egyptian 'Ebrews is black, I tell yer, and a pal o' mine wot's in Palestine says the Jews there are nearly black, so you can't kid me Mosses was white."

"He was kind o' tanned, maybe, but he wis as white as I am, I'm tellin' ye."

Jock had not washed for four days but, Alf failed to notice the opportunity this presented, although he did make several impolite remarks concerning Jock's personal appearance, habits, and ancestry.

"I tell yer Mosses was an Egyptian, and Gippies is brown-black," he reiterated.

The argument became heated, and most of the men of the platoon joined in and took sides. Some of them strongly supported Alf's view, for the fact that Alf had been in Egypt carried weight. For an hour the voice of Jock Fraser could be heard raised in protest, and he was still vainly striving to convince Alf of the whiteness of Mosses when the Germans came their way.

For a time the color of the Hebrew Prophet became of secondary importance, but Jock was determined not to let the matter drop. As he hurled bombs among the masses of grey men he could see through the mist he thought of a new argument which would, he believed, convince Alf.

It was in the evening, after the regiment had withdrawn to a new position, that Jock suddenly discovered Alf was missing, and he began to make agitated inquiries. A man had noticed Alf drop out in the open and mentioned the fact wearily.

"I'm going back to find him," Jock announced. "I canna let auld Alf die w'oot convincin' him that Mosses wasna black."

They called him fool and other names, tried to dissuade him and pointed out the hopelessness of finding Alf, even if he was still alive; but Jock would not listen and even ignored the Sergeant's commands.

Nearly an hour later he crawled back, shot through the left arm and right leg, but dragging with him Alf, who was badly wounded, unconscious, but still living. Then Jock collapsed, after muttering something incoherent about the infant Mosses.

The bearers took him and Alf away to the same clearing-station, and eventually they were sent down together to the base hospital, and happened to be placed in the same ward. When Alf recovered enough to take notice, it was to find Jock sitting up in the next bed.

"It was you wot brought me in, Jock, wasn't it?" inquired Alf. "You juggled

old o' me just as them two big Fritzes was comin' to get me?"

"Ay, I shot them," Jock answered in matter-of-fact tones. "Noo, Alf, aboot MOSES, I'm waitin' to convince ye that MOSES wis as white as me."

"I reckon you know more aboot MOSES than I do, old chum," said Alf. "And if he was like you he was a white man—all through." And he held out his hand.

Jock, pleased more by the concession than by the compliment, leant across and with a shamefaced grin shook hands.—*Punch*.

BOMBS KILLED 37 IN LONDON AIR RAID

London, May 20.—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 injured in the London area during last night's air raid. Six persons were injured in the provinces. The casualties are divided as follows:

London and the metropolitan district:
 Killed: Men 17, women 14, children 6; total 37.
 Injured: Men 83, women 49, children 23; total 155.

Provinces—Injured: Men 2, women 3, child 1; total 6.

Considerable damage to property has been reported.

FLY OVER CITY AT GREAT HEIGHT

Several of the German machines flew over London. Although they kept at a great height the sound of their motors could plainly be heard from the streets. At one point a correspondent of the Associated Press viewed the spectacle where the engines were audible. The gunners blazed away in a concentrated fire. It was this unusually heavy barrage which evidently prevented the Gothas from reaching their objectives.

The Whitsuntide holidays probably were responsible for the safety of scores of girls housed in dormitories recently constructed by a large department store. Many of them were apprentices brought from near-by towns who went home for the holidays. A bomb destroyed the two upper floors of the building, which is half a block long. The main room on the floor below was damaged, but the few girls who took refuge in the basement when the first alarm was given were uninjured, except one, who was wounded slightly.

Another bomb tore a hole five feet deep and fifteen feet in diameter in a solid concrete pavement, shattering windows and wrenching doors from their hinges—three blocks away. This bomb fell near buildings recently constructed to house a new war agency, but as the buildings were darkened it is not believed possible the Germans were using them as a target. Another bomb fell in a park near by, stripping the shrubbery and shaking houses for blocks around, shattering almost every pane of glass.

London, May 20.—The latest aerial attack of the Germans on London and its environs probably was the most ambitious ever undertaken. Never before was there such a continued volley of firing from the British anti-aircraft batteries.

Thousands of people had their first experience in a raid. They were persons from many points of England, Scotland, and Wales, who took advantage of the Whitsuntide holidays, which run from Saturday until Tuesday, to visit the metropolis. On the other hand, thousands of Londoners had gone to the countryside and seashore resorts for brief vacations. They cut short these visits and hurried back to London to learn the fate of their homes and relatives.

Except for a few brief pauses, the gunners blazed away with a terrific concentration of fire. The raiding Gothas flew at a great height, the majority of them keeping well up to 12,000 feet in a very clear sky.

The raid was one of the most exciting which Londoners have yet experienced. As the enemy machines approached, the sky was filled with bursting shrapnel. Perhaps the most dramatic moment came when the distinctive hum of one of the German machines suddenly became a splutter, and then ceased. The plane was seen to burst into flames as it fell.

After the continuous barrage died away, the searchlights were turned outwards, and a lone shell was sent after the retreating raiders.

A calm summer-like night tempted the Germans to try their first air raid on London since March 7, and four of the raiders fell before the defences of London. The moon was shining brightly when the raiders crossed the southeastern point and headed for the metropolis. The usual warnings were given promptly and the people had time to reach shelters before the guns in the neighbourhood of London were heard.

Ethel—"Why did you take off your hat to that girl? You don't know her, do you?" Frank—"No—er—but my brother does, and this is his hat."—*Puck*.

THE WINDMILL

A SONG OF VICTORY

YES, it was all like a garden glowing
 When first we came to the hill-top there,
 And we laughed to know that the Bosch was going,
 And laughed to know that the land was fair;
 Acre by acre of green fields sleeping,
 Hamlets hid in the tufts of wood,
 And out of the trees were church-towers peeping,
 And away on a hillock the Windmill stood.

Then, ah then, 'twas a land worth winning,
 And now there is fought but the naked clay,
 But I can remember the Windmill spinning,
 And the four sails, those in the sun that day.

But the guns came after and tore the hedges
 And stripped the spires and churned the plain,
 And a man walks now of the windy ledges,
 And looks for a feather of green in vain;
 Acre by acre the sad eye traces
 The rust-red bones of the earth laid bare,
 And the sign-posts stand in the market-places
 To say that a village was builded there.

But better the French fields stark and dying
 Than ripe for a conqueror's fat content,
 And I can remember the mill-sails flying,
 Yet I cheered with the rest when the Windmill went.

Away to the East the grass-land surges
 Acre by acre across the line,
 And we must go on till the end like scourges,
 Though the wilderness stretch from sea to Rhine;
 But I dream some days of a great reveille,
 When the buds shall burst in the Blasted Wood,
 And the children chatter in Death-Trap Alley,
 And a windmill stand where the windmill stood.

And we that remember the Windmill spinning,
 We may go under, but not in vain,
 For our sons shall come in the new beginning
 And see that the Windmill spins again.

A. P. HERBERT, in *Punch*.

FOREST FIRES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Windsor, N. S., May 20.—Thousands of acres of timber land and a number of houses have been destroyed by forest fires. Two families from the Chester Road district, whose dwellings were burned, have arrived here and say that the blaze, starting about 20 miles south of Windsor, made a clear sweep of the road, a considerable distance, destroying a mill and the houses in that section. The fire then left the road, crossing the Avon river at a narrow spot and sweeping on towards Upper Falmouth.

The fire was heading for the town of Hantsport last night, but a sudden change of wind turned it back, and its present course is not dangerous to any towns or villages. The damage in Hants county is estimated at well over \$200,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY CONGRESS

Pretoria, South Africa, May 21.—(Via Reuters' Ottawa Agency).—General Botha, Premier of the Union, addressing the South African party congress, dealt with the Nationalist-Republican propaganda. He reiterated his grave warning that a republic could only be established by force of arms. He asked why General Hertzog in parliament had said that he only favored a republic in theory, yet when he addressed the students at Paarl, why did he incite those young children to a condition of affairs which must lead to blood and tears?

The whole Republican propaganda, Gen. Botha declared, was nothing but an attempt to gain votes. His friends had been playing with fire, and Hertzog had now called a halt. Gen. Botha emphasized that after the Boer war they had nearly despaired in their deep sorrow and mourning, but to-day could South Africa be regarded as an oppressed nation?

Gen. Botha said he felt convinced they would never get the majority of both English and Dutch to favor a republic. Moreover the Cape Province would never assist in attempt to establish a republic. England had given South Africa every opportunity it to work out her salvation. From England there was nothing to fear. England was their friend and help to-day. He finally urged all to work for the establishment of a great South African people in which the two white sections stood on a footing of absolute equality, trust, confidence, and mutual good will. (Cheers).

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Havana, May 20.—The celebration of Cuba's national holiday marking the sixteenth anniversary of her independence began at dawn to-day with the ringing of bells and the sounding of sirens. The city is bedecked with the Cuban colors and those of the Allied nations.

A great parade was reviewed by President Menocal. The marchers included thousands of soldiers from Havana and the provinces, and there were marines, mounted rural guards, national police, city firemen and Boy Scouts from the provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

ORIGIN OF EMPIRE DAY

Empire Day, a day specially set apart in Canada and throughout the British Empire—in the overseas Dominions, in India, Australia, South Africa, and the islands of the sea—to foster patriotism among school children. The date is May 23.

In all schools of the Empire the morning hours are spent in a study of the geography and history of the British Empire, and of its greatness. The afternoon is devoted to public addresses, recitations, essays, and music of a patriotic nature. Sometimes the celebration is held in the open air with the public participating; and drills, exercises, and saluting the flag add to the interest of the occasion.

Empire Day was originated in 1897 by Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, of Hamilton, Ont. The Empire Movement has since become nation-wide. It has been greatly promoted by Lord Meath, an ardent imperialist.

The motto of the day is "One King, One Flag, One Fleet, One Empire." Its watchwords are "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, Self-Sacrifice." Its object is to inspire the children to cherish patriotism, to learn citizenship, to follow duty, to acquire knowledge, to practise discipline, to subdue self, to consider the poor and suffering. Its rallying cry is "For God, for Duty, for Empire."—*Educational Review*.

The above explanation of the origin and aim of EMPIRE DAY is not quite complete, and is probably not strictly accurate. In *Nelson's Encyclopedia* we find the following:—"EMPIRE DAY, originally VICTORIA DAY, is an imperial celebration on the anniversary of the late Queen Victoria's birthday (May 24). The movement was inaugurated in 1902 by the Earl of Meath, and has been officially recognized since 1904." *Whitaker's Almanack*, one of the best books of reference published within the British Empire, May 24 is designated EMPIRE DAY. The term VICTORIA DAY seems now to be used only in Canada, and in Canada only, so far as we can learn, is May 23 called EMPIRE DAY, or observed as such in Schools or in public demonstrations. It will be a great advantage to have the day and its designation made uniform throughout the Empire; and it may well be made a subject of discussion at the forthcoming Imperial Conference in London.—*Ed. BEACON*.

SIR THOMAS WHITE RETURNS

Ottawa, May 20.—After being away all winter, suffering from serious nervous breakdown, Sir Thomas White returned to Ottawa this morning and went back to the finance department. So far as the balance of parliamentary work is concerned, Hon. A. K. MacLean will continue to act as minister until the house progresses.

Sir Thomas is quite recovered and is warmly welcomed back. After an extended sojourn in Southern California, he went to New York and Washington, and for some weeks he has been busy conducting, in the United States, financial negotiations.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—London, May 16.—All British submarines in the harbor of Helsingfors were destroyed when the German naval forces approached the city, because it was impossible to get them away, owing to the fact that they were frozen fast, according to an Admiralty statement this evening. The submarines, which had been operating in the Baltic since the early part of the war, were blown up, together with their stocks of torpedoes, ammunition, and other materials. Their crews have arrived in England, having travelled by way of Mourmansk.

—Paris, May 17.—Ten passengers, one European and nine Arabs, were killed when the French steamer *Atlantique*, 6,447 tons, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean early this month. The steamship managed to reach a port by her own means.

—London, May 17.—The British steamer *Clan Mackay* was sunk in a collision on May 11, according to a telegram from Gibraltar received by Lloyd's. The crew was saved.

The steamer *Clan Mackay* was 420 feet long and measured 6,580 tons. She was built in Newcastle in 1916, and was the second in size of more than forty boats owned by Cayzer, Irvine & Co., of Glasgow.

—New York, May 17.—The London Times this morning publishes the following: "Twelve German submarines were sunk or captured in British waters by British and American destroyers during the month of April, which was a record. In addition to this number, at least two other U-boats were destroyed during that period. One was sunk on April 8 in the North Sea while making an attempt on a convoy to Holland. The other was sunk on Friday, April 26, during the forenoon, while attempting to attack a convoy of transports filled with American troops on the way to France."

—Sydney, N. S., May 16.—Capt. John Barbour and two sons, of Bonavista, Nfld., were drowned, when their sail boat capsized yesterday near West Arichat, N. S.

—Washington, May 21.—The loss of the American tank steamer *William Rockefeller* was reported to the Navy Department to-day but without details. Nothing was said of the manner of the ship's destruction or whether there was loss of life.

—Geneva, May 18.—Three large vessels loaded with cereals destined for Switzerland, and escorted by an American warship, have arrived safely at a French Atlantic port, according to the *Tageblatt*, of Berne.

—Madrid May 18.—The newspapers here report the torpedoing of the steamship *Villa de Soler*, of 1,850 tons, the property of Pays & Sons, of Barcelona. This is the fourth vessel this shipping concern has lost within a short time.

—London, May 21.—Allied ships other than British and neutral merchant ships, lost during April totalled 84,393 tons, the Admiralty announced to-day. During the same period, the loss in British tonnage was 220,709. This is the first bulletin issued by the Admiralty since the announcement of April 24 that monthly reports would be substituted for weekly losses. At that time the total tonnage losses since the beginning of unrestricted submarine warfare were given as follows:

Quarter ending	British shipping (British again counted)	Neutral and Allied shipping (British again counted)
March, 1917	911,840	1,619,837
June, 1917	1,361,370	2,236,894
September, 1917	952,038	1,494,473
December, 1917	782,890	1,372,843
March, 1918	787,576	1,123,510

Counting one month as compared with the quarter last year the rate of destruction of British shipping is less than one-half of the quarter ending June, 1917.

—London, May 18.—The Admiralty announces as follows:—"One of the British destroyers was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine on May 14. Two men were killed."

—Amsterdam, May 19.—The Belgian relief ship *Cole*, with a cargo of barley from New York to Rotterdam, has struck a mine on Dogger Bank. Assistance has been sent the vessel.

—Washington, D. C., May 20.—The American cargo steamer *J. G. McCullough* has been sunk by a mine or torpedo in foreign waters, the Navy Department to-day was advised. It was reported that all hands were saved except Engineer Daughtrey. The vessel was of 1,895 tons gross.

—Atlantic Port, May 20.—Eighty-one members of the Dutch steamship *Zaanland*, sunk May 11, in a collision, arrived here to-day on an American steamer. The men were picked up at sea.

The *Zaanland*, a vessel of 5,417 tons, was one of the Dutch steamships recently

taken over by the United States government and was being operated by the Navy Department as cargo carrier. The men said the collision occurred during a fog, their vessel being rammed by another ship in the same convoy. All on board the *Zaanland* were saved.

—Madrid, May 20.—The German submarine *U-39*, says an official dispatch from Cartagena, entered that port last night damaged.

The *U-39*, according to German advices, is the submarine that torpedoed the *Lusitania*, off Kinsale, on May 7, 1915.

She is in a seriously damaged condition as a result of a battle. Another submarine accompanied the U-boat as far as the entrance to the port and then disappeared.

The *U-39* is 220 feet long and carries a crew of thirty men. The cruiser had been forbidden by the authorities to communicate with shore. The interned submarine is being guarded by the Spanish cruiser *Extramadura*.

—Halifax, N. S., May 21.—The Newfoundland coastal steamer *Ethie*, which went ashore at Mistaken Point, seven miles west of Cape Race, last week, was refloated yesterday. The *Ethie* was hauled into deep water by the Dominion government steamer *Lady Laurier*, and is proceeding to St. John's, Nfld., under her own steam, according to a wireless to the marine and fisheries department here to-day from Captain Travers, of the *Lady Laurier*.

SINKING OF NEUTRAL VESSELS

Christiania, Norway, May 21.—German submarines again have started unrestricted warfare on Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic ocean, north and east of the Norwegian coast. Fishermen saved from sunken vessels and landed at Hammerfest report that the commander of a submarine stated that all vessels met by him would be sunk. Norwegian ships especially would be destroyed, because, he said, the Norwegians were sending fish oil and seal oil to England. This, however, is contrary to the truth, as the export of oils is forbidden and Germany knows it.

The U-boats are said to shell vessels without warning and, according to the survivors, direct a fire against life-boats. Russian fishing boats and a Russian mail steamer from Vardoe, eastward-bound and overcrowded with passengers, also were shelled. Eight persons, among them a postmaster and his assistant, were killed on the deck of the steamer. Many others were hurt after taking to his boats.

When the commander of one German submarine was advised that Russia was at peace with Germany he answered that he acted the way it suited him.

STEAMER "CONNORS BROS." RETAINS SUBSIDY

Mr. WIGMORE: I have received a number of letters and telegrams from different people in St. John with reference to the steamer run by Connors Brothers, from St. John to Dipper harbour, Chance harbour, and Mace's bay. Only this morning I received a telegram from Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, protesting against the withdrawal of the subsidy for the steamer. Connors Brothers say that if the subsidy is withdrawn they will take the steamer off the route. This is a very important service, because the people in Dipper harbour, Chance harbour, Mace's bay and other small places along that shore depend entirely on this steamer for getting their goods from St. John. If the minister has already decided to withdraw the subsidy I would ask him to reconsider the matter. I am not aware how much the subsidy is, but it is important that this boat be kept on the route, both from the standpoint of the merchants of St. John and the people living in the places at which the steamer calls.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: The subsidy will not be cut off.—*House of Commons Debates*, May 18.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE

New York, May 21.—The Federal Line and associated interests announced yesterday the inauguration of a regular weekly service, both freight and passenger, between New York, Halifax, and St. John's, Nfld.

Arrangements have been made under which the new line will act in cooperation with the Canadian Government for the shipment to the United States of many Canadian commodities for which in recent months, owing to war conditions, only irregular carrying facilities have been available.

The new line will be known as the Nova Scotia Steamships, Ltd., and will be operated by the Federal Line, as owners' agents. Frank Chipman, formerly general manager of the Plant Line steamers, operating from Boston to Halifax, will have personal charge of the new service.

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 Reserve Fund - 15,000,000
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G. W. BARBITT
 Manager
 St. Andrew Branch

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

May 20.
 The ladies of the Chocolate and Cummings' Cove Institute held a sale in Moss Rose Hall on Saturday evening. Proceeds to be used for War Work.

Capt. Jack Ingalls, of the Str. C. A. Canfield, is enjoying a vacation. He, with Mrs. Ingalls, and little daughter, Dorothy, are guests of Mrs. Ingalls' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cummings.

Rev. Mr. Wasson preached in the U. B. Church at Chocolate Cove on Sunday morning and evening. Mr. Wasson was greeted with an unusually large congregation at the evening service, and his many friends are very glad to welcome him back to his old field from time to time.

Rev. Mr. Eagon preached in the U. B. Church at Chocolate Cove on Sunday afternoon, and at Fair Haven in the evening. We are glad his services have been secured for the U. B. Churches during the summer months.

Pte. Will Hooper returned on Monday morning to the Depot in St. John, after a leave of absence of five days. He was accompanied as far as St. Andrews by his brother, Earl, of Portland, Me., and his two sisters, Mrs. Cleveland Barreau, of Portland, Me., and Mrs. Daniel Letscher of New Haven, Conn.

Miss Cora Lord, of Lord's Cove, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. Will Whalen.

Mrs. Oliver Fountain, of Eastport, visited friends here on Monday and Tuesday.

Ralph Sewell, of Lynn, Mass., is spending a short time at his home here.

Mrs. Gertrude Chaffey has returned from a very pleasant visit with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Simpson, at Lord's Cove.

Arnold Stover, of Worcester, Mass., paid a flying visit to his home here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Wallace and little daughter spent the week-end with relatives at Pembroke, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Richardson and family, and Mrs. James Hurley and little son, Harold, of Leonardville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hatheway Fountain on Sunday last.

Allan Mosher is employed at Bocabec, in weir building.

Miss Leola Conley, of North Lubeck, Me., spent the week-end here the guest of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haney and son, Norman, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Wentworth at Fair Haven on Sunday.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M.

May 22.
 Mrs. Kinread, of Boston, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Green. Mrs. Kinread was formerly Miss Jeanette Green of this place, and she is warmly welcomed by a host of friends after an absence of several years.

Mrs. Allan Cossaboom and the Misses Bertha Foster and Alice Shepherd left last Monday for Cape Tormentine.

Rev. Jas. Mason, rector of St. Paul's Church here, who tendered his resignation, has been given an unanimous call to remain, and it is sincerely hoped he will accept the call.

Mrs. Reginald Green, of Prince Rupert, is the guest of Mrs. L. A. Green.

CAMPOBELLO

May 20.
 Mr. Charles Corey has been called to Woodstock by the illness of a brother. Those to answer the roll-call at St. John this week were Ivan Corey and Frank Lank.

A motor boat about twenty-seven feet long and seven and half feet in width has just been launched by Messrs Carroll and Elma Mitchell, the work having been done by the boatbuilder Leander Mitchell.

Those interested in the soil are busy getting in their crops.

Miss Portia Calder called on friends at Lubeck, Me., on Saturday.

Rev. W. Amos held service in the North Road Baptist church on Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Silas McLellan, Mrs. Carroll Mitchell, and Mrs. Malloch visited friends at Lubeck, Me., last week.

Pte. J. Davidson spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson.

NORTH HEAD, G. M.

May 22.
 Miss Helen Griffin has returned from Portland, Me.

The Misses G. Jacobus, A. Coney, and M. Felix have reopened their cottages at Whale Cove for the summer.

Mrs. H. Pearson and son, Donald, of Portland, Me., are visiting Mrs. Pearson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin.

The death of Mr. Henry Theriault occurred on Wednesday May 15, at the home of Mr. P. Dixon. He leaves one daughter, Addie, at home, and one son, William, of Boston.

Mrs. Oscar Robinson is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Dunley, of Lisbon Falls, Me.

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

May 21.
 The Triangle Fund proved a big success in St. George, everybody contributed liberally and the seven hundred and fifty dollars allotted was exceeded by over four hundred dollars. H. V. Dewar, Dr. Taylor, H. R. Lawrence, James Brydon, T. S. McAdam, Thos. R. Kent, James Watt, Thomas MacIntyre, and others took charge of the drive and worked energetically. Automobile owners placed their cars at the services of the collectors and the results were very gratifying.

Fishermen and weir owners about the Bay are elated over the prospects of a good season in the sardine business. Large schools of herring are about the Bay, and early weirs are reaping a harvest. While many weirs are not ready for fish, others considered poor fishers, in former years, are doing well. Weir owners, who control what are known as late fishers, have lost a golden harvest, in some sections, by not being prepared.

The Town Council met last week and appointed officers for the year.

Mrs. J. Campbell, much to the regret of many friends, continues seriously ill. Her son, William, who is a member of the flying corps, came home last week from Toronto.

Spring fishing at Lake Utopia has this year proven up to the average, with a larger run of trout. The brooks, at the head of the lake, for the past two weeks have been filled with smelt. Many parties from town have enjoyed a few hours at the head, going by motor boat. The run of smelt in the river was the greatest for years.

Thomas C. Justason, one of the oldest residents of Pennfield, died last week after a long illness.

Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, was here last week on a Confirmation tour. The Rev. Bishop confirmed large classes in St. Mark's Church and at Pennfield on

THE DAPHNE BUSH

ALL about the daphne bush the happy fairies went. And spread abroad their silken hair to catch its magic scent: They chanted little silver tunes, they danced the whole day long. The rosy bush was ringed around with chains of colored song.

They danced, they sang, they flung about their tiny fairy names, Till swiftly over all the sky there ran the sunset flames; Then high into the glowing air they leapt with joyful shout, And with the ruddy shreds of mist they wrapped themselves about.

Into my quiet garden close they swiftly dropped again (The music of their merriment tinkled like falling rain); Laughing they swayed, while from their hair they shook the warm perfume, Till all the place seemed filled with clouds of drifting daphne bloom.

MISS ROSE FYLEMAN, in *Punch*.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN THE BAY

In a starving condition, battered and bruised, and greatly weakened by the exertion of the past three days, Captain J. A. Sabean, of the schooner *Maggie Alice* was rescued from the wrecked vessel at day-break Saturday morning by the schooner *Jessie Hart*. Captain Sabean arrived in the city last night on the Shore Line train and was greeted with tears of joy by the members of his family, who had almost given him up for dead.

Few men sailing in the Bay of Fundy have during late years suffered such an experience as fell to the lot of Captain Sabean, of the schooner *Maggie Alice*, who with true British bulldog pluck succeeded in sticking to his derelict schooner until he was at the point of collapse.

After the yawl left the schooner bearing away the other members of the crew his father, and son Wilfred, Captain Sabean endeavored to keep the pump going so that the schooner would not sink too deep in the sea and fall a prey to the waves. It was a herculean task, and again and again he was battered about by tons of salt water that poured inboard over the helpless bulk. Finally the gas-line gave out, the engine sputtered two or three times and stopped dead, and from that moment onward he and his ship were at the complete mercy of the elements.

For two days and two nights, without food or water, Captain Sabean clung to the battered wreck, while each succeeding sea which swept the vessel's deck sent timbers flying in all directions. Finally naught of the schooner but a small portion of her forward deck was above water, and upon this he crouched, realizing that any minute his physical strength might collapse and he would be swept overboard to a watery grave.

The small yawl had set forth for land with his father and son in a terrific sea, and as it disappeared toward land he saw that it was being tossed about like a cockle shell, and he felt that it was a matter of extreme doubt whether they would reach the land in safety, and this added to the mental strain of the situation. He was determined, however, not to leave his vessel until absolutely forced to do so, and his determination very nearly cost him his life.

Soon the pangs of hunger, and the great thirst which only a wrecked seaman can realize, began to assail him and his strength waned rapidly, but happily the sea began to go down and he was able to cling to the wreck with less difficulty.

Thursday passed without assistance coming, and then the hours of dark came on. All through the night Captain Sabean kept his lonely vigil, dozing at times, then waking suddenly and searching the raging seas as best he could, but no welcome light appeared, and after what seemed an eternity the cold grey dawn began to appear. All day Friday he clung to the wreck, his strength gradually diminishing, and still there was no sign of a Good Samaritan of the sea, while at times on the horizon he could dimly deary fisher boats plying their activities.

Friday afternoon lengthened into the shadows of Friday night, and by this time the gallant captain had grave doubts if he could withstand the rigors of the wreck for another night. He, however, held on, determined to play the game to the end. All night Friday he slept and watched and slept without sign of assistance, and when the light of Saturday morning began to grow into full daybreak he realized that his strength was almost at an end and he must make a supreme effort for rescue now if he was not to fall a victim to the hungry waves that lashed at his vessel.

He knew that the schooner was fast breaking up. He realized that if the sea happened to rise again it would only be a

BOCABEC, N. B.

May 21.
 Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, of St. George, preached in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, in place of Rev. Mr. Penwarden, who was ill.

The Methodist Church, which has been closed for several months, will be opened next Sunday morning, May 26th. Rev. Mr. Anthony will have charge of the Bocabec circuit during the summer months.

Mrs. Osborn Mitchell and children, of St. Stephen, are spending a few days with Mr. Mitchell at the sea shore.

Miss Marion Mitchell returned home on Sunday last from St. Andrews, where she has visited her aunt, Mrs. Wm. McCarroll, for two weeks.

The many friends of Miss Mary Crawley are glad to hear that she is recovering after an operation performed at the Chipman Hospital, St. Stephen.

Mrs. Rachel Crichton, of Bocabec Cove, spent a few days of last week with friends here.

SEAL COVE, G. M.

May 21.
 The sardine season has opened at Seal Cove and a few herring are being caught.

Miss Sadie Shepherd, a graduate of the Butler Hospital, Rhode Island, is spending a few weeks with friends and relatives, and expects to leave for Overseas in a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Foster were very much pleased with the arrival of a daughter on Wednesday last.

A number of the young men of this place left a few days ago to join "the colors" at St. John. Among those who passed were Sherman Shepherd, Gerald McLaughlin, and Russell Harvey.

Miss Sadie McLaughlin has taken her brother's place in the post office.

The men of this place are very busy building their weirs. Several boats have been to St. Stephen for weir material.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson have moved to their new residence on Church Street.

COURTENAY BAY WORK

Ottawa, May 17.—The Cabinet Council last night, on the recommendation of the Hon. F. B. Carvell, authorized the transfer to the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company of the contract originally given to the Norton Griffiths Company for the St. John Harbor Works.

The new company composed of prominent Canadian ship owners and builders takes over the contract on the same terms as those granted to the Norton Griffiths Company, when the Hon. Dr. Pugsley was Minister of Public Works.

A dry dock of the first class capable of handling the largest ocean-going vessels will be commenced at once, and the necessary harbor works to provide for it and for the proposed big shipbuilding plant in connexion therewith will be begun at once.

The Government will vote the statu-

REVISORS OF VOTERS' LIST

The *Royal Gazette* contains the names of revisors appointed by the government. The list of the revisors for Charlotte County is as follows:—

Eustace Church, Town of Milltown. Alexander Boyd, Town of St. Stephen. Robert Billings, Town of St. Andrews. E. A. Greerson, Town of St. George. Alex. Moore, Parish of St. James. A. W. Cameron, St. David. Howard Teal, Dumbarton. Stanley Wilson, St. Patrick. B. C. Simpson, St. Croix. Henry Rankine, St. Andrews. John Catherine, St. George. A. C. Pool, Pennfield. E. Shaw, Lepreau. Foster G. Calder, West Isles. Arthur Newman, Campobello. Edward Cheney, Grand Manan. C. N. Vroom, Dufferin. Allen Bernard, Clarendon. Holmes Maxwell, St. Stephen.

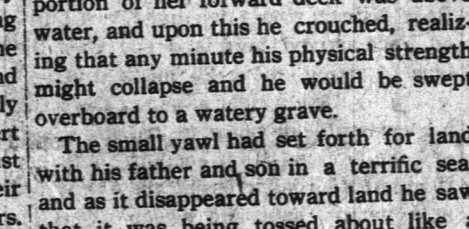
BRITISH CASUALTIES

London May 21.—British casualties to the number of 36,677 have been reported in the week ending to-day. They are divided as follows:—

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 315; men, 3,815; wounded or missing, officers, 1,241; men, 31,308.

The British casualties reported are still reflecting the recent heavy fighting, although the totals are beginning to decrease. The figures last week were 41,612, the largest of any week since the German offensive began.

FOR PAIN IN THE BACK



Also for Swollen Joints and Aching Constant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys.

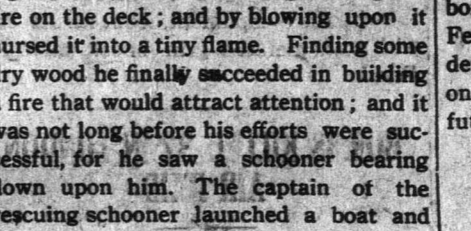
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Beacon Press Co.

SEND ALL ORDERS TO THE BUSINESS OFFICE Stevenson Block Next Door to Custom House

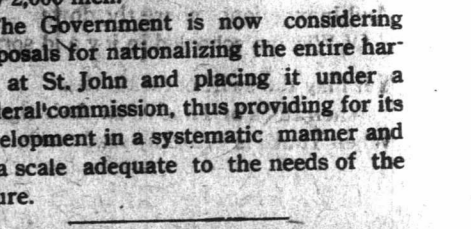
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July ca in the m I had pla for the b Quénay. I heard and a s direction some one though com ment by ing it re course-f at that voice in yodel of I yodel may best gestive of And whe est in the ing ulta a ing came within fu ror it wa I grew ed me. I ing the lo pandemon Then suc zing sho from a d to mine. and loud to the di Oliver S round the ped stor Her ba He lift and I tr reply lu not be s She be ment for the glad most as She did eyes stat lips were and frig I step upon see his own "You e voice so sharp to speak "I know be stam and I et "You e "It's t "I laug understand added by "What "I spe mand." "You s "I ask see her "What "Noth "And th seemed- to be ab "I sho burst ou ter. He his lowe moveme twisting straw h "But s didn't s "She a "I su breath quest a ened w "Mean looked "Did ment?" "No, s then?" "Thee you?" "Yes, "That "Frighte I set b ling v terings ready I my own was str "I wo the wo voice strange "Frighte heaven "I stan I find passion evoked "You t not bel "No, s man?" "For

THE GUEST OF QUESNAY

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
Copyright 1908, by the McClure Co.
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CHAPTER V

My ankle had taken its wonted time to recover. I was on my feet again and into the woods.

July came, and one afternoon I sat in the mouth of the path just where I had played the bounding harlequin for the benefit of the lovely visitor at Quesnay.

I heard the light snipping of a twig and a swift of branches from the direction in which I faced. Evidently some one was approaching the glade, though concealed from me for the moment by the winding of the path.

Taking it for Saffren as a matter of course—for we had arranged to meet at that time and place—I raised my voice in what I intended for a merry yodel of greeting.

I yodeled loud, I yodeled long, and my best performance was not unobtrusive of calamity in the poultry yard. And when my mouth was at its widest in the production of these shocking uila bootings the person approaching came round a turn in the path and within full sight of me.

To my horror it was Mme. d'Armand. I grew so furiously red that it burned me. I was plainly a ruminant, whooping the lonely peace of the woods into pandemonium.

She kept straight on. Then suddenly, while I waited in stinging shame, a clear voice rang out from a distance in an answering yodel to mine.

There was a final call, clear and loud as a bugle, and she turned to the direction whence it came. Then Oliver Saffren came running lightly round the turn of the path. He stopped short.

Her hand pressed against her side. He lifted his hat and spoke to her, and I thought she made some quick reply in a low voice, though I could not be sure.

She held that startled attitude a moment longer, then turned and crossed the glade so hurriedly that it was almost as if she ran away from him. She did not seem to see me. Her dark eyes stared widely straight ahead, her lips were parted, and she looked white and frightened.

I stepped out to meet him, indignant upon several counts, most of all upon his own. "You spoke to that lady?" And my voice sounded unexpectedly harsh and sharp to my own ears, for I had meant to speak quietly.

"I know—I know. It was wrong," he stammered. "I knew I shouldn't—and I couldn't help it."

"You expect me to believe that?" "It's the truth, I couldn't!" I laughed skeptically. "I don't understand. It was all beyond me," he added busily.

"What was it you said to her?" "I spoke her name—'Mme. d'Armand.'"

"You said more than that!" "I asked her if she would let me see her again."

"What else?" "Nothing," he answered humbly. "And then she—then for a moment it seemed—for a moment she didn't seem to be able to speak."

"I should think not!" I shouted and burst out at him with satirical laughter. He stood patiently enduring it, his lowered eyes following the aimless movements of his hands, which were twisting and untwisting his flexible straw hat.

away, drowned in a whirling vortice. "And what does it matter? You can't understand. When you want to know what to do you look back into your life and it tells you, and I look back—ah!" He cried out, uttering a half choked, incoherent syllable.

"I don't know," I said. "I don't know," he said. "I don't know," he said. "I don't know," he said.

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years ago out in San Francisco, but I was mistaken. There was a slight resemblance. This fellow might have been a rather decent younger brother of the man I knew.

"My strong impression was that if the speaker had not been interrupted at this point he would have said something very unfavorable to the character of the man he had met in San Francisco."

"I caught a last word from the girl as she passed away. 'Ten minutes after I returned to Quesnay late yesterday afternoon.'"

"Who told you?" "Louise."

"I repeated the name questioning you mean Mrs. Larabee Harman?" "Louise Harman," she corrected. "Didn't you know she was staying at Quesnay?"

"I guessed it, though Amedee got the name confused." "Yes; she's been kind enough to look after the place for us while we were away. George won't be back for another ten days, and I've been overseeing an exhibition for him in London. Afterward I did a round of visits—tiresome enough, but among people it's well to keep in touch with on George's account."

"I see," I said, with a grimace which probably escaped her. "But how did Mrs. Harman know that I was at Les Trois Pigeons?"

"She met you once in the forest—" "Twice," I interrupted. "She mentioned only once. Of course she'd often heard both George and me speak of you."

"But how did she know it was I and where I was staying?" "Oh, that!" Her smile changed to a laugh. "Your maitre d'hotel told Ferret, a gardener at Quesnay, that you were at the inn."

"He did?" "Oh, but you mustn't be angry with him. He made it quite all right."

"How did he do that?" I asked, trying to speak calmly, though there was that in my mind which might have blanched the parchment cheek of a grand inquisitor.

"He told Ferret that you were very anxious not to have it known—You think Louise very lovely to look at, don't you?" she asked.

"Exquisite," I answered. "Every one does." "I suppose she told you"—and now I felt myself growing red—"that I behaved like a drunken acrobat when she came upon me in the path?"

"No. Did you?" cried Miss Elizabeth, with a ready credulity which I thought by no means pretty. "Louise said that she wished she could have had a better look at what you were painting."

"Heaven bless her!" I exclaimed. "Her reticence was angelic." "Yes, she has reticence," said my companion, with enough of the same quality to make me look at her quickly. A thin line had been drawn across her forehead.

"You mean she's still reticent with George?" I ventured. "Yes," she answered sadly. "Poor George always hopes, of course, in the silent way of his kind, when they suffer from such unfortunate passions, and he waits."

"I suppose that former husband of hers recovered?" "I believe he's still alive somewhere. Locked up, I hope!" she finished crisply.

"She retained his name," I observed. "Harman? Yes; she retained it. At all events she's rid of him."

"It's hard," I reflected aloud—"hard to understand her making that mistake, young as she was. Even in the glimpse of her I've had it was easy to see something of what she's like—a fine, rare, high type."

"But you didn't know him, did you?" Miss Elizabeth asked, with some dryness. "No," I answered. "I saw him twice—once at the time of his accident—that was only a nightmare, his face covered with"—I shivered—"But I had caught a glimpse of him on the bonnet-stand, and of all the dreadful"—she interposed quickly. "He was a fascinating sort of person, quite charming and good looking, when she ran away with him, though he was horribly dissipated even then. He always had been that. Of course she thought she'd be able to straighten him out, poor girl! She tried for three years—three years it hurts one to think of. You see, it must have been something very like a grand passion, to hold her through a pain three years long."

"Or tremendous pride," said I. "Women make an odd world of it for the rest of us. There was good old George, as true and straight a man as ever lived."

"And she took the other! Yes," George's sister laughed sorrowfully. "But George and she have both survived the mistake. I went on with confidence. Her tragedy must have taught her some important differences. Haven't you a notion she'll be tremendously glad to see him when he comes back from America?"

"Ah, I do hope so!" she cried. "You see, I'm fearing that he hopes so, too—to the degree of counting on it."

"You don't count on it yourself?" She shook her head. "With any other woman I should."

"Why not with Mrs. Harman?" "Cousin Louise has her ways," said Miss Elizabeth slowly, and, whether she could not further explain her doubts or whether she would not, that was all I got out of her on the subject at the time. I asked one or two more questions, but my companion, merely shook her head again, alluding vaguely to her cousin's "ways." Then she brightened suddenly and inquired when I would have my things sent up to the chateau from the inn.

At the risk of a misunderstanding

which I felt I could ill afford to resign her kind hospitality, and the outcome of it was that there should be a kind of armistice, to begin with my dining at the chateau that evening.

"Did anybody ever tell you," was her surprising inquiry, "that you are the queerest man of these times?" "No," I answered. "Don't you think you're a queerer woman?"

"Foolish!" she cried scornfully. "Be off to your woods and your woodscaping!" Her bay horse departed at a smart gait.

My work was accomplished after a fashion more or less desultory that day. I had many absent moments, was restless and walked more than I painted and returned to the inn earlier than usual.

While dressing I sent word to Professor Kerdec that I should not be able to join him at dinner that evening. Miss Elizabeth had the courage to take me under her wings when I arrived in acceptance of her invitation, placing me upon her left at dinner, but sprightlier calls than mine demanded and occupied her attention. At my other side sat a magnificently upholstered lady who offered a fine shoulder and the rear wall of a collar of pearls for my observation throughout the evening, as she leaned forward talking eagerly with a male personage across the table. This was a prince ending in "sai."

He permitted himself the slight vagary of wearing a gold bracelet, and perhaps this favor of romance drew the lady.

The banquet was drawing to a close when Miss Elizabeth leaned toward me and spoke.

"Annie Elliott, yonder, is asking you a question," she repeated, nodding at the girl.

"Who and what is the glorious stranger?" she asked.

a very pretty girl down and across the table from me. Miss Annie Elliott's attractive voice had previously enabled me to recognize her as the young woman who had threatened to serenade Les Trois Pigeons.

"I beg your pardon," I said, addressing her. "I hear you're at Les Trois Pigeons," said Miss Elliott.

"Yes," I answered. "I'm in the charge of a very large doctor and quite, quite mad!" "Jean Ferret, the gardener," I said deliberately and with venom. "Is fast

acquiring notoriety in these parts as an idiot of purest ray, and he had his information from another whose continuance unaltered is every hour more miraculous."

"How ruthless of you," cried Miss Elliott, with exaggerated reproach, "when I have had such a thrilling happiness all day in believing that riotously beautiful creature mad! If he isn't, why does he have an enormous doctor with him?"

"This is romance!" I retorted. "The doctor is Professor Kerdec, illustriously known in this country, but not as a physician, and they are following some form of scientific research together."

"The windows had been thrown open, allowing passage to a veranda. Miss Elizabeth led the way outdoors with the prince. I caught a final glimpse of Mrs. Harman, which revealed that she was looking at me with tensely, but with the movement of intervening groups I lost her. Miss Elliott pointedly waited for me until I came round the table, then attached me definitely by taking my arm, accompanying me action with a dazzling smile."

Tables and coffee were waiting on the broad terrace below, with a big moon rising in the sky. I descended the steps in charge of this pretty cavalier, allowed her to seat me at the nearest remote of the tables and accepted without unwillingness other gallantries of hers in the matter of coffee and cigarettes. "And now," she said—"now that I've done so much for your dearest hopes and comfort, look up at the milky moon and tell me all."

"She leaned an elbow on the marble railing that protected the terrace and, shielding her eyes from the moonlight with her hand, affected to gaze at the dramatically. "Who and what is the glorious stranger?" she asked.

Resisting an impulse to chime in with her humor, I gave her so dry and commonplace an account of my young friend at the inn that I presently found myself abandoned to solitude again.

"I don't know where to go," she complained as she rose. "These other people are most painful to a girl of my intelligence, but I cannot linger by your side. Untruth long ago lost its interest for me, and I prefer to believe Mr. Jean Ferret, if that is the gentleman's name. I'd join Miss Ward and Cressie Ingle yonder, but Cressie would be indignant. I shall soothe my hurt with sweetest airs. Adieu."

With that she made me a solemn courtesy and departed, a pretty little figure, not little in attractiveness, the strong moonlight, tinged with blue, shimmering over her blond hair and splashing brightly among the ripples of her silks and laces. A moment later some chords were sounded upon a piano, which ran on into "La Vie de Boheme" and out on into something else. I was floated off into a reverie that was like a prelude for the person who broke it. She came so quietly that I did not hear her until she was almost beside me and spoke to me. It was the second time that had happened.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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CHAPTER VI

I HAD finished dressing next morning and was strapping my things together for the day's campaign when I heard a shuffling step upon the porch, and the door opened gently without any previous ceremony of knocking, admitting Amedee with a breakfast tray.

"Monsieur," he said, nodding in a panic toward the courtyard. "Mlle. Ward is out there!" "What?" But I did not shout the word.

"Probably Mlle. Ward has only come to talk with Mme. Brossard." "I fear some of those people may have told her you were here," he ventured insinuatingly.

"What people?" I asked, drinking my coffee calmly, yet it must be confessed, without quite the deliberation I could have wished.

"Those who stopped yesterday evening on the way to the chateau. They might have recognized"— "Impossible. I knew none of them."

"But Mlle. Ward knows that you are here without doubt." "Why do you say so?" "Because she has inquired for you."

"So?" I rose at once and went toward the door. "Why didn't you tell me at once?" He saw the menace coiling in my eye and hurriedly retreated.

"Monsieur," he gasped, backing away from me, and as his hand, fumbling behind him, found the latch of the door, he opened it and scrambled out by a sort of spiral movement round the casing. When I followed a moment later, with my traps on my shoulder and the packet of sandwiches in my pocket, he was out of sight.

Miss Elizabeth sat beneath the arbor at the other end of the courtyard, and beside her stood the trim and glossy bay saddle horse that she had ridden from Quesnay, his head outstretched above his mistress's poodle at the vine leaves with a tremulous upper lip.

An expression in the lady's attitude and air which I instinctively construed as histrionic seemed intended to convey that she had been kept waiting, yet had waited without reproach, and, although she must have heard me coming, she did not look toward me until I was quite near and spoke her

name. At that she sprang up quickly enough and stretched out her hand to me. "Run to earth!" she cried, advancing a step to meet me.

"A pretty poor trophy of the chase," said I, "but proud that you are its killer." To my surprise and mystification her cheeks and brow flushed rosy. She was obviously conscious of it and laughed.

"Don't be embarrassed," she said. "I?" "Yes, you, poor man! I suppose I couldn't have more thoroughly compromised you. Mme. Brossard will never believe in your respectability again."

"Oh, yes, she will," said I. "What a jodger who has had his calling upon him at 5 o'clock in the morning! But your bundle's on your shoulder," she rattled on, laughing.

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Her bay horse departed at a smart gait. My work was accomplished after a fashion more or less desultory that day.

A Kidney Remedy
Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Sigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine.

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

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To all parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50
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The best advertising medium in Charlotte
County. Rates furnished on applica-
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 25th May, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[May 16 to May 22]

WITH the exception of the air raid
on England, there were no special-
outstanding events in the hostilities
of the week under review.

On the Western front intensive artillery
fire, aerial operations, and local infantry
actions characterized the week. Some
small changes in positions were effected,
to the advantage of the Entente Allies.
The long-expected resumption of the Ger-
man drive in great force on the Somme
front was resumed on 22nd, but details of
the result were not to hand when this
summary was compiled. It is within the
bounds of possibility that the battle may
be decisive; and it will undoubtedly be
the greatest battle in the history of the
world.

There was much activity in the Italian
campaign, pretty well over the whole
front, the Italians being on the offensive
with minor successes.

Of the activities in the Eastern cam-
paign, it was reported that the govern-
ment troops of Finland, with which the
Germans are co-operating, had expelled
the last of the Russian troops from that
country. In Caucasia the Bolsheviks and
Armenians were fighting the Turks in
Batum on the Black Sea, and in Baku,
on the Caspian Sea. The two ports are
connected by railway, and are of in-
estimable importance because of their
great oil production. It was said that
the Turks had again occupied Van, on
the southeast of the Lake of the same
name. A mutiny in the Turkish army
was reported from Aidin in Asia Minor,
southeast of Smyrna. No important
news was received of the campaigns in
Mesopotamia and Palestine.

During the week reports were received
of an encounter in Portuguese East Africa
of a detachment of the British troops
under Major-General Northey, with the
main body of Germans under General von
Letoworbeck, in which the British,
though greatly outnumbered, finally re-
pelled the Germans. The rounding up of
the last of the Germans in East Africa is
nearly completely effected.

There was much activity in the Balkan
campaign all along the Macedonian front,
at the western extremity of which the
Entente Allies took considerable ground
from the Bulgarians.

An outstanding feature of the week was
the heavy reciprocal air raiding. The
Germans on Sunday made a raid on Eng-
land in great force, and an account of it
is given in another column. According
to latest account: to hand the total num-
ber of persons killed was 44, and injured
179. A considerable number of the
enemy's aircraft were destroyed. The
Entente aviators made a raid on Cologne
during the week, and caused much destruc-
tion of property and some loss of life.

Of the week's results of enemy sub-
marine activity it is not possible to speak,
in the absence of detailed official reports.
It has been intimated, however, that the
blockading of the channels at Zebrugge
and Ostend has interfered seriously with
the operation of German submarines.

The pronounced opposition to conscrip-
tion in Ireland, and the defiance of law
and order by the Sinn Fein supporters,
who were said to be in a treasonable con-
spiracy with Germany, led to wholesale
arrests by the Government of leading Sinn
Fein supporters and sympathizers. By
their recent attitude and conduct the
extremists in Ireland seem to have lost
the sympathy of their friends in America
and France.

THE FARMERS AT OTTAWA

WHEN several thousand intelligent
farmers—one journal places the
number at six thousand—assemble at
Ottawa at this season to present their
views to the Government on the question
of conscription, one must believe that they
are very much in earnest and that their
views demand respectful consideration.
The men who gathered at Ottawa on
Tuesday last were chiefly from the Prov-
ince of Ontario, but included a large
representation of the farmers of Quebec
Province, and a few more distant parts.
They devoted to their mission much time
that was particularly valuable at this
season, and they paid their own expenses.
They were entitled to a respectful hearing,
and this they received from the Premier
and his colleagues of the Cabinet commit-
tee appointed to meet them. It can hard-
ly be said that the mission of this large
body of farmers to the capital was a good

one. They knew in advance that the
Government, whether wisely or not, had
determined on the policy of calling the
young men to the colors at once, and that
this determination would not be abandon-
ed. They had every reason to know that
any Minister of the Cabinet to whom they
addressed themselves would have to tell
them this, repeating a declaration already
made in unmistakable terms. The visit
of such a great body of men under such
circumstances was calculated to suggest
that the Government and Parliament
could be stampeded by a movement so
large as to be menacing in its character.
Governments and Parliaments do not like
such movements. Members are almost
naturally inclined to resist them. Prob-
ably no delegation going under such
circumstances could have obtained a sat-
isfactory decision from the Cabinet. But
it is safe to say that if a small committee,
that could sit down in the Premier's office
and talk the matter frankly and inform-
ally, could not obtain concessions, the
great demonstration, almost threatening
in its character, could not do so.

On the question of the Government's
consistency the delegation could make a
point, and they did so repeatedly. They
could show that after the enactment of
the Military Service Act, as the election
time approached, an Order-in-Council
was passed which, freely interpreted by
Government candidates, was understood
to give assurance that farmers would be
exempted from military service. Against
this they had the claim of the Government,
that a critical condition had arisen on the
Western battle front, which urgently cal-
led for more men, and that consequently
the men must be found. This attitude of
the Government had been fully stated in
recent debates in the House. The farmers
should have realized that, whether this
was a satisfactory explanation or not, it
was the only explanation that could be
given to them, whether they came to
Ottawa or remained at home.

There is no doubt that the measures
lately adopted to secure additional men
for the army are very drastic in their
character. In many cases they will in
their operation be productive of much
hardship. As far as it is possible these
things should be considered by the au-
thorities and relief granted where the
most distressing cases are met. When all
this is done there will remain many in-
stances in which one's warmest sym-
pathies are aroused, and where nothing
can be done to provide relief. In war
time, especially in the situation now
existing, exemption from sorrow and dis-
tress is not to be expected.—Journal of
Commerce, Montreal.

BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.

May 21.
The farmers in this locality are getting
their crops of potatoes and grain planted
during the dry weather.
Mr. and Mrs. William Eldridge received
word that their son, Milford, who enlisted
with a medical corps, is ill in a London
hospital with trench fever.
Several families have moved here from
St. John and Nova Scotia to remain dur-
ing the fishing season.
Miss May Tufts, of St. John, is visiting
Mrs. William Eldridge.
Capt. Celson has arrived home for the
summer.
The Red Cross Society held its meeting
at the home of Mrs. Bernard Eldridge
last Wednesday evening.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Eldridge returned
home this week from St. John.
Some of the weirs have been taken
herring this week. From others good
catches of pollock were made.
Mrs. Sidney Munro still remains very
ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard Outhouse have
returned from Tiverton, N. S.

CHAMCOOK, N. B.

May 23.
Mr. A. Cline and family are here for
the season.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson spent the
week-end in St. Andrews, with Mr. A.
Thompson.
Mrs. R. Webb entertained at two tables
of Bridge on Saturday evening. Those
present were the Misses Alice and Mary
Grimmer, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. Os-
borne, Mr. and Mrs. Bucknam, and Mr.
Ripley. A collection was taken at the
close of the evening for the Red Cross
funds.
A dance will be given in the large din-
ing room on Friday, May 24.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Foss and Mr.
and Mrs. John Foss are here for the
season.
Miss Agnes O'Bryant has returned to
St. John. She has been visiting Mrs. J.
Hassie.
Miss Hilda Matthews, of Letite, visited
friends here on Friday.
Mrs. A. Bucknam and Miss Gladys
Greenlaw spent a few days in Eastport
last week.
Miss Annie Thomas has returned from
St. John, where she spent the winter, and
is now occupying her house and store at
Chamcook.
A linen and novelty shower was given
for Miss Gladys Greenlaw at the home of
Mrs. Austin Bucknam on Tuesday even-
ing by a number of Miss Greenlaw's
friends. She received many pretty and
useful presents.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., May 22.
Mrs. James McWha, and Mrs. E. M.
Boyd, of Sydney, arrived here to-day to
visit relatives.
Mrs. Frederick W. McWha and her
young son leave on Friday for Toronto
to spend the summer.
Mr. Henry B. Eaton and a party of
friends have been enjoying a fishing trip
at West Lake.
Cards have been received by St. Croix
friends from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wil-
lard Young announcing the marriage of
their daughter, Georgia Emma, to Mr.
Harold Vincent Farnsworth, assistant
paymaster of the United States Naval
Reserve. The marriage was solemnized
at the home of the bride's parents, Win-
chester, Mass., on Saturday evening,
May 11, by Rev. I. W. Lawrence, in the
presence of the relatives of the bride and
groom and a large number of guests.
After a short honeymoon, spent in New
York City, the groom left on his ship for
overseas.

Mr. James Vroom gave a very interest-
ing lecture before the Women's Canadian
Club on Tuesday evening in the Town
Council chamber. Subject, "Indians and
Indian Legends."
Mrs. Flowers and children, who have
been visiting relatives in Calais, have re-
turned to their home in Fredericton.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bunker have re-
turned to their home in Calais, after a
pleasant visit in Portland, Maine.

Mrs. Augustus Ganong, of St. John, has
been in Calais visiting her mother, Mrs.
Helen Hatfield.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Odell, of St. An-
drews, spent Sunday in St. Stephen with
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Duston.

Mrs. William McCracken, who was here
to attend the funeral of her niece, Irene
Graham, has returned to her home in
Chamcook.

His lordship Bishop Richardson, who is
in St. Stephen on Saturday for a short time,
en route to St. George, where he adminis-
tered the rite of Confirmation in the
Parish Church, of that town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Douglas, of Hall-
fax, were in St. Stephen during the past
week.

Miss Branscombe is the hostess to the
Literary Club this evening.

Mrs. F. E. Rose has recovered from her
illness and is now able to walk out daily.

The remains of the late Mrs. Duncan
Trimble, who passed away in Boston,
were brought here last Thursday and in-
terred in the Trimble lot in the Rural
cemetery. Mrs. Trimble was formerly a
resident of St. Stephen but for several
years has resided in Boston with her
daughter.

Ex-Mayor William Dinsmore still con-
tinues seriously ill, much to the anxiety
of his family and friends.

Mr. J. L. Haley has been on a business
trip to Montreal.

Lieut. Hazen Moulton, of the Royal
Canadian Engineers, is in town to-day to
visit his father before going overseas.

Pte. Haddon Wry has been visiting his
mother, Mrs. J. P. Wry, and left this even-
ing for St. John.

Captain F. A. Nicholson, of the Royal
Air Force, was recently a caller at the
New Brunswick Government Office in
London. Capt. Nicholson is the brave
young son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nichol-
son, of St. Stephen.

Mrs. W. F. Todd, and Miss Mildred
Todd, with Mrs. N. M. Mills and Mrs. J.
W. Richardson as guests, motored to St.
Andrews on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. McKenzie are
most pleasantly settled in their new home,
lately purchased by them, on the corner
of Union and Hawthorne Streets.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCully and their
daughter, Mrs. Hutchinson, left on Mon-
day for Sawtelle, California, where in the
future they intend to reside.

Dr. and Mrs. Dyas, of Eastport, were
recent visitors in Calais.

The ladies of the Methodist church are
busy arranging plans for the entertain-
ment and hospitality to be given the mem-
bers of other churches, who are to visit St.
Stephen in June to attend the Annual
meeting of the Women's Missionary
Society of the Methodist church.

Mrs. George J. Clarke has been visiting
St. John relatives.

Mrs. Henry S. Murchie visited Dover,
Me., last week to attend the Congrega-
tional Conference.

Mrs. Frederic Richardson, of Richard-
son, Deer Island, was in St. Stephen for
a few days recently.

Dr. R. A. Holland has been visiting
Boston.

Mr. James Douglas, Inspector for the
Royal Bank, accompanied by Mrs. Dou-
glas, was in town during the past week.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

May 22
Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Stuart and
daughter, Helen, and Mr. and Mrs. Neill
Stuart, of Lubec, Me., were the guests of
Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Stuart on Sunday.
Mrs. Elnora Cline, of Eastport, is vis-
iting Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Adams for a few
days.
Mrs. Fannie Small and children, of
Richardson, visited Mrs. Harvey Leonard
on Sunday.
The Ladies of the Red Cross met in the

Old Church building for its usual work on
Monday evening.

The stork arrived at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. Clifford Pendleton on May 16,
and left a baby girl.

A large number of our friends sailed
over from Letite on Sunday evening and
attended meeting at this place.

Mr. Aubrey Lambert visited friends at
Red Beach, Me., on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cline and Mrs. Clin-
ton Pendleton sailed over to St. Andrews
on Wednesday, with Capt. Harry Simpson,
to spend the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lank, Miss Sadie
North, and Miss Alice Anderson, of Wil-
son's Beach, were over-Sunday visitors
with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Smith.

Messrs. C. A. Lambert, E. A. Lambert,
and H. E. Lambert left to-day for a busi-
ness trip of a few days to St. Stephen.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

May 23
Mrs. Frank Lambert and her grandson,
Ronald Pendleton, visited her brother,
Mr. Willie Mitchell, at Clark's Point on
Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Merrill spent Thursday
at Mascarene, the guest of Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur Henderson.

Mr. Frank Lord is visiting his brother,
Mr. Percy L. Lord.

Messrs. Horace and Hubert Lambert
have been called for Military Service and
left on Monday for St. John.

Mrs. George Gowan went to Mace's
Bay to visit her daughter Mrs. Alva Ellis,
for a month.

Mrs. G. C. Pendleton is visiting relatives
in Eastport for a few days.

Miss North, of Campobello, spent the
week-end with Mrs. Harold Lambert.

Miss Hazel Lambert and Mr. Richard
Davis visited Miss Helen Lambert on
Sunday.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

"Eat Less Meat and
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Try Our

Dried GREEN PEAS

For Boiling or Baking

16c. per lb.

H. J. BURTON & CO.

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New Arrivals!

- New Mixed Tweed Coats
New Covert Cloth Coats
New Black Moiré Coats
New Plaid Georgette
Crepes
New Plaid Cotton Voiles
New Raincoats

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN

GREAT BARGAINS in MEN'S SUITS

We have about a dozen suits for small sized men, 35, 36
and 37 breast measure, which we will sell at ridiculously low
prices to clear.
Bargains in Shirts, Summer Underwear, Hats, Caps, Shoes
and all Furnishings. These are all high grade goods.

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

We have put on our Counter some special
bargains in

DINNER SETS
AND TEA SETS

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

Call and See them while they
last.

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

SPRING GOODS

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

WALL PAPERS:—We have a splendid stock of the latest
goods in this line; prices are reasonable too. New stock
13c. per roll, up. We also have an assortment of other
wall Papers which we are selling at 8c. up. Call early
before the best is sold out.

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

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

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

J. A. SHIRLEY

A COMPLETE LINE OF
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
IN STOCK

NEW PAINTS for all kinds of spring
work now in stock.

JUST ARRIVED

- 1 Car "Regal" Flour
1 Car "Royal Household" Flour
Middlings and Bran

Lowest Cash Prices
On Application . . .

G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

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Social and Personal

Mrs. Thos. Black and children have returned from Montreal, where they were spending the winter.

Mrs. Miller and little daughter, Mildred of Notre Dame de Grace, are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. George Gardiner.

Mrs. E. Cecil DeWolfe and Miss Helen Burton have returned from a visit to Woodstock.

Mrs. George E. Smith was a welcome visitor to town on Saturday.

The friends of Percy Ross will be pleased to know that he has been promoted to Sergeant.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Allen, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Grace, to Mr. Percy Edwin Odell, of this town.

The wedding will take place on June 19, in Christ Church, Amherst.

Mrs. Herbert Everett, who has been visiting in Boston, Providence, and New York, returned home on Monday.

Inspector McLean visited the St. Andrews schools this week.

Mrs. Clyde Gardiner and baby, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Holmes, have returned to Calais.

Mrs. Arthur W. Mason entertained at the tea hour on Monday for her sister, Mrs. Hugh J. Healey.

Mr. Alonzo Conley, of Leonardville, Deer Island, was in St. Andrews on Monday on his way home from St. John.

Messrs. Henry Storr and Forest Ross went to St. John on Tuesday evening to report for Military Service.

Mr. Ronald Hewitt is visiting his mother Mrs. E. Hewitt.

Rev. Dr. Meahan, of Milltown, was in town on Saturday last.

Sgt. Sumner Malloch has returned to his duties in the Absentee department at Fredericton.

Mrs. Wm. Hare was in St. John this week.

Miss Marjorie Babbitt spent the vacation in Fredericton.

Mr. Russell McLean, the representative of the Rhodes, Curry Co. construction work on the Algonquin, has gone to Halifax.

The many friends in St. Andrews of Mrs. James Miles will be pleased to hear that she has recovered from her serious illness and has left the hospital in St. Stephen.

WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Newman and family, and Miss McGregor, of Lubec, spent part of last week here.

Mrs. Marcella Hilyard is home from Boston for the summer.

Mr. Charles Henderson moved his family to Lubec for the summer months.

Thomas Brown, Otis Anthony, Leroy Fletcher, and Nelson Henderson were called to St. John under the M. S. A. for examination last week.

The Drama entitled "Our Jim," was given by local talent in Maple Leaf Hall on Saturday night. The parts were well sustained, and the play much enjoyed by all. Proceeds amounting to nearly sixty dollars will be used for the hall.

It gives us much pleasure to tell of the safe return of one of our soldier boys, Private V. Matthews. He did his bit and did it well, was severely wounded, and has been in different hospitals for treatment for a year or more. He has still to walk with a cane, but hopes some day to be completely well again.

The remains of Miss Audrey Brown, daughter of Vernon and the late Annie Brown, of Lubec, were brought here on Sunday, May 12, and laid beside her mother in the village burying ground. Audrey's life was short but full of good deeds, and she will be held by many in loving remembrance.

Two babies were born here in the past week, one, a girl at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Merton Newman; and a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown.

Among recent visitors here were Mr. and Mrs. Foley and children, and Miss Stuart, and Mr. Wesley Brown, of Eastport.

Rev. and Mrs. Amos and daughter, of St. Andrews, are spending their vacation here.

Mrs. Mariner Calder spent part of last week at the home of her son, Arthur, in St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lank, Miss Sadie North, and Miss Alice Anderson spent Sunday at Deer Island.

DIED

Died—May 4, 1918, at Readsboro, Vermont, John Graham Breen, a native of St. Andrews, N. B.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. and Mrs. John Doon wish to convey their thanks to neighbours and friends for their kindness and sympathy shown in their recent bereavement.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Local and General

An Empire Day Concert was given in the Assembly Hall of the Prince Arthur School by the school children on Thursday afternoon. A full account will appear in next week's paper.

The members of the Y. W. P. A. gave a successful vaudeville show in the Memorial Hall on Thursday evening. The programme will appear next week.

News has been received from Ottawa that Lieut. Carleton J. Ketchum, of the 4th Divisional Heavy Trench Mortar Battery, has been appointed adjutant of his brigade in France. He is a son of Mr. W. Q. Ketchum, of Ottawa, and grandson of the late Canon Ketchum, of St. Andrews. His cousin, a son of Mr. T. C. L. Ketchum, of Woodstock, who enlisted when he was a student at the University of New Brunswick, was killed in action in France about a year ago. Mrs. W. D. Forster, of St. John, and Mrs. C. M. Sills, of Geneva, New York, are aunts of the two gallant young officers.

The quilt which was disposed of by lottery was drawn for at the home of Mrs. Frank Fisher, St. George, on Tuesday evening, May 14. The winning number was held by Mrs. Fred Lee. The sale realized \$10.10, which was handed to Mrs. J. Sutton Clark for patriotic purposes.

As we go to press on Thursday this week, in order to allow our staff to enjoy the holiday on 24th, we are compelled to omit from this issue some matter that would have otherwise appeared.

On Sunday evening a memorial service was held in All Saint's Church for the late Pte. Melbourne Storr. The Honor Roll of the Church was draped with purple and white. The pulpit and altar were massed with flowers. The rector, Rev. G. H. Elliot, preached the memorial sermon from the text "He that is born of flesh is flesh. He that is born of spirit is spirit." The choir sang "For All the Saints," "Oh God of Love, Oh King of Peace," "Dear Lord and Saviour of Mankind," "Hark, Hark My Soul," and the "Nunc Dimittis."

A large congregation testified to the esteem in which the young hero was held, and the sorrow for one who had "poured out the red sweet wine of youth, and proud, then, clear-eyed and laughing go to greet Death as a friend."

THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON IN ST. GEORGE

St. George, May 19. The Bishop of Fredericton lectured at the Imperial on his visit to the war zone. He was introduced by the Chairman, Rev. J. Spencer, and supported on the platform by Dr. H. I. Taylor, M. L. A., and Captain C. Johnson. With his usual eloquence the Bishop portrayed very graphically many scenes and conditions, his experience strongly defended the morals of our Canadian soldiers, told many keen stories all of which kept the attention of a full house for an hour and a half.

On Sunday his Lordship administered the right of Confirmation to 25 persons at St. Mark's Church at 11 a. m.; at 3 p. m. to 12 persons at Christ Church, Penfield; and preached at St. Mark's at the evening service. On Monday the Bishop confirmed, and administered the Holy Communion to Ellen M. McConnell, at L'Etang, as on account of her age, 80, and infirmity, she was unable to come to St. Mark's. After lunch at Mrs. McConnell's the Bishop left by auto for St. John, having had a busy but satisfactory and enjoyable visit.

(Special Correspondence)

MARRIED

Married at Boston, Mass., April 24, 1917 at the Rectory of the Holy Cross Cathedral, by Rev. W. B. Finnigan, Lelia Mae Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Anderson, of St. Andrews, and Vincent Harold Swanick, of Stronton, Penn.

KILCUP-CARTER

Married by Rev. J. Spencer, of St. George, May 15, George E. Kilcup, of Pocologan, and Marion G. Carter, of Seeley's Cove, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Carter. After refreshments were served the bride and groom left for an extended auto trip through the province.

OBITUARY

ARTHUR DOON St. Andrews lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens in the death of Mr. Arthur Doon, who passed peacefully away on Friday afternoon, May 10, after an illness of several months. He was born in St. Andrews on May 15, 1831, and was thus just over 87 years of age at the time of his death. He moved away with his family from St. Andrews in his early youth, but returned here in 1891, and resided here continuously till his death. Throughout his long life he followed his calling of shoemaker and harnessmaker. He was twice married, both wives pre-

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

deceasing him. By his first wife he had two children, one daughter, who died some years ago, and one son, Mr. John Doon, the well-known fish merchant of St. Andrews, who survives him. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. William Hannigan, of Bay Road.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the Church of St. Andrew, the services being conducted by Rev. David O'Keefe. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

The late Mr. Doon was a familiar figure in St. Andrews, and he will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. Much sympathy is extended to the surviving members of his family in their bereavement.

FREDERICK R. HUTTON

New York, May 15.—Frederick Renssen Hutton, engineer and educator, died yesterday at his home in this city, 257 West 86th Street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Born in this city May 28, 1853, he was graduated from Columbia College in 1873, and from the School of Mines of Columbia in 1876, with the degrees of civil engineer and engineer of mines. Later he received the degrees of Ph. D. and Sc. D. from Columbia. After one year of study after graduation he was appointed instructor in mechanical engineering at Columbia and was made professor of engineering in 1877.

Professor Hutton served as head of the department until 1907, when he was retired as emeritus professor, and from 1899 to 1905 he was dean of the Schools of Engineering. He was a consulting engineer of note and had written extensively on engineering subjects. When it was decided to enrich the census of 1880 by monographs upon various technical subjects, Professor Hutton was selected to discuss pumps, pumping-engines, machine tools, and wood-working machinery, and his treatment of these topics was mastery. In 1911 he served as consulting engineer of the Department of Water, Gas, and Electricity of this city, and from 1905 to 1911 he was vice-president of the Museum of Safety.

He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and its secretary from 1883 to 1906, and president in 1907 and 1908; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, chairman of the technical committee of the Automobile Club of America, vice-president of the Society of Automobile Engineers, member of the Century Association and the Columbia University Club, associate editor of several encyclopedias and dictionaries, and trustee of the Collegiate School.

CHARLES D. MERRITT

Charles D. Merritt, for many years one of Houlton's prominent citizens, died at his home in Seattle, last week, after a short illness. Death was due to pneumonia. His age was 72.

For nearly half a century, Mr. Merritt was identified with the business interests of Houlton—a public spirited citizen and one of our finest men. Most commendable was his untiring efforts in the interests of the town and his optimism as to its future. The firm of E. Merritt & Sons, composing the late Ezekiel Merritt and his two sons, Charles and Lyman, was known all over eastern Maine. The first business undertaken was a meat and grocery store and later they moved to Union Square where the boys started the roller flour mill in Houlton. They were also instrumental in the erection of the first brick block in Houlton. Mr. Merritt moved to Seattle in 1913.

The esteem in which he was held by the people of Houlton was due to his innate nobility of character, his kindly, genial, and democratic ways, which made a fast friend of a casual acquaintance. He held many offices of trust during his lifetime and at one time served as county treasurer. Mr. Merritt was an active member of the Houlton Methodist church during his residency here. There survive three children, Harriett, Nellie, and Fred; two brothers, Edward, of Bridgewater, Mass., and George F., of Houlton.

MRS. HANNAH A. (CHARLES D.) MERRITT

The news of the death of Mrs. Hannah A. Merritt, was received in Houlton, on Tuesday. Particularly sad was the news, as it followed so closely the death of her husband. Mrs. Merritt was taken ill on Wednesday of last week and died on last Saturday.

Mrs. Merritt was the daughter of the late James Kinney, of Hodgdon. She married the late Charles D. Merritt in 1873. Possessed of many commendable traits of character, Mrs. Merritt endeared herself to many while a resident here, bringing to all her friends the full measure of a friend's devotion. She was a tender and devoted wife and mother, a loyal friend and a neighbour ever ready for good with heart and hand.

Besides three children, Mrs. Merritt is survived by a sister, Miss Cordelia Kinney, and a brother, Daniel, all of Seattle.—Aroostook Pioneer, Houlton, Me., May 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt were well-known and much esteemed in St. Andrews, which they used to visit every summer for a number of years, and where they owned a cottage on the harbor front on Augustus Street.

EDWARD BRITT

The death occurred suddenly in Boston on Thursday, of May 16, of Edward Britt,

a native of St. Andrews. The remains were brought to St. Andrews by Saturday's train. The funeral services were held in St. Andrew Church on Monday forenoon by Rev. Father O'Keefe. Interment was in the family lot in the Catholic Cemetery. The deceased leaves two sisters, the Misses Annie and Stella, who reside in St. Andrews; and two brothers, Thomas, in Boston, Mass., and William in St. Andrews. The bereaved family has the sincere sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

JOHN GRAHAM BREEN

Announcement is made of the death of John Graham Breen, which took place in Readsboro, Vt., on May 4. Mr. Breen was a native of St. Andrews, and was for a long time master mechanic in N. B. & C. Railway machine shop in this town. He was a member of the St. Andrews Brass Band; and in the Fenian Raid of 1866 he was orderly sergeant in the "Osborn" Battery of Artillery, for which military service he received the medal and bounty. He left St. Andrews many years ago; and in 1914 he entered the employ of the Deerfield Railway at Readsboro, Vt. He will be remembered by many of the old residents of St. Andrews, who will hear of his death with sincere regret.

MRS. GEORGE E. TATTON

Many will regret to learn of the death of one of our highly esteemed citizens, Mrs. George E. Tatton, which occurred at her home, North Head, Grand Mannan, Wednesday, May 15. If she had lived till the 18th she would have been 71 years old. The deceased was formerly Miss Grace Hunter, of Penfield, N. B. Besides her husband she is survived by eight children, Mrs. J. L. Boyd, Eastport, Me.; Mr. Neil Tatton, Castalia, G. M.; Mrs. Albert Cronk, Grand Harbor G. M.; Joseph Tatton, at home; Mrs. Henry Dunbar, Kenneth Tatton, Mrs. A. B. Winchester, Lloyd Tatton, all of North Head, G. M.; fourteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild; she is also survived by the following sisters and brothers: Miss Jennie Hunter, Brattleboro, Vt.; Mrs. Agnes Cutler, Roxbury, Mass.

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Keep out the flies. Keep out the flies by fitting your house with

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No trouble to give you prices. Call, write or telephone.

P. S. There is only one person in the world who makes better screens than Haley & Son, but he is dead.

P. S. 2. We make screens which do not rust, i. e.

RUSTLESS SCREENS

Haley & Son

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

Mrs. Etiza Fraser, and James and Robert Hunter, Penfield.

She was a member of the Reformed Baptist Church, of North Head, she lived a true christian life, and was beloved by both young and old. She will be greatly missed in the community, as she was always ready to help in time of need. The funeral took place Friday afternoon, May 17, Rev. Mr. Mullin officiating. Many beautiful floral tributes were received from the friends of the deceased. The family has the sincere sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

PETER F. MCKENNA

St. Stephen, N. B., May 23.—Peter F. McKenna, a prominent business man of this town, passed away after a lingering illness at his home, Union street, this afternoon. Mr. McKenna was fifty-eight years of age and leaves a widow and one daughter, Mary, and two sisters, Mrs. John Boyd, and Mrs. Finlay, residents of this town. The funeral took place from the Church of The Holy Rosary this morning at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM SPINNEY

St. George, N. B., May 21. William Spinney, forty-six years of age, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spinney, died on Saturday last after an illness of some months of tubercular trouble. He was the eldest son of a large family of boys and was for some years engaged in the granite business. Of late years he had been engaged in farming. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, Rev. Mr. DeWolfe of the Baptist

THE WREN DRUG STORE

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

MOTH EXTERMINATORS

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

WINTER CLOTHING AND FURS

Plumbing, Heating

Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flashings.

Special attention given to all repair work.

Estimates cheerfully given.

Roy A. Gillman

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

A Full Line of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

The death occurred suddenly in Boston on Thursday, of May 16, of Edward Britt,

Church officiating at the services. Messrs. John C. O'Brien, E. A. Grearson, William Henry, F. G. Hibbard were pall-bearers. Interment was in the rural cemetery. Besides his parents, four brothers, Thomas, Steven, Percy and Alfred, and an adopted sister are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate son and a loving brother.

MRS. JOHN PRESSLEY

Wilson's Beach, N. B., May 23. Last week Mary Pressley passed to her eternal rest from the home of her sister, Mrs. George Brown. Mrs. Pressley was the widow of the late John Pressley, of Eastport. She had been an invalid for a long time. When in health she was a bright, energetic woman, much liked by relatives and friends. The remains were taken to Welshpool for interment. There are left to mourn two sisters, Miss Annie Brown and Mrs. George Brown, and three brothers, William, James, and John Brown.

H. G. Browning Plumber and Tinsmith

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

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

WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

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

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

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Stinson's Cafe

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LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

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

IRA STINSON

ST. ANDREWS

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

DISTRIBUTION OF FEED FOR LIVESTOCK

Ottawa, May 21.
Frequent statements appear that mills are insisting upon dealers buying large amounts of flour in order to get feed. This is not the case, and has not been for some time. The mills are able to sell all the flour they can make for export to the Allies, for cash, and at a price equivalent to that allowed by the Canada Food Board to be charged to the Canadian trade, and there is no necessity for attempting to force sales in Canada, as otherwise might be the case, for feed cannot be made unless flour is made and can be sold.
The Canada Food Board, the Feed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, and the millers have been working together for months upon the very difficult problem of the fairest method of distributing bran and shorts. The demand in Canada for these feeds is many times the total output of Canadian mills and comes from all parts of the Country. The prices fixed for bran and shorts have made them relatively cheaper than other feeds, such as oats and barley, and this has increased the demand and, moreover, in many parts of the country, oats and barley were a short crop last year, as was also hay.

EXTRACTION IS LENGTHENED

The extreme need of our Allies in Europe for every pound of flour and every bushel of wheat that could be spared has necessitated the lengthening of the extraction in milling. Under ordinary conditions about 270 pounds of wheat would be used to make 196 pounds of flour, and allowing 3 pounds for waste there would remain 71 pounds of offal, but about 10 pounds of the lower grade flour would be added to the shorts to make middlings so that there would be a total of about 81 pounds of feed produced. Under the Order now in force the mills must make 196 pounds of flour out of 258 pounds of wheat and cannot turn any back into the shorts, so that to-day only 59 pounds of feed is made in the process of grinding a barrel of flour and the richer feeds cannot be made at all. Taking an equal amount of wheat in each case, this means that almost 25 per cent. less feed is being made than before, which of course has made the feed problem still more difficult.

NO FINANCIAL OBJECT

It is entirely out of the question for the mills, under these conditions, to ship full carloads of bran and shorts to meet the demand for feed without causing users at other points to suffer. It would make no difference to the miller whether he sold in full carloads or in less than carloads, for his price to the trade is fixed at the same amount per ton in both cases, but the best and fairest method of distribution has required shipment in smaller quantities. If a dealer does not require flour or some other cereal produce to fill a car, this of course involves the payment by the dealer of the higher freight rate charged upon 1. c. 1. shipments. This difference in freight may run from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per ton, according to distance. Dealers are naturally anxious to avoid this extra cost, which might put them at a disadvantage as compared with competitors in the same district who could fill a mixed car, and although there is no extra profit to them the millers do not desire their customers to be at a disadvantage if they need oats, barley, oatmeal, or flour which could be used to fill the car. There is, however, no such thing as compulsion on the part of the miller nor any financial object on his part in insisting, since he can make no more money by doing so and already has a bigger market for all his products than he can fill.

NEW REGULATIONS IN FORCE

The critical condition of food supplies for the Allies during the next few months has led the Canada Food Board to pass

additional orders affecting wheat and flour. It has been made illegal for farmers, or anyone else, to use any millable wheat for feed for any kind of animals. Consumers are prohibited from accumulating stocks of flour beyond their actual current needs and must return to dealers any excess they may have been hoarding, and dealers must report their excess stocks which will be returned to the millers or disposed of as the Canada Food Board directs.

METHODS OF WEANING LITTLE PIGS

(Experimental Farm Note.)

Weaning time is the most critical period of the hog's life. The approved practice is to wean at about six weeks. Teach the litter to eat three weeks before weaning, using a crib or creep which excludes the sow, or a separate pen. Feed, in a trough, preferably, middlings with skim-milk. With middlings at present unobtainable, finely ground sifted oats is best. Feed only small quantities at first and avoid having decomposed or stale food left over. After weaning, add shorts gradually up to equal parts, and from the second to the third month add barley or corn as one-third the total meal ration. First and last, avoid over-feeding with its consequent train of evils.

Within the last year at the Central Experimental Farm, experiment and subsequent practice has indicated a system whereby weaning is simplified and the bad results of careless feeding practically eliminated. Instead of "hand-weaning" or feeding the weaning pigs milk and meal in a trough, a small self-feeder is substituted in the creep, skim-milk being fed in a separate trough. Finely ground oats and shorts, and later ground elevator screenings with a small proportion of ground corn, if available, are placed in the feeder. Thus, the little pig feeds himself when and as much as he sees fit, is able to eliminate from the meal eaten much fibrous material which he must consume willy-nilly where fed a slop, and incidentally accustoms himself gradually to skim-milk. Except in cases of early litters, the little pigs are given access to outdoor runs at all times from two to three weeks of age. Excellent growth is shown, the pigs developing clean, long and thrifty, with no evidence of thickness, pudginess or lack of energy. Absolutely no evidence of indigestion or scouring has been seen, and in one instance where a dozen litters were so fed at a central feeder the percentage of "culls" was remarkably low. When finally removed from the sow, pigs so weaned, particularly where they are to be self-fed subsequently, give minimum evidence of the check in growth, usually incidental to weaning in a greater or lesser degree. In short, while the experienced hog-man can hand-wean his pigs with maximum results, the farmer lacking experience or depending upon ever changing attendants, is likely to run into difficulties. The method described, besides reducing labor, apparently removes the danger of irregular and over-feeding. Both method and results might be described as automatic.

In the foregoing method, skim-milk plays an important part. Where this or other milk product is unobtainable, experimental evidence would show that good pigs may be raised by following this method and supplying tankage, blood-meal, fish meal or some similar animal product in a separate compartment of the feeder, not mixed with the regular meal. Pigs, so fed, have shown only slightly inferior in quality to skim-milk fed lots, but the cost to produce would seem to be considerably increased.

Brent—"Old chap, I've been duck shooting, don't you know?" Sanderson—"Duck shooting? Why, you don't know a wild duck from a tame one." Brent—"Oh, yes I do—the wild beggars got away."—*Boston Transcript.*

REARING HEAVY COLTS FROM FARM MARES

(Experimental Farms Note)

There is perhaps no side line in general farming that under suitable conditions gives better monetary returns for the labor involved than the rearing of draught colts. Among the necessary conditions are, first, roomy mares of good quality with some draught breeding and weighing at least 1300 pounds; second, a chance for good pasturage, well fenced. The barbed wire fence is not a good one, as risk of damage to colts is too great.

The mares above described will do the work of the farm and raise a colt yearly, if desired, with but little loss time at average farm work.

The type of sire available has a good deal to do with the profit to be realized from the colt. He, of course, should be purebred if consistently good results are to be expected. Conformation and quality are of more importance than his weight, though the larger he is if his quality is right the more valuable he should be. Whether he be Clydesdale, Percheron, Suffolk Punch, Shire or Belgian his feet and bones must be good, his joints well formed and smooth, and evidence of constitution and draught strength shown by his general conformation. The choice of breed is largely a matter of personal preference, but if all the farmers in a county or good sized portion of it could only have the same preference and breed along the same lines, they could reap much more profit from their colts than where all the different breeds are introduced. Better stallions could be obtained and much better markets got for the colts.

When a really good stallion can be obtained it will be profitable to pay \$20 for a service fee than \$10. No stallion owner can afford to put from \$2,500 to \$4,000 into a horse for the \$10 fee. The best stallions of any breed cost within the above range and sometimes very much higher.

The time to breed is whenever it can be done. A good colt may be raised if dropped any month in the year. If it were possible to breed so as to have the colts dropped when the work was least pressing that would be the most profitable time. A comfortable box stall is needed for each mare and colt. The mare may work moderately up to time of foaling and after a week's rest after foaling can go into the team again without injury. She should not be overworked and the colt should be allowed to suckle at least three times between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. At ordinary farm work the loss of time for a mare in foaling and caring for the colt should not exceed \$10 in cost.

From data obtained at the Fredericton Experimental Station, such a colt at three years of age, well broken and ready for business, represents a total expenditure of—Service fee, say \$15. Loss of time of mare \$10. Feed for two years \$61.51. Feed for third year \$80.60. Blacksmith bill \$10. a total of \$177.11. Against this there is a credit for the work of the colt during the third year which at the Experimental Station was 100 days @ 70¢ per day leaving the net cost of the colt weighing 1390 pounds at three years old, \$107.11.

At present prices these colts will sell at from \$160 to \$200 each.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE POWERS

IS ADVOCATED BY CONSERVATION COMMISSION

"Within a very few years there will be a demand for every horse-power that can be developed on the St. Lawrence River to which Canada is entitled for use upon the Canadian side," states Sir Clifford Sifton in the Ninth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation which has just been issued. "The situation with regard to Niagara will undoubtedly be duplicated," declares Sir Clifford, "and if we are foolish enough to allow vested interests to be created on the other side of the line we shall inevitably find ourselves handicapped and embarrassed as we now are with respect to Niagara power." He contends that a thorough study of the situation reveals that there is only one sound method of developing these powers, viz., under "an international commission under which the best use of the powers will be made, the most economical development effected, and a just and equitable division of the power will take place for the benefit of the people who are directly concerned in its use."

Special prominence is laid in the report on power and fuel problems. Following a comprehensive review of the progress of conservation in 1917 by Sir Clifford Sifton, are addresses on "Peat as a Source of Fuel," by Dr. Eugene Haanel; "The Fuel Situation in Canada," by Fuel Controller C. A. Magrath; "Power Possibilities on the St. Lawrence," by A. V. White; "The Niagara Power Situation," by the same author; and a comprehensive treatment of the subject of railway electrification by S. T. Dodd, of the General Electric Company, and W. F. Tye, C. E.

The results of the scientific investigations of the Commission to find out how best to regenerate the immense areas of cut-over pulpwood lands in Eastern Canada are also given. Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt deals with the "Conservation of Wild Life in Canada," and Mr. J. P. Babcock with the "Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River District." In addition, a full account of

the work accomplished by the Commission during the year in regard to water-powers town-planning, mining, agriculture, and game conservation is given. An interesting feature is a chart showing how the German metal-buying combination controlled the metal markets of the world before the war.

FISHERMEN'S TERRIBLE PLIGHT

Halifax, N. S., May 17.—After being adrift in a dory for four days Reginald Buchanan and Russell Conrad, of the Lunenburg schooner *Carranza*, were picked up by a patrol boat yesterday and brought to Halifax. They lost their vessel in a fog and had been the entire time without food or water.

PORTUGAL'S PRESIDENT

Lisbon, May 17.—The election of Dr. Sidonio Pass, as president of Portugal, has made necessary the reconstruction of the cabinet. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is Espirito Santo Lima.

A RECORD OF GROWTH

No New Brunswick business enterprise, and few in Canada, can look back with greater pride on the achievements of the years than can the St. John firm of T. McAvity & Sons, Limited, on their eighty-four years of history. Founded in 1834 by Thomas McAvity, Sr., one of the solid business men of the generation which took up residence here in the early days of the city, the business steadily developed along new lines and now, under the guiding management of sons and grandsons of the founder, has become one of the foremost Canadian enterprises. Plans that are under way for large extension of the manufacturing activities of the company and the splendid achievements of the past justify predictions that these are but the beginnings of an even greater future. The founder of the business rendered efficient public service as Mayor of St. John for four years, embracing the period when His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, visited St. John in 1861, but not more efficient public service than is being rendered by the younger generations of the house of McAvity in developing a great industry on his beginnings and in upholding "on the fields of glory the cause of the Empire." The justifiable pride of the house of McAvity in a long, honorable, and successful career is shared by the community, which has grown with the firm's growth and sees yet greater growth as the outcome of their industry and enterprise.—*St. John Globe.*

THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

HOW dear to our heart is the Steady Subscriber. Who pays in advance at the first of each year. Who sends in his money, and does it quite gladly. And casts round the office a halo of cheer.

He never says "Stop it, I cannot afford it." Nor "I'm getting more papers now than I read." But always says "Send it, the family likes it; in fact we all find it the thing that we need."

How welcome his letter whenever it comes to us. How it makes our heart throb, how it makes our eyes dance. We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him. The Steady Subscriber who pays in advance.

"You think too much about yourself," said the Moralist. "The secret of happiness in this world is thinking about other people." "I do think about other people," said the pessimistic person. "but as they all owe me money, such thoughts make me feel more gloomy than ever."—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

"What's a tip, pop?" "You've heard, haven't you, my son, of parting a fool from his money?" "Yes, pop." "Well, a tip is what they do it with."—*Baltimore American.*

"Do you assimilate your food, aunty?" "No, sah, I don't. I buys it open and hones', sah."—*Baltimore American.*



A Simple Proposition

Here is the McClary Sunshine Furnace proposition.

McClary's heating engineers will give you advice and estimates of cost of correct heating plant free. When you purchase a Sunshine Furnace, McClary's engineers will provide you proper plans for installing it the McClary way by which they will guarantee satisfactory results.

For Sale by

R. A. GILLMAN

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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We Carry in Stock THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF Light and Heavy HARDWARE

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

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

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

"A Lap Ahead"

Dunlop Tires—"Traction," "Special"—represent doing best what other tires may have been trying to do well.

"Masters of the Road"

DUNLOP TIRES

Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food. It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good. The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.

"I met your friend Spongy this morning. How did he strike you?" "Said he'd left his change at home in his trousers."—*Boston Transcript.*

SONNET OF SPRING THOUGHTS

TIME was when in sweet Spring my thoughts would rove O'er hill and dale, and meditate the thrill Of springing life in all things; and the shrill Sweet note of birds that strive to sing their love; They lingered in the primrose-scented grove And dallied with the merry daffodil That shakes her yellow skirts out 'frill by frill; They circled iridescent as the dove. But whither, this sweet Spring, do my thoughts fly? Roam they o'er fields abloom—in primrose woods? Or greet they with delight the gamesome lamb? Not so. They linger near the well-loved sty In which reposes—chiefest of my goods—A noble PIG! (Oh, fragrant hopes of ham!)—*Punch.*

Mrs. Nabor—"There's one thing to be said for old man Skinner: he certainly shows a disposition to give thanks for what he has." Nabor—"Well, I don't know anything to give that's less expensive."—*Judge.*

RECIPES

Now when we have so many boxes to send to our soldiers we have to find food that will keep fresh for a long period. The following recipes have been tested.

ECONOMY CAKE
Put into a sauce pan and boil 3 minutes.
1 cup brown sugar
2 cups seeded raisins
1 cup water
1 cup lard
1/2 nutmeg grated
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon cloves
1/2 teaspoon salt
Let cool. Add 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water
2 cups flour sifted with 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
Cook in quite a hot oven.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE
1/2 cup butter
1 1/2 cups sugar
3 eggs
1/2 cup milk
2 1/2 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 cups raisins
1 lb. (or more) citron.

DATE COOKIES
2 1/2 cups pastry flour
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup, half lard, half butter
1/2 cup milk
1 heaping teaspoon baking powder
vanilla
Roll very thin. Bake in a very hot oven. Put two together with the following filling:

FILLING
1 cup stoned dates
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup water
Cook slowly until a paste. Figs or raisins may be substituted for the dates.

DROP COOKIES
1 1/2 cups sugar, brown
1 cup, half butter, half lard
1/2 cup milk
2 eggs
1 1/2 teaspoons soda
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon allspice
1 cup raisins
Bake in a hot oven.

PEANUT BUTTER BREAD
1/2 cup peanut butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cups bread flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 cup milk
Cream peanut butter and sugar together, add egg well-beaten. Sift the dry ingredients alternately with the milk. Beat mixture well. Bake in a moderate oven about 50 minutes.

DATE BREAD
1 package of dates, stoned
1 cup boiling water
1 teaspoon soda
1/2 cup sugar
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups flour
1 saltspoon salt
Stone dates, sprinkle them with soda, pour on boiling water, set aside to cool. Cream sugar, yolk of egg, and vanilla. Add date mixture, flour, salt, and last of all beaten white of egg. Bake slowly nearly an hour.

JELLIED PEANUT SQUARES
Soak 2 tablespoons of granulated gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water ten minutes. Put 2 cups brown sugar and 3 cups boiling water on the fire, and when dissolved add the gelatin and boil slowly fifteen minutes. Take from the fire and add 1 cup chopped peanuts and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Pour half an inch deep in a pan wet with cold water. Let stand over night. Roll in powdered sugar.

MOLASSES CREAM COCONUT PATTIES
2 cups brown sugar
1 cup molasses
1/2 cup milk
1 cup coconut
A pinch of cream of tartar.
Stir the ingredients together. Place over a slow fire, stirring continuously to keep the coconut from sticking, when the soft ball stage is reached pour the hot candy on a marble slab or large platter that has been sprinkled with cold water. Allow to cool until the mass can be handled comfortably, then stir and knead with the hands. The more the mixture is kneaded the more creamy it becomes. If it begins to crumble before it is perfectly cold knead in a little cream or milk. Drop in lumps on oiled paper.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS
London, May 17.—The House of Commons adjourned last night until May 28, without any sign of the long delayed Irish Home Rule Bill. Apparently the members of the government have no idea when the bill will be introduced.

Wife—"That wretched tramp I just gave something to said he belonged to the Woodworkers' Union." Hub—"That was probably before he joined the Wounded Workers' Union."—*Boston Transcript.*

Minard's Liment used by Physicians.

BREAKING GOLF RULES NOT EXCUSED BY IGNORANCE

IGNORANCE of the law is never taken as an excuse for breaking it, and on the same principle, why should ignorance of the rules or the etiquette of golf be considered pardonable? One might say that in the links game sportsmanship should be the player's first thought. Outside of the golfing world a breach of sportsmanship is sometimes excused as "good business" or "cunning tactics"—but never in golf. The man who did not conduct himself in real sportsmanlike style many years ago, is not now, and never will be, in good standing among the family of golfers.

Good manners and thoughtfulness contribute most to correct conduct on the links. Priority of the course is too little heeded, and when priority is observed, the minutes could be used in practice swinging at the side of the fairway to good advantage, for as much golf can be learned without a ball as with it. The attitude of players, caddies, and spectators, when a man is playing a shot is, on most courses, very disheartening. Ignorance is usually the explanation, but not the excuse. Golf is a game requiring unusual concentration, and with the mantle of old traditions, golfers should realize that the man who is playing a shot is due a certain amount of deference. When a man has an iron shot to negotiate, his partner or opponent should be at least fifteen feet away when he addresses his ball, and should never stand on or even near his line of play.

GALLERY SHOULD BE QUIET

When he commences addressing his ball the other members of the match, caddies, and spectators should be absolutely still and quiet. The real reason for this is not politeness or observation of rules, but a necessary conduct which should be shown the player, due to his moral rights on the course. The swing of a golfer as he negotiates a shot is so interdependent on his eye that if he observes the slightest movement of any one standing near him, he is apt to find it a physical impossibility to concentrate the muscles of his eye with the successful culmination of that swing.

Probably the most exasperating thing to the golfer is to have a member of the gallery begin to walk to a vantage point directly behind his line of play just as he is making ready to negotiate a chip shot. While it is done through interest and without intent to demoralize, it certainly produces most disastrous results at times. Leaving the green before the last member of the fourball quartet has holed out is a mild insult that is quite common among golfers. It is a deference to the players who may have a two-foot putt to hole, to stand and wait until he is finished. Running away to the next tee before the hole is ended is often the cause of a missed putt by one of the party.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE GREAT CRIME

Give the Kaiser his due. Sometimes he tells the truth. On the battlefield near Cambrai, for instance.—"His Majesty's silence was broken only once, when he remarked: 'What have I done to preserve the world from these horrors?'" The facts are on Wilhelm's side. He asked Serbia to commit suicide; Serbia refused and compelled him to kill off half the Serbian nation. He asked Belgium to stand aside and see what would happen to her after he got through with France, and Belgium thrust the torch and dagger into his hands. He asked England to wait a few years until he had cleaned up in France and Russia. He asked France to hand over Verdun, Toul, and Belfort and live in peace. He asked America to retire from the sea. He asked the Armenians not to worry the Turks. The world has much to answer for the things it has compelled the Emperor to do.—*New York Evening Post.*

EX-TSAR TO BE TRIED BY COURT MARTIAL

Amsterdam, May 18.—Nicholas Romanoff, former Emperor of Russia, according to the *Lokal-Anzeiger* of Berlin, will be tried by a court-martial in Moscow the latter part of June. The trial will be secret. Some days ago the former Russian Emperor, his wife, and one daughter were removed from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, in the Ural Mountains. The Soviet Government said the removal was made necessary by the discovery of a peasant plot to release the ex-Tsar. His son, Alexis, it was added, remained in Tobolsk on account of ill health.

PIPERS GET INSTRUMENTS

That each man in the Pipe Band had been presented with the instrument which he had used during the life of the battalion as a unit was the information contained in a recent letter from Lieut. Col. P. A. Guthrie, O. C. of the 236th MacLean Highlanders, to Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of St. John. Mrs. Smith felt that it was but fair to the donors of these splendid instruments that they should know what disposition had been made of them on the breaking up of the unit into drafts for the front line. The instruments had the distinction of piping the Union Jack up Bunker Hill for the first time in 1825 years.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL

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

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LEADING HOTEL AT
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Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner
NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT
200 Rooms 75 With Bath
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ANSWERS YOUR QUESTION
"What instrument shall I buy?" That's been your question, and the Edison tone test has answered it. The tone test has proved that an instrument has finally been perfected which Re-Creates the singer's voice so faithfully that the human ear can not distinguish between the renditions of the artist and that of
The NEW EDISON
"The Phonograph With a Soul"
Call at your nearest dealer's and learn what is meant by the phrase Music's Re-Creation.

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

THE SILO AN ECONOMIC NECESSITY

(Experimental Farms Note)

The cheapest and best ration for live stock must contain a reasonable amount of succulent feed. An abundance of suitable pasture is unexcelled, and a substitute for this feed in winter or during a drought in summer is essential for greatest production and profits.

In view of the scarcity and high prices of grains and meals, the silo takes on an increased value. For example:—100 pounds total digestible nutrients in corn silage has a net cost of 54¢, in bran \$2.31, corn \$4.02, oats \$4.29, etc., when silage costs \$3.00 per ton to raise and store and other feeds are valued at present wholesale market prices. Even in these times of expensive labor, seed, horse labor, and machinery, corn may be placed in the silo at the above cost. Surely this is sufficient reason why every live stock farmer should consider the increase in silage production.

The adaptability of the silo to various parts of Canada depends on the location, varieties of crops which may be grown, and, to a lesser extent, on the class of live stock maintained. No farmer with two or three cows should think of building a silo, but for a herd containing ten cows or more, or the equivalent, a silo may advantageously be erected. Silage is feed pre-eminently suited to the feeding of dairy cattle. It, however, is a very excellent and cheap feed for beef cattle, sheep and horses. In the majority of the best live stock districts in Ontario and Western Quebec silos should be on every stock farm. In the Maritime Provinces, Eastern Quebec and British Columbia, all large stock farms, particularly of dairy cattle, can use a silo to excellent advantage. If any particular district is not suited to corn growing, peas and oats, may be substituted for that crop. In the Maritime Provinces, silos on many farms, particularly on large stock farms, are operated satisfactorily.

Silos for winter use:—Silage at \$3.50 per ton is cheaper cattle feed than mixed hay at \$12 per ton. Corn silage is 30% better than shocked corn from field. The same holds equally true of unthreshed oats or peas saved for winter feed. Silage from peas and oats produced milk 20% cheaper than oat sheaves, 30% cheaper than straw and turnips, and 40% cheaper than hay. At the same cost per ton, silage is better feed than roots for beef or dairy cattle. Moreover, considering present labor conditions as well as cost of harvesting, keeping qualities, and cost of storage, silage, where grown successfully, is more economical than

roots. Silage needs no pulping or other preparation for feeding. Silage for winter use is in itself the cheapest feed, and it also makes all other roughages and grains more palatable, wholesome and profitable.

Silos for summer use:—Good pasture, if available, is the cheapest summer feed. Where permanent pastures fail, an annual sown pasture of rye or oats and barley, may, under present labour conditions, be the cheapest substitute. However, the use of silage crops or summer silage may be the only available means of providing succulents. As a rule, silage is more profitable and more cheaply grown than are silage crops and is more cheaply harvested and fed during the busy season. Milk produced on corn silage and green cut alfalfa cost in feed 66¢ per cwt; produced on corn silage and mixed hay may cost 70¢ per cwt; produced on silage crop (peas and oats) cost \$1.04 per cwt. With all lots, the heavy milkers received some grain. Where suitable pastures are not available the summer silo provides the cheapest feed and greatest profits.

Finally, the farmer with a silo need never fear losing a crop of clover, alfalfa or late-sown grain. Silage making does not depend on the dryness of the weather. The silo is the cheapest storage building on the farm in proportion to the tonnage capacity. The silo allows the carrying of more stock per acre on the farm and is a labor saver, a money maker, and a soil enricher.

This is the season of the year to build more and better silos.

Nature's Healing Herbs for Headache



A BLOOD FOOD

PRACTICALLY all headaches come from two causes—Biliousness and Nervousness. Bilious headache means upset stomach, and constipation—with severe throbbing pains all over the head. Nervous headaches mean that the nerves are exhausted and need rest and food.

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

insure quick and lasting relief from these headaches. The simple old-fashioned herbs tone up the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, purify the blood, and build up the whole system. A reliable spring tonic. Get it today and get rid of your headaches.
At most stores. 25¢ a bottle; Family Size, five times as large, \$1.
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THE EMPIRE'S BREAKFAST PURITY OATS SOLD IN GERM PROOF TUBES MANUFACTURED BY Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

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They have proved that we do make Paint and Varnish to meet every condition of city, country and climate in Canada. And because SWP has proved its quality, and Sherwin-Williams products have always given satisfaction, this company stands today as the largest makers of Paints and Varnishes in the British Empire.

We carry a complete line of Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes. Ask us for Color Cards, prices or any other information you may require.

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THE HERRING

THE HERRING: Its Effect on the History of Britain. By ARTHUR MICHAEL SAMUEL. London; Murray. 10s 6d. net.

A HERRING has been judged to make a feast for a king. It has undoubtedly given many kings and their councils matter for study and regulation. Even if Mr Samuel had not been moved by a loyalty as a Norfolk man to compile this little book in honour of one of the best fish, he had every excuse for tackling the subject. It is ample, it is varied. The bulk of the legislation, disquisition, and project lying printed and accessible to his hand, to say nothing of literary fantasy and popular legend, is great, as his bibliography alone is enough to show. And now, when circumstances which are within the knowledge of all the world are forcing us to see the wisdom of submitting to a new "political Lent," the aspect of the stars is favourable to the appearance of another treatise on the herring. Nothing is needed to make the venture a complete success but that the reader should also do his part.

Mr. Samuel must excuse us when we add that there is need for the cooperation of the reader. The author has supplied a really considerable selection of matter. Few books of the modest proportions of this one contain a greater number of facts. They are not all strictly relevant, and Mr. Samuel is occasionally punished for wandering from his chosen orbit by a slip into odd blunders. If he had stuck to his herring he would not have surprised us by attributing the crime of Mrs. Elizabeth Brownrigg to Elizabeth Canning. George Canning sang the fame of Mrs. Brownrigg it is true, but Elizabeth, who was not accused of more than perjury—"Que diable allait elle faire dans cette galere?" Mr. Samuel nodded when he wrote of "correspondence between the British Government and the Hansa League in 1405." The reader will have to put a few slips of this kind right, and then, what is more serious, he will find that he must coordinate the facts given him. Mr. Samuel, writing with a candour for which we honour him, lets us know that he collected his information "in a somewhat disjointed way." Disjointed is the word for the method (or no-method rather) chosen by him wherewith to set forth the information he has collected. The merry-makings of citizens of Norwich at Christmas of 1444, a quotation from Naogregorius' illustrating manners, rules for ordering the landing of fish at Queenherry and Billingsgate in 1463, are all tumbled out on one page. We have a suspicion that the notes were just added to one another as they came along. That is no doubt why they do not always cohere. On page 26, for instance, we are told that in 1891 "Professor Huxley stated at Norwich that 2,500,000 herrings were taken out of the North Sea and the Atlantic every year." Yet on page 60 Mr. Samuel can record without blenching that in or about the year 1030 certain salt works near Dieppe were held bound to pay "five millions," which are thousands of millions, "of herring" to the Abbey of St. Catherine, near Rouen—just twice the total catch of 1891, according to Mr. Huxley as quoted by Mr. Samuel. "Ca ne peut pas être cela," said the French artist after looking at what professed to be a translation of Shakespeare, and Mr. Samuel follows a multitude to do evil when he neglects to have a constant standard whether of number or of weight. It is confusing to be taken from numbers to tons, and from tons to cwts. It is almost as annoying as to find oneself whisked from bushels to the acre, to quintals to the hectare, as one constantly is when consulting statistics. In short and to be done with fault-finding, Mr. Samuel has produced, at the cost of real labour to himself, a very English book. He has collected the materials for a capital study of an important subject, and has poured them out before the reader, leaving him to digest them into order for himself.

Nevertheless the facts are there, and it is our fault if we do not avail ourselves of them. At this moment we stand in no small danger of finding ourselves forced to revert to the consumption of herring on the medieval scale. Our ancestors ate them enormously, and before William Beukelzoon of Biervliet in Zealand invented his system of curage at some time in the fourteenth century they must have eaten them (at least that far larger part of them which they could not obtain fresh), generally speaking, in a bad state of preservation. If some scientific men are right, this is the sufficient explanation of the fact that leprosy was so common in the earlier Middle Ages. During centuries human existence in Europe was founded on herrings. They supplied food not only to mankind, but to other fishes which entered into human diet. The catch, the preservation, and the migrations of the herring had a great share in the rise and fall of sea powers. It is highly probable that, if they reverted now to their former habit of depositing their spawn in the Baltic, the gain to Germany would be far short of the relief given by the Revolution in Russia. The Hanseatic League declined and the Dutch rose when this

fish deserted the Baltic for the North Sea. The question why it was that the Dutch profited while we made so little use of a fact in natural history which might have been more to our advantage than to theirs requires a great deal of answering. The reason was not that we failed to appreciate the value of the fisheries. Quite a little library could be formed of treatises written by notable men to demonstrate the importance of all fisheries, and of the herring fishery in particular. No less a man than Sir Walter Raleigh tried hard to teach wisdom. And Government lent its aid. There is something, almost pathetic in the history of the long struggle made by rulers of England, from the reign of Edward VI downwards, to force Englishmen to eat more fish. On the one hand they rebuked and even punished such misguided persons as adopted a fish diet for "superstitious reasons." On the other they threatened fine and imprisonment for everybody who would not eat fish in Lent, on Ember days, and so forth, for the secular purpose of maintaining and developing a training school for seamen. They might as well have spared themselves the trouble. The King and his family, his Lord of the Council, his Ministers and courtiers, and "society" at large, set the example of begging or buying licences from the bishops to eat meat on forbidden days "for the good of their health." As for the poor, they said that it cost more to feed a family on fish than on meat, and they simply disobeyed. It was useless to fine those who could not pay, and impossible to imprison the whole of the middle and working classes. The fisheries would not grow. They even went on declining. Mr. Samuel, who avows a great admiration for the Navigation Laws, is not very consistently inclined to agree with those who put the blame on an excess of regulation and encouragement.

A shrewd observation has been made that all the fisheries that have ever prospered have risen gradually from small beginnings, the number of people bred to them and the increase of markets keeping pace with the gradual increase in the quantity of fish caught, thus avoiding the waste and want of thrifty management always associated with the peculiar methods and loose organization of an enterprise carried on by joint stock companies or administered under State control, even though the undertaking be a monopoly.

Mr. Samuel would have written a more coherent and a more illuminating book if he had taken the "shrewd observation" as his guiding light. If our fisheries languished, the sorrow of Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Tobias Gentleman, Dr. Dee, Lord Burleigh and other great men, the reason was not that the wicked Dutch caught herring on our coast. It was that pasture and agriculture, manufactures, trade with the Levant, America, and the West Indies, were far more profitable than the fisheries. We should have neglected them quite as much if no single Dutch herring buss had ever come to within thirty miles of our shore. They revived without the help of cockering by Government, so soon as the national capital had grown to the point at which there was enough for the fisheries and for the other industries too. Now they are one of the most important of all. The facts as to the increase in the number of steam drifters quoted by Mr. Samuel are of themselves enough to show to what proportions the industry has grown. They have increased the catch from the 2,000,000 cwt. of 1889 to 3,000,000 cwt. in 1902-5. The mere addition to their numbers in 1906 was about equal to the whole German and Dutch flotillas of the same class of fishing craft in 1905. They follow the herring everywhere, and are in fact now what the Dutch herring busses of the seventeenth century were. We can do no more than assure the reader that he will find an abundance of instructive detail in Mr. Samuel's book. The numerous illustrations, mostly of Dutch origin, do really adorn the volume. The most interesting of them is the frontispiece, which is a copy of the medal issued by Charles I in 1636 to commemorate a diplomatic success over the Dutch. It is a vigorous piece of work, but the portraits of the King and of Queen Henrietta Maria it gives leave the impression that their Majesties did not sit to the medalist.—The Times Literary Supplement.

BALANCE OF DEBT PAID

The Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children, beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a cheque for \$111,000 from J. Ross Robertson, Chairman of the Board, in payment of building and capital debt in connexion with the hospital. Mr. Robertson promised in 1891 that he would pay for the cost of the main building on College street. The cheque just received by the Trustees, however, completes the balance of debt on the entire equipment of the hospital, and all the buildings, except the west wing, towards which the city gave \$250,000. Mr. Robertson's gift to the hospital has been half a million dollars.—Toronto Telegram.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson is the proprietor of the Toronto Evening Telegram, and is one of the greatest public benefactors in that City. He declined the honor of Knighthood last year. Mr. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson were in St. Andrews, at the Algonquin, in 1916.

"Pleasure," said Uncle Eben, "kin be imported, but happiness has to be home-made."—Washington Star.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

May 25.—American Philosophical Society founded by Benjamin Franklin, 1743; Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher, poet, and essayist, born, 1803; William Paley, English divine, author of Evidences of Christianity, died, 1805; Sir Humphry Davy, English chemist, died, 1829; Earl of Dudley, former Governor-General of Australia and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, born, 1867; Lord Beaverbrook, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, born (in York Co. Ontario), 1879; Rosa Bonheur, French animal painter, died, 1899.

May 26.—Writings Sunday. St. Augustine, 1798; Samuel Pepys, English diarist, Secretary to the Admiralty and President of the Royal Society, died, 1703; Joseph Haydn, Austrian musical composer, died, 1809; Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, English military commander, born, 1858; Earl of Denbigh, English nobleman, born, 1859; Henry Thomas Buckle, English historian and sociologist, author of History of Civilization, died, 1862; Robert W. Chambers, American novelist, born, 1865; H. M. Queen Mary, born, 1867; Fenian Raid into Canada repelled, 1870.

May 27.—Venerable Beade. John Calvin, reformer, a native of Noyon in Picardy, died, 1564; Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679; Petragrad (formerly St. Petersburg) founded by Peter the Great, 1703; Patrick Henry, American statesman and orator, born, 1736; Julia Ward Howe, American writer and philanthropist, author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, born, 1819; Nicolo Paganini, Italian violinist, died, 1840; Noah Webster, American lexicographer, author of English Dictionary, died, 1843; John Kendrick Bangs, American author, born, 1862; Japanese fleet annihilated Russian fleet in Strait of Korea, Sea of Japan, 1905; H. M. S. Majestic torpedoed, 1015.

May 28.—Southold Bay, 1672. First newspaper in England, Liverpool Times, began, 1576; John Smeaton, English civil engineer, designer of the Eddystone Lighthouse, born, 1724; William Pitt, English statesman and Prime Minister, born, 1759; Thomas Moore, Irish poet, born, 1779; Launch of first steamboat (Walk in the Water) in Lake Erie, 1819; Canton capitulated to the British, 1841; Great fire at Quebec, 1845; Lord John Russell, British statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1878.

May 29.—Constantinople taken by the Turks, 1453; Charles II of England entered London on the restoration of the monarchy, 1660; Empress Josephine, wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, died, 1814; Sir William Peterson, Principal of McGill University, born, 1856; Gen. Winfield Scott, American military commander, died, 1866; G. K. Chesterton, English author, born, 1874; Sir W. S. Gilbert, English poet and playwright, died, 1911; Steamer Empress of Ireland sunk in St. Lawrence River, 1914.

May 30.—Corpus Christi. DECORATION DAY. U. S. A. Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen, 1431; Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish painter, died, 1640; Peter the Great of Russia born, 1672; Alexander Pope, English poet, died, 1744; Francois Marie de Voltaire, French writer, died, 1778; Baron St. Davids, English nobleman, born, 1860; Earl of Cadogan, English nobleman, born, 1869.

May 31.—UNION DAY, SOUTH AFRICA. 1910. Union Bank, 1916. Walt Whitman, American poet, born, 1819; William Rockefeller, American financier, born, 1841; Charlotte Brontë, English novelist, died, 1855; Sir Francis Younghusband, English explorer, born, 1863; Fenian Raid into Canada, 1866; Duke of Devonshire, English nobleman, Governor General of Canada, born, 1868; Flood at Johnstown, Pa., 1889; End of Boer War, peace signed at Pretoria, 1902; Marriage of King Alfonso XIII of Spain and Princess Victoria of Battenberg, 1906.

RECRUITING IN QUEBEC

Ottawa, May 20.—It is officially stated that coincident with the improvement of the military situation in the province of Quebec, there is gratifying results that the larger employers of labor are realizing more fully the necessities of the occasion. When the M. S. A. first came into force there was a noticeable tendency among some of the larger employers of labor to claim exemption for all, or nearly all their employees in Class I, with a view of keeping their organization intact as possible. The change in the attitude of some of the larger corporations in regard to exemptions have been particularly striking.

Ottawa, May 21.—The extraordinary change in sentiment in the province of Que. is illustrated by the manner in which the youth of the province are answering the call to arms. For instance in Quebec city, the centre of all the disturbances, there were sixty men called out on Friday. The whole sixty responded by noon and were in khaki by night.

ALLIES RECOGNIZE NEW PORTUGUESE REGIME
Washington May 18.—The new Portuguese government with Dr. Pez as president, has been officially recognized by the Entente Allies and the United States.

MORE RETURNED MEN

A Canadian Atlantic Port, May 20.—A steamer bringing 771 officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force from England docked here shortly after noon today. The soldiers and civilians will disembark this afternoon. Special trains are in readiness to take them to their respective destinations.

THE LOBSTER HATCHERIES

Ottawa, May 20.—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, announced this morning that none of the lobster hatcheries, which it is proposed to close, will be offered for sale. He said that the hatcheries will remain closed while the department is conducting its campaign for education regarding conservation. After that, if it is necessary, the department will consider the reopening of the hatcheries.

BURBANK EVOLVES "SUPERWHEAT" 40 PER CENT GLUTEN

Santa Rosa, Cal., May 16.—A "superwheat" containing fourteen per cent. gluten, has been evolved by Luther Burbank, the California horticulturist, after experiments extending over eleven years, it was announced here to-day. The wheat may be grown from Hudson Bay to Patagonia.

The new wheat is said to be of the winter variety, hardy and producing a white flour. It will average a yield of forty bushels to an acre, Mr. Burbank said.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knees swelled up and six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.
PROSPER FERGUSON

May 28.—Southold Bay, 1672. First newspaper in England, Liverpool Times, began, 1576; John Smeaton, English civil engineer, designer of the Eddystone Lighthouse, born, 1724; William Pitt, English statesman and Prime Minister, born, 1759; Thomas Moore, Irish poet, born, 1779; Launch of first steamboat (Walk in the Water) in Lake Erie, 1819; Canton capitulated to the British, 1841; Great fire at Quebec, 1845; Lord John Russell, British statesman and Prime Minister, died, 1878.

SHERIFF'S SALE

THERE will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House at Saint Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 29th day of June next, at Two of the Clock, in the afternoon, all the right, title interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity and the Equity of Redemption, which Alma E. Zwicker of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, aforesaid, had on the 21st day of February 1918, or has now, in, to or of the following piece or parcel of land and premises and the appurtenances, situate, lying and being at Seal Cove, in the aforesaid Parish of Grand Manan, and conveyed to Alma Zwicker by Gertrude MacDonald, died, Dec bearing date the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1914, and recorded on the twenty-second day of August, in the same year, in Book No. 79, pages 501 and 502, of the Public Records of the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, as by reference will appear as follows: "All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate at Seal Cove, in the Parish of Grand Manan, County and Province aforesaid, and being on the south side of the main Highway Road, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the said Highway Road at the corner of that by road leading to Lemuel and Irvin Benson's Fish Stand, and running southerly along said by road eighty (80) feet to a stake in the field, thence westerly forty-six (46) feet to another stake, thence northerly, parallel with the first mentioned line eighty (80) feet to the said main Highway Road, thence easterly, along said road, forty-six feet to first mentioned corner or place of beginning, together with all the buildings, fences and improvements thereon standing and being, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both in law or in equity of her the said Gertrude MacDonald, of in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof."

All of Alma E. Zwicker's right, title, interest, property, claim and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in equity, and the Equity of redemption as aforesaid, having been seized and taken by me, under and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, lately issued out of the Saint John County Court, at the suit of Brock & Paterson, Limited, against the said Alma E. Zwicker, and entered to levy \$221.21, with interest, Sheriff's fees, poundage &c., and all incidental expenses.

R. A. STUART, Sheriff of Charlotte, Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews, N. B., 43-10w, April 25th, 1918.

FOR SALE—A decked boat in good condition, with sails, anchors, etc., 7 1/2 h.p. Mianus engine in good shape, capacity 15 hogsheads, with good living accommodation. Will sell cheap.
ALONZO CONLEY, Leonardville, N. B., 40-8w

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.00 per fifteen.
WALTER THOMAS, St. Andrews, N. B., 40-4t

St. Andrews, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months. Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address
Miss MORRIS, St. Andrews, N. B., 39-4t

FOR SALE 150 Spruce and hardwood Weir Stakes, running from 35 to 45 feet in length on the Bank at the head of L'Etang River.
CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B., 44-4t

FOR SALE—at a bargain, new Express Wagon. Apply to
Capt. BEN SNELL, St. Andrews, N. B., 46-2w

MINIATURE ALMANAC

NEW BRUNSWICK DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME
PHASES OF THE MOON
May
Last Quarter, 3rd 7h. 26m. p.m.
New Moon, 10th 10h. 1m. a.m.
First Quarter, 17th 5h. 14m. p.m.
Full Moon, 25th 7h. 32m. p.m.

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.

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

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, CUSTOMS

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

OUTPORTS

H. D. Chaffey, Sub. Collector
W. Hazen Carson, Sub. Collector
Charles Dixon, Sub. Collector
T. L. Trecaffen, Sub. Collector
D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer
J. A. Newman, Prev. Officer

SHIPPING NEWS

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

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
George F. Hibbard, Registrar
Office hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., Daily.
Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF
Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte:
CIRCUIT COURT: Second Tuesday in May and October.
COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.
Judge Carleton

The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918
Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application. Address
W. J. OSBORNE, Prin., Fredericton, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address.

S. Kerr, Principal

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to
THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B., 44-4t

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address
Miss E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B., 41-4t

FOR SALE 150 Spruce and hardwood Weir Stakes, running from 35 to 45 feet in length on the Bank at the head of L'Etang River.
CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B., 44-4t

FOR SALE—at a bargain, new Express Wagon. Apply to
Capt. BEN SNELL, St. Andrews, N. B., 46-2w

TO LET

SUMMER RESIDENCE, T. R. Wheelock, furnished; near Algonquin Hotel; seven family and guest rooms; four servants' rooms; three baths; water connection Algonquin Hotel system. Apply
F. H. GRIMMER, St. Andrews, N. B., 44-4t

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, Campobello 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.

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

Table with columns: Place, H.W., L.W.

SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

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

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

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

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

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday 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 to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster
Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during office hours.
Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt, and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5-cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp.
Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent card do not require the "War Tax" stamp.
Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.
Arrives: 12.30 p.m.
Closes: 4.55 p.m.

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

All Matter for Registration must be Posted half an hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.