



Bar Barbarism by Buying Victory Bonds!

SOMEBODY'S DARLING

INTO a ward of the whitewashed halls, Where the dead and dying lay, Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls...

Matted and damp are the curls of gold, Kissing the snow of the fair young brow, Pale are the lips of delicate mould...

MARIE R. LAPOSTOLLE

A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

I do not mind admitting it, we have been considerably alarmed about William William, en passant—though he seldom passes but just comes in and has a meal...

"Well, for a bright young fellow of forty-seven perhaps he is right," I said. The more I dwell on the matter of this yearning on the part of William for work the more unreasonable it seemed...

"It is not like you, William," I said impressively. "I am afraid you are taking the times a bit too seriously. It has just struck you perhaps, that there is a war on; but don't go and over-exert yourself...

You will never guess his reasons. Even I was outwitted, and I have lent money to William for years and years. William told me the plain truth over a glass of port—my port. He said he should have liked nothing better than this job...

Brooks seemed a decent sort, and the work would have just suited me; but there is this new Act. I may be called up, you see, and that would leave the poor chap in a corner...

RIGHTS OF TURBARY

AN ANCIENT SOURCE OF FUEL

SIR Paul Vinogradoff, in one of his earlier works, dwells on the economic value for the community of those manorial "wastes" of England which in the earliest days of the feudal system, and in earlier ages when the manor was still an inchoate institution, really belonged to the people...

All the romance of waste lands, their forested acres gleaming with golden gorse and shadowed with the oak and the elm and the ash that hid Robin Hood and his green-coated men, had an economic basis which has suddenly taken a new significance to-day...

The troubles of the 11th and 12th centuries were doubtless as real as those of the 20th in England; but to-day we have twenty times as many mouths to feed and bodies to keep warm, and it is given to us to look around for the "enlargement of existing resources."

But at the moment more important than anything else are rights of wood cutting and rights of turf cutting, for in a year of fuel famine the gathering of fuel of kinds other than sea-coal is a matter of national importance. There is turf enough and to spare for all users, and if the Government could organize the cutting and the distribution on and from the great waste spaces of England and Wales the winter that is beginning to leave its shivering shoulders into sight would be more welcome than it now seems likely to be...

USE YOUR DOLLARS TO END THE WAR

If my dollar will drive the enemy back from despoiling Europe and threatening America, here it goes! I will put all I can spare into a Victory Bond, to help shed dollars can fight, let us wheel every one of them into line and so hasten the peace that must come when our golden impact strikes the front line...

THE BOATS OF THE "ALBACORE"

"FIVE boats there was," said Bristol Tom, "in the steamship Albacore—She used to sail on the Far-East run, 'twixt Hull and Singapore—Four under davits an' one on chocks; you couldn't ask no more."

CICELY FOX SMITH, in PUNCH.

BUY CONTINUED PROSPERITY

Before our last Victory Loan financial experts were dubious as to the outlook for Canada. She could not borrow abroad. It was necessary that she have a large available capital to finance credits for British and foreign war orders.

The remarkable over-subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan completely changed the uncertain outlook which prevailed. It gave a new impetus to agriculture, commerce and prosperity. It invigorated our efforts in the war.

The Victory Loan of 1918 will accomplish the same purposes. Upon the ready response of the large and small investor depends the immediate economic future of Canada. Everyone's prosperity is involved. Prepare to buy continued Prosperity in Victory Bonds.

peculiar attraction about turf, since it is probably the oldest form of fuel, older, perhaps, than wood. How old it is may be guessed from the shape of the piles of turf that the moormen and the dwellers in the waste build to meet the needs of winter...

well be their wisdom. Certainly in our dealings with the wealth that lavish nature prodigal in giving, places before us we should pursue that path of wisdom, and not least in making use of the sweet-scented turf which was once the sunshine of the year.—The Times, London.

Freemen Buy Bonds, Slaves Wear Them!

ROLL OF HONOR

The Y. W. P. A. of St. Andrews has compiled the following list of names of the men from St. Andrews and vicinity who have enlisted for overseas service in the war. They desire to have the list complete and accurate, and will be glad to have pointed out to them any omissions in the following list or any inaccuracies in the names as printed.

ST. ANDREWS

- D. Anning, W. Anning, Fraser Armstrong, Richard Botsfield, Edward L. Byron, Geo. H. I. Cockburn, Carl Cronk, J. Kenneth Cummings, E. Cecil DeWolfe, Emerson Dougherty, George Douglas, H. S. Everett, G. B. Finigan, Jos. F. Gaynor, Horace Gove, Arthur Grant, H. Raymond Greenlaw, F. A. Grimmer, G. Stuart Grimmer, Jos. E. Handy, Percy Hart, G. G. Haughn, Philip Hodder, Preston, Holmes, T. A. Holmes, Herbert Horsnell, Harold Kingshott, Vernon Lamb, Chester W. Malloch, F. Y. McAleenan, Geo. McCarthy, Jas. R. McDowell, B. F. McMullon, Willie Nicholas, H. P. O'Neill, Guy Peacock, Wm. Peacock, J. E. Penituberry, Frank Polleys, Fred G. Purton, Otis Reid, Phillip R. Reid, Cecil Ross, Geo. E. Ross, Harrison Ross, Percy Ross, H. L. Simpson, Royden Smith, George Somers, F. R. Stevenson, Geo. F. Stickney, Cecil Stone, John Thompson, Wm. D. Thompson, B. P. Toal, Fred Treadwell, E. W. Turner, Guy Williamson, Thos. Williamson, Lewis A. Worrell, T. Jarvis Wren, Claude Young

BAYSIDE

- Carl J. Bryant, M. A. Budd, Leigh H. Campbell, Cecil L. Greenlaw, Arthur McD. Hannay, Herman G. Lawrence, J. R. McCoubrey, G. Everett McKay, H. C. Nutter, John Tilberry

CHAMCOOK

- Cecil Craig, Wm. J. Craig, John Gillespie, Alton J. Kelly, Chas. P. Kelly, James G. Markee, Guy L. Rankine, Wilfred R. Rankine, BOCABEC, Clarence M. Crichton, Raymond Cunningham, Ernest Foster, Austen Hanson, Roy McCullough

"Why is it, Sam, that one never hears of a darky committing suicide?" inquired the Northern. "Well you see, it's disaway boss: When a white pusson has any trouble he sets down an' gits to studyin' 'bout it an' a-worryin'. Then first thing you know he's done killed hisself. But when a nigger sets down to think 'bout his troubles, why, he jes' nacherly goes to sleep!"—Life.

Tiresome Caller—"Last night at the club I made a move—" Miss Sharp—"Good for you. Make another."—Baltimore American.

NEWS OF THE SEA

—Madrid, Oct. 20.—The steamer Maria, which had been requisitioned by the Spanish government, has been torpedoed by the German submarine, the Epoca says.

—Belfast, Oct. 21.—The Irish steamer Dundalk was torpedoed in the Irish Sea last week. Of the crew of more than thirty only thirteen were rescued. The Dundalk was owned by the Dundalk and Newry Steam Packet Company. She measured 863 tons.

—Stockholm, Oct. 22.—The Hamburg-American steamer Hapsburg struck a mine last Wednesday, while on a voyage from Riga to Danzig, according to advices from Helsingfors. One hundred German soldiers and four officers were drowned, owing to panic-stricken passengers rushing for the lifeboats, which were capsized.

Washington, Oct. 29.—Sinking of the American cargo ship Lake Borgne, off the coast of France, without loss of life, was announced to-day by the Navy Department. The ship foundered after striking a rock.

—Victoria, B. C., Oct. 24.—On her way from Skagway with 300 passengers the C. P. R. steamer Princess Sophia, at 3 o'clock this morning, drove hard ashore on Vanderbilt Reef, Lynn Canal. No further details were contained in the wireless message notifying the C. P. R. officials of the accident. The vessel sailed from Skagway last night, having one of the largest passenger lists she has carried this year. Many of the people who secured passage on the vessel are from interior points in Alaska, having reached White Horse on the last river steamer to arrive. Vanderbilt Reef is two miles from Sentinel Island, where several years ago the steamer Princess May came to grief. The Princess Sophia is said to have gone ashore during a heavy fog. The waters of the Lynn Canal were well protected and no loss of life is feared.

BEN BOLT

DON'T you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt? Sweet Alice whose hair was so brown, Who wept with delight when you gave her a smile, And trembled with fear at your frown? In the old churchyard in the valley, Ben Bolt,

In a corner obscure and alone, They have fitted a slab of the granite so grey, And Alice lies under the stone.

Under the hickory tree, Ben Bolt, Which stood at the foot of the hill, Together we've lain in the noonday shade, And listened to Appleton's mill: The mill-wheel has fallen to pieces, Ben Bolt,

The rafters have tumbled in, And a quiet which crawls round the walls as you gaze, Has followed the olden din.

Do you mind the cabin of logs, Ben Bolt, At the edge of the pathless wood, And the button-ball tree with its motley limbs, Which nigh by the door-step stood? The cabin to ruin has gone, Ben Bolt, The tree you would seek in vain, And where once the lords of the forest waved,

Grows grass and the golden grain. And don't you remember the school, Ben Bolt, With the master so cruel and grim, And the shaded nook in the running brook, Where the children went to swim? Grass grows on the master's grave, Ben Bolt,

The spring of the brook is dry, And of all of the boys who were school-mates then, There are only you and I.

There is change in the things I loved, Ben Bolt, They have changed from the old to the new; But I feel in the depths of my spirits the truth, There never was change in you. Twelve-months twenty have passed, Ben Bolt,

Since first we were friends—yet I hail Thy presence a blessing, thy friendship a truth, Ben Bolt, of the salt-sea gale!

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Terry's Burglar

By JANE OSBORN

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When Terry Brewster took a four-room apartment in the Harrington Arms apartment house she described herself as a "business woman," by which she meant to indicate that she used her apartment for little more than a comfortable roosting place, a place to eat breakfast and to keep her clothes. She did not take the trouble to indicate to the real estate agent that she was not a business woman in the ordinary sense. Her business was that of a daily bread. Her business was that of drinking in as much of city life in one short year as she could—going to as many concerts and theaters, attending as many exhibitions and as many "shows" of various sorts, lunching at as many "interesting places," and in general seeing as many of the sights of the city as she conveniently could without knowing many persons in the city or wishing to know more. She seldom went about in the evening. She felt somehow that her security in living alone at her age—for Terry, though adequate to the task of taking care of herself in almost any circumstances, was only twenty-four—depended in a measure on her not being seen out after dark. The evenings in her little apartment she spent either in mending and "pottering" over the clothes that she wore in the day time or in reading accounts of things that were to be seen or books of description of the great city. Terry's life in the small southern town where she was brought up had been decidedly circumscribed. She had gradually slipped into the position of being housewife for her older brother in the old homestead, and the only reason she was "excused" from those duties now was because of her brother's year's volunteer work in Washington.

Terry kept no maid but, like the other business women in the apartment, she was "taken care of" by Mrs. Gray, who had the key to the apartments in her care and with lightning-like rapidity tidied them and washed the breakfast dishes and made them ready for the return of their tenants. Terry had met Mrs. Gray the day she negotiated with her for her services, and she needed no further guarantee of her perfect honesty than her small, pale face. She knew, too, that she could dust the dainties of her brass-plate and wash the blindest of lace-trimmed dresses and that she left for that purpose in her

apartment when she went out in the morning because it was quite clear to anyone who saw Mrs. Gray that she was a woman who, had circumstances been different from what they actually were, might have been wearing the dainty laces and treading the most delicate of Oriental rugs herself.

Surely Terry trusted her—that is until the day that she came home unexpectedly at noon in order to get some matinee tickets that she had forgotten to take with her in the morning. On that day she chanced to be looking out toward the windows of her own rooms, when she saw there in her own bedroom, not the figure of Mrs. Gray, but the figure of a man. Terry was not terrified at the idea of having a burglar in her house, but she did not relish the idea of entering that apartment when she might encounter him. Her first thought was to report the incident to the nearest policeman, and it was with this idea in mind that she turned about and started around the block in search of such a dignitary. She thought better of her idea and decided to go alone to her apartment—but by the time she reached home the burglar was gone. The apartment had apparently been visited by Mrs. Gray earlier in the day, for it was immaculate and there was a fresh scent of soap and water about and the floor looked as if it had just been wiped up from it.

Terry made a thorough search of her possessions, she counted her silver spoons and knives and forks and she counted the butter spreaders, but she missed nothing was taken, nor did she miss anything as time went on. She looked under her bed and lounge and in each of the closets, but no one did she find. A strange burglar, indeed, that would take nothing with him.

Then came the day when she actually ran into the strange young man when she was coming unexpectedly to change her hat because what gave promise of being a rainy day had turned out to be fair. She let herself in with her latch key and there really was no way for him to escape—he was in the front door. Being at bay the young man looked as if nothing at all extraordinary had happened and his excuse was believable enough.

"I came in to examine the radiators," he said. "That—that's my speciality," and then going to get his hat and a couple of books that lay with it from a chair in the living room he made a hasty exit. In the apartment that day there was the same very fresh smell of soap and water and it seemed to Terry that the young man's hands had looked water-soaked when she encountered him. And she examined the silver and counted the spoons and knives and butter spreaders. Nothing was missing.

One day she crept in stealthily and encountered the young man on his

knees scrubbing the kitchen floor.

"I thought you were a business woman," he confronted her, standing up with dripping hands and revealing a ticking apron tied about his manly young form. "You see, I thought all these people were business people. I didn't know they kept dropping in unexpectedly."

"Where is Mrs. Gray?" said Terry, trying to appear very calm, although she had a dreadful feeling that this strange young man had spirited Mrs. Gray away and was hiding his guilt by continuing her work.

"Well, I'm as much Mrs. Gray as any one is," he said. "What difference is it to you?" Then apologetically: "Pardon me, please, I didn't mean that—but you see, I've been doing this for quite a while and I have never been caught before. I just couldn't see her do it any more. We didn't want any one to know much about us."

"I think when I find a strange man in my apartment two days and see him in the window another I have a right to know all about it," said Terry, with some asperity. And then somehow they went into the little living room and seated there in one of Terry's comfortable chairs, he told her all about it.

"You see, my father died just when I was finishing high school. He left hardly anything—he'd lost it all in a Wall street panic just before he died. Mother and he had set their hearts on having me be a lawyer and I had, too. Of course, I wanted to quit school and go to work for her, but she wouldn't let me. She wanted to see me through college and law course. You know how it used to be with women of her generation—they just weren't taught any money-making trade and the only thing she could do that would bring in enough money was to take care of apartments like this. She could attend to the house at home first and then come over here and do these apartments. Well, she did that and I worked after school. I couldn't endure to see her do this, but I was bent on finishing law school, because I knew that then I'd be able to give her the things she deserved. This winter it was too much for me to see her doing this work, yet this sort of work brought in more than I could possibly earn at stray tutoring or any of the usual things students do. So I just did her work for her whenever I had a few hours off at law school. That way I bring in enough to keep us both going. I don't mind your finding out that I do the scrubbing, but she'd be heart-broken. It is a funny pride she has—she wouldn't mind doing it herself, but she couldn't endure to have me do it."

Terry came over to the young man. He rose beside her, and she laid two small hands on his arms. "I think you are the most splendid young man I have ever met, and your mother, I

know, is very proud of it. I'll never tell anyone your secret, and I know some day you will win for your mother all the things she deserves."

The next day Terry purposely arranged to be home when the young man—Bob Gray—came. "I've got something to ask you," she told him. "I'm dreadfully lonely here, and I don't like the idea of living alone, anyway. I want you to let me have your mother here with me—to be a sort of mother to me. She can potter around the apartment if she wants to, just the way my own mother might, and what that will be worth to me, of course, she will have, and that will be as much as you need to get from the apartment tending."

Of course, Bob Gray remonstrated at first, but before a week had passed Mrs. Gray was installed as Terry's "adopted mother," and a real mother could have been no more congenial.

Bob had but a few months more to spend at the law school, and the very day of his graduation he told Terry that he loved her and begged her to marry him.

"I couldn't do this," he said. "If it weren't for what has happened, I couldn't ever hope to be your husband if I weren't sure that I would succeed. I am sure, just as every man must be sure when he knows that the profession he has chosen is the right choice. And today I received word from the firm of Hewes & Tuttle that they would take me in as soon as I pass my bar examinations next week at a salary to start of two thousand. I was fortunate enough to have the help and friendship of one of our best professors, and the appointment came through him. I am still unworthy of you, Terry, but with something in the way of prospects I have nerve enough to ask you."

Terry took his outstretched hand in both of hers and held it reassuringly. "Bob, I'm surer of your success than you are yourself. I know you'd succeed when I saw the way you scrubbed the floors and kept at that drudgery to save your mother."

George Elliot Seidman Road.

George Elliot was a writer almost omnipotent in her power to charm at once the great multitude and the austere critic of her time.

She was taken more seriously than any writer of today ever has been or ever will be taken.

Yet to the great bulk of educated criticism of today George Elliot has become a writer unreadable in herself and negligible as a critical illustration.

Her character drawing appears to be singularly wooden, her books without any form, her style entirely pedestrian and her solemnity intolerable.

And it is probable that it was this very solemnity that gave her works all the qualities that make them to men in touch with the life of today so

entirely unreadable, so heavy are her many heavy cakes.

George Elliot was, in fact, a figure. She was great enough to pose herself upon her day; she possibly never sought, though she certainly found, the popularity of sensationalism.

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC IS SWORN IN

Quebec, Oct. 23.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick was sworn in to-day Lieutenant Governor of Quebec province. The ceremony took place in the legislative council room. His Excellency the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, presided at the ceremony.

The formula of the swearing in was read by the Duke in French.

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick will reside in Ottawa for a while yet, before taking up residence at Spencer Wood.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!

Newspaper Waits

"She says she'd rather be miserable with me than happy with anybody else." "Married life is frequently lived on that basis, my friend."—*Judge*.

First Private (over there at a rest station) "There's a bishop coming to preach to us at nine in the morning and a vaudeville star to dance for us at ten." Second Private—"Wake me up at ten."—*Life*.

"Bliggins says he's going to break into the army for fear of being a non-essential." "But," protested Miss Cayenne; "won't he be just as non-essential in the army as he is anywhere else?"—*Washington Star*.

Mrs. Digs—John, what is an absolute vacuum? Digs—An absolute vacuum, my dear, is something that exists only in your mind.—*Boston Transcript*.

Owner of car—What does that sign "Detour" mean? Chaffeur—It means that I must take the car off the regular road. Owner of car—Well, you've been doing that ever since we started.—*Judge*.

"She says she prefers to do her marketing by telephone." "Why so?" "Says she can't bear to see how little she is getting for the money."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Nell—"Isn't it a shame about our summer furs?" Belle—"Yes, indeed; it doesn't look stylish any more, for it has been cool enough to wear them."—*Baltimore American*.

CARE OF HIGHWAYS

Road Supervisors in very many parts of the Province who have taken great pains to make ditches and otherwise to follow out the drainage instructions for the benefit of the trunk and branch roads are complaining bitterly of the carelessness of very many of the residents in their districts who evidently think that a road ditch is only made to be obstructed, for instead of building small pole bridges across the ditches so as to get into their fields, they level up the road by throwing a lot of poles or stones or brush into the newly-made ditch. The Supervisors say that if they are asked to remove the obstruction, in many cases they either refuse to do so or else say they will attend to it and never get round to it. The result is somewhat discouraging, for the very heavy rains of the past month have caused an unusual flow of water in the road ditches, and whenever this meets with such an obstruction as described above, the water invariably gushes out the new roadway and does, in some cases, hundreds of dollars worth of damage. There is a section of the Highway Act of 1918 which says that no person shall under the penalty not exceeding \$20, with costs of prosecution, or imprisonment for thirty days—pile any wood, logs, lumber, or stone or refuse within the limits of the right-of-way of any highway and leave the same within the limits of the said right-of-way for a longer period than twenty-four hours.

"Any person who shall continue any encroachment or obstruction on any highway or ditch after a notice verbally or in writing by the Supervisor requiring him to discontinue or remove the same, shall be deemed to have encroached on or obstructed such highway or ditch within the meaning of this section."

The Highway Act further says that any person who by obstructing a highway, causes injury to the same, shall be liable to repair such injury under the instructions and to the satisfaction of the Supervisor, and in case he does not after being notified by the Supervisor, the same shall make such repairs and may recover the cost thereof together with costs of suit.

The Act therefore is very plain about obstructions in the ditches or roads, but no doubt is not very generally understood to be so by those who disregard the public interests and upkeep of the roads by placing obstructions in the ditches. The Road Engineers and Supervisors all consider it of the utmost importance that particularly during the fall and spring, residents should exercise the very greatest care in keeping the ditches clean and assist to perfect the drainage of the road system, without which good roads are impossible.

WE HAVE THE GOODS!

The merchants of Canada and the United States stand face to face with a scarcity of merchandise for Fall and Holiday selling, which is without precedent. In the thick of a situation which daily grows more acute, it is our good fortune to make this ANNOUNCEMENT, meaning all that it implies. "WE HAVE THE GOODS." Our stock room is jammed with merchandise, all ready in stock, ready for you. Buyers who come early may rely on getting what they want, and all they want. The market will not get any better this season, it will get worse. For your own protection, come and buy now, and mark you—We have the goods on our shelves.

WE SPECIALIZE IN COATS AND IN A CLASS BY OURSELVES

Our best Coats, Satin lined Broadcloths, Burella Cloth, Heavy English Chinchilla Cloth, Pompadour, Velour and Tweeds. Some are Fur Trimmed, some have Fur Collars and some Chinchin style. Best setting colors—Nigger head, Taupe, Green, and Dark Gray.

Some astonishing bargains in **PLUSH COATS**

They are the BEST value that money can buy

WASH SATINS, CHIFFON TAFFETAS AND SILK POPLINS

We are the largest importers in New Brunswick for Silks, and carry the largest stock. New Fall Shades—Java, Poilu, Balsam, Hemlock, Walnut, Rose Taupe and all other shades. Silks have advanced to \$2.00 and \$2.50 per yard. Our best \$1.50 and \$1.75 per yard. 36 inches wide.

SILK AND ALL WOOL SERGE DRESSES

This past week we have placed in stock, all the latest and best in Silk and Wool Serge Dresses. Some would look cheap at \$25.00. Our price is only \$15.00 and the very best \$20.00.

WOMEN'S KNITTED UNDERWEAR IN COMBINATIONS AND SEPARATE GARMENTS

In most cases we are quoting prices lower than manufacturers. Fleece Combinations, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50. In Silk and Wool Combinations, \$2.75, all sizes.

300 PAIRS CANADIAN COTTON BLANKETS

Large size, White and Grey, \$2.75. Fancy Plaid, Blankets, very nice, \$4.50 per pair.

200 DOZEN BOYS' HEAVY WOOL RIBBED STOCKINGS

Very Scarce at any price. Our price 65c, sizes 7 to 10 1-2.

GIRLS' CASHMERE HOSE

Just arrived, 50 to 75c.

20 DOZEN LADIES' SPECIAL WOOL HOSE

A leader, 50c per pair. Can't last long at that price.

LADIES' SWEATERS. GIRLS' SWEATERS

We are the only dealer who bought ahead this Fall. We have the goods.

LADIES' SILK MUFFLERS

For the Xmas trade, now in. Wide and long, with Silk fringe ends. Beautiful combination of colorings.

DRESS GOODS BY THE YARD

We have all Wool Serges and Poplins at very little advance, owing to large purchases two years ago.

FURS FURS

IN BLACK AND TAUPE SETS. Perhaps not the largest variety, but the best value.

Pay your Bills Promptly Each Month and We Can Always Have the Goods For You.

C. C. GRANT,

St. Stephen, N. B.

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tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 26th October, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[October 17 to October 23]

ANOTHER week of satisfactory progress for the arms of the Entente Allies was the period under review, and the first day, October 17, has been called the greatest day of the whole war. On that day Albert, King of the Belgians, and Queen Elizabeth, paid a visit to Ostend, which was occupied that day by the Allies who came on land and from the sea.

On the Western front there was a change in positions, from the North Sea to the Meuse; but the greatest advance was in Flanders, where the Allies occupied all the coast towns to the border of Holland. Brugge was occupied during the week, and the Allies were close to Ghent, to the north of it as well as on the west. They crossed the Scheldt in several places, and at other places were on the left bank. At the week's close the new battle front was nearly a north-and-south line between Ghent and Laon. Courtrai, Roubaix, Tournai, and Denain were occupied, the enemy having retreated; and at the end of the week the Allies were near Audenarde, Valenciennes, and Guise. Northwest of Laon, between the Oise and the Serre, the Allies made substantial advances in spite of stubborn enemy resistance. Eastward from Laon to the Meuse progress was made over the whole front by the Allies, as the result of heavy fighting. The most stubborn enemy resistance was between Grand Pré and the Meuse, where the Americans were engaged against a greatly reinforced mass of German troops who employed machine guns in great numbers. But the Americans pushed on steadily, fighting their way foot by foot. At this point the Germans are making their most determined stand, for the position is one of great strategic importance. In the Vosges there was some trench-raiding, the French capturing a number of German prisoners.

Nothing of great importance was accomplished in the Austro-Italian campaign, though outpost activity was steadily maintained.

The Balkan campaign was marked by the steady, indeed very rapid, progress of the Entente Allies. The Teutons continued their retirement from Albania, and had apparently begun to withdraw from Montenegro. In Serbia the Allies occupied Pirot, Alexinat, Ratari, Banja, and Zaitchar; and a body of French troops reached the Danube near Vidin, in Bulgarian territory. The last of the Greek territory previously held by the Bulgarians was evacuated, and occupied by the Greeks. It is not too much to expect that the Allies will soon be in Belgrade.

News from Russia was very meagre. There was fighting between the Czecho-Slovaks and Bolsheviks on the Dvina, but no decisive result was attained. The Allied and Russian forces operating south of Archangel made some progress.

The week provided little news of the military operations in the Holy Land; and no reports were forthcoming from the other theatres of the war.

German submarine activity seems to have subsided greatly, but unfortunately the submarines which had been based on Ostend and Zebrugge made good their escape to the Kiel Canal when those ports were captured by the Allies.

Another communication was sent by the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. W. S. Solf, to President Wilson concerning an armistice and the evacuation of the territory now occupied by the German armies. The President's reply was prompt and explicit. There will be no bargaining with the irresponsible military government of Germany, and the armistice proposed can only be granted on the terms and conditions required by the military advisors of the Entente Allies. The situation at the week's close indicated a continuance of the war until the Germans were willing to make an unconditional surrender. The sooner this comes to pass the better it will be for the Germans themselves, as well as for the other nationals who are nominally supporting them. President Wilson's reply to Austria was also dispatched during the week, and it negatived Austria's suggestions. Autonomous government of the nations comprising the Dual Monarchy is an essential preliminary to the discussion of peace with Austria-Hungary, and this is in progress of consummation. Turkey had not submitted any proposal for peace, but it is not conceivable that she can hold out much longer as an active belligerent on the side of the Central Powers.

The immediate future may witness

some startling developments; but there will be no let-up in the prosecution of the military plans of the Entente Allies, so ably prepared and so successfully executed by the Generalissimo, Marshal Foch, the greatest military tactician the world has seen.

A PERSONAL NOTE—AND A MORAL

WE take this opportunity to thank a number of subscribers who, in renewing their subscriptions, have written us very complimentary and flattering letters. Much as we would have liked to do so, we have been unable to find time to reply to those letters personally, but we have appreciated them highly and they have been a source of comfort and inspiration to us.

The difficulties in the way of conducting a newspaper like the BEACON in a small town like St. Andrews are very great. The subscribers in the Town are very loyal to their only paper, and this is a source of great gratification to us; but the merchants fall far short in their patronage of what is undoubtedly the very best medium they have of advertising their business and the Town of St. Andrews as a place wherein to trade. The merchants, the place, and the newspaper suffer in consequence. A vast amount of money, probably not less than \$60,000 a year, is sent from St. Andrews alone to the mail order houses in Montreal and Toronto. There is no doubt whatever that a very large portion of this money could be handled by our local merchants if they used their newspaper in the same way as merchants in other towns use theirs. Hitherto the BEACON has not accepted advertisements of the mail order houses, for we deem it to be in the highest degree essential for a newspaper to be loyal to the community in which it exists.

The BEACON has done everything possible to assist in the welfare of St. Andrews, to promote its business interests, and to encourage the establishment of new enterprises in the Town. But there is something lacking here in the matter of public spirit, a little too much selfishness—it may even be jealousy—is manifest, and the spirit of co-operation needs to be aroused for the community's good.

We shall continue to urge greater effort on the part of those citizens who ought to be, but really are not, our leaders. Our columns are open at all times to those who wish to suggest or discuss ways and means of increasing the Town's prosperity; and we shall endeavor to make this newspaper worthy of the Town, and shall not cease to hope that the merchants here will one day appreciate our efforts for what they are worth and use their newspaper more freely to extend their own business and advance the general commercial interests of the Town. *Verbum sapienti sufficit.*

"A SUBSCRIBER"

We again call attention to the fact that we cannot print communications sent to us unless the sender signs his own name. As all readers of the BEACON know, we do not publish the names of the persons who send us personal or news items, unless requested to do so. But in every case we must know who sends them. It is not sufficient to sign the communication "A Subscriber," for we have 1200 subscribers; nor is it necessary to be a subscriber to send communications for publication. We always have great pleasure in printing interesting and proper communications sent in, but they must not be sent anonymously or with an obscure or fictitious signature. In this matter we follow the invariable rule of all newspapers.

Freemen Buy Bonds.
Slaves Wear Them!

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

October 27.—Newberry, 1644. Antwerp, 1830. Metz, 1870. Marcus Junius Brutus, Roman soldier and governor, killed himself, 42 B. C.; Christopher Columbus discovered Cuba, 1492; Michael Servetus, French physician, burned at stake in Geneva for heresy, 1553; Captain James Cook, English navigator and discoverer, born, 1728; First railway communication established between Montreal and Toronto, 1856; Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, born, 1858.

October 28.—St. Simon and St. Jude. Prenslow, 1806. Merida, 1811. Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar and critic, born, 1467; Harvard College opened, 1636; Dr. Nicholas Brady, English divine and poet, with Tate joint versifier of the Psalms, born, 1659; John Locke, English philosopher, died, 1704; John Smeaton, English engineer and lighthouse builder, died, 1792; Royal Exchange, London, opened by Queen Victoria, 1844; Great Fire at Cleveland, Ohio, 1854; Earthquake in Japan, 1801; Great Fire at Milwaukee, Wis., 1892; Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, assassinated, 1893.

October 29.—Sir Walter Raleigh, English statesman, colonizer, and historian, executed, 1618; James Shirley, English dramatist, died, 1666; James Boswell, Scottish lawyer, biographer of Dr. Samuel Johnson, born, 1740; Admiral Edward Vernon ("Old Grog"), English naval

commander, died, 1757; George Morland, English landscape painter, died, 1806; The Fulton, first steam war vessel, launched at New York, 1814; Justus H. Rathbone, founder of Knights of Pythias, born, 1839; Rt. Hon. John Hodge, British labor representative, Minister of Pensions, born, 1855; Red River Rebellion, 1869; Queen Marie of Rumania born, 1876.

October 30.—Seventh and last Crusade ended by Treaty of Barbary, 1270; King George II of England born, 1683; Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Irish dramatist and politician, born, 1751; Thomas Carleton, appointed Governor of New Brunswick, 1786; Roscoe Conkling, American lawyer and statesman, born, 1828; Allan Cunningham, Scottish poet and biographer, died, 1842; Sir William Mackenzie, former President of Canadian Northern Railway, born, 1849; Lord Desborough, English nobleman and patron of sport, born, 1855; Admiral Lord Dundonald, British naval commander, died, 1860; Horace Annesley Vachell, English novelist, born, 1861; Treaty of Vienna, 1864; Rt. Rev. J. A. Richardson, Bishop of Fredericton, born, 1868; Sir John Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada, died, 1893.

October 31.—HALLOWMAS EVE. Ypres, I, 1914. John Evelyn, English diarist, born, 1620; John Adams, second President of the United States, born, 1735; John Keats, English poet, born, 1795; Philo Remington, American inventor of breech-loading rifle, born, 1816; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, born, 1858; Thos. A. Hart, M. P. for the County of Charlotte, born, 1858; William G. McAdoo, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, born, 1863; Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of York, born, 1864.

November 1.—All Saints. Coroneo, 1914. Pompeii and Herculaneum buried by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79; Benvenuto Cellini, Italian artificer, born, 1400; Sir Matthew Hale, eminent English judge, born, 1609; William Coddington, Founder of Rhode Island, died, 1678; Bishop George Horne, English Biblical expositor, born, 1730; Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755; Alexander Cruden, London bookseller and author of the Biblical Concordance, died, 1770; Lydia Huntley Sigourney, American poet, born, 1791; Lord George Gordon, Scottish nobleman, leader of the "No Popery" riot in London, died in Newgate Prison, 1793; Currency of New Brunswick changed to dollars and cents, 1860; Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council for Canada, born, 1866; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Canadian Postmaster-General, born, 1866.

November 2.—ALL SOULS' DAY. Dr.

Richard ("Venerable") Hooker, English divine, died, 1600; Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, born, 1753; Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, born, 1767; James K. Polk, eleventh President of the United States, born, 1795; Samuel Romilly, English law reformer, died, 1818; Erie Canal begun, 1825; second rebellion in Canada, 1838; Esaias Tegner, Swedish poet, died, 1846; James A. Garfield elected President of the United States, 1880; Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, Swedish singer, died, 1887; United States Senate passed Chinese Exclusion Act, 1893; Melton Prior, English war artist, died, 1910.

"That's the first fight that ever made me run," said Broncho Bob. "I didn't know running was in your line." "It isn't, but this time if I hadn't run fast enough to catch up with Plute Pete, there wouldn't have been any fight."—Washington Star.

TO MY PATRONS AND CLIENTS

After November 1st, and during the coming winter months, my office in St. Andrews will be open only by request of clients who may wish to meet me there by special appointment. During said period, my insurance and other agency business at St. Andrews, will be attended to by E. A. Cockburn, and my general practice in all parts of the County will be looked after at my office in St. Stephen.

M. N. COCKBURN.
St. Andrews, N. B., Oct. 7th, 1918. 15-14

OPENING THIS WEEK ALL OUR FALL DRESSES

in WOOL, SERGE, and SILK

Many new and pretty styles.—Shades, Navy, Tampe, Nigger, Green, and Burgundy.
Marked as low as cash can buy them.

C. C. GRANT

St. Stephen, N. B.

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 building, and a full line of general household Hardware.

J. A. SHIRLEY

Now is the Time to Fight the FLIES by Getting Your

SCREENS

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

Also WIRE NETTING

- 28 in. Wide
- 30 " "
- 32 " "
- 36 " "

GASOLINE and OILS

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

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

G. K. GREENLAW

SAINT ANDREWS

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-1160)



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WEDDING INVITATIONS,
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VISITING CARDS AND ALL
KINDS OF SOCIETY, COM-
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SEND ALL ORDERS TO
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Next Door to Custom House

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Social

Mrs. Mitching her son, M.
Mr. Carl S. Monday even
Mrs. Frank tawa, are visit
Stuart.
Miss Mary Charles Chapr
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Maritime Prov
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Miss Elizabeth summer with
turned to Boston
Dr. Joseph A this week.
Mr. Robert C town this week
Mr. Arthur T niipeg to take a
Mr. Wm. G Sound.
Miss Elva M at Augusta, Me
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Misses Marie Lamb are now o
after an attack o
Mr. Charles J. Thompson, and
an auto trip to St
evening.
Miss Effie Low few days in St. A
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Mr. and Mrs. E to be out again a
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Mitchell—At S inst, Bernice Mar months, youngest Mrs. Wm. R. Mitc

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CARD C
David Johnston s press their thanks bours for kindness recent bereavemen who so kindly sent

PREPARING THE FLOCK FOR WINTER

(Experimental Farms Note)

The success to be obtained from the farm flock will depend very largely on the way it has been handled during the autumn months. The plan at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., is, before the breeding season opens in the fall, to go through the flock, pick out all the non-producers, poor milkers, or any that may have bad mouths or spoiled udders; also any that may be too old for breeding profitably, and discard them. In selecting out the breeding flock looks alone are not the only guide, as many times a ewe may be a profitable breeder yet be very thin, due to the fact that she has been brought down by a heavy milk flow. Good ewes should be retained in the flock as long as they will breed and feed their lambs properly.

All lambs not intended for breeding purposes are sold. If the market happens to be flooded it is found to be more profitable to feed them well until January or February, by putting them on good aftermath until barning time, then finish on roots and meal.

Ram lambs intended for breeding are placed in a separate field with good clover aftermath and given a light grain mixture of 1/2 pound oats; 1/2 pound bran, and 1-5 pound oilcake meal. The ewe lambs are also placed in a field by themselves, but not given much grain unless the afterfeed is poor. All breeding ewes are flushed during the latter part of October or the first of November. This consists in putting them in a good field of clover and giving them a light grain ration of oats, bran, and a little oilcake meal. Hence the ewes make a rapid gain in flesh. There are several advantages from this practice. 1st. The ewes which are bred in a thrifty condition are more apt to throw vigorous lambs; 2nd. They are more reliable breeders; 3rd, more likely to drop twins; 4th, the flock will all breed more evenly together, which makes it much better at lambing time in that the lambs are all dropped within a short period of each other, thus making less work for the shepherd.

In selecting the flock ram it is the endeavor to choose the very best, typical of the breed and vigorous. Then he is fed well in order to keep him virile, but not too fat. He never gets grain until about a month before breeding season. He is never allowed to run with the ewes continually, but put in with them two or three hours each day.

In dividing the pen for winter, all mature ewes are put together; shearlings in another pen and ewe lambs by themselves. The latter are not bred until one year old. Should there be any weak ones, they too are given a separate pen; otherwise they would not get a fair show at the trough with the more vigorous ones. The above method of preparing sheep for winter has been found to be most satisfactory.

THE DISEASES OF THE TOMATO

Few people have ever stopped to consider the number of diseases to which the tomato plant is subject. A bulletin recently issued by the Division of Botany of the Experimental Farms enumerates forty-four of these diseases, and possibly there may be more. Many complaints to which the potato, tobacco plant, and egg plant are subject, are also common to the tomato, the five plants all being members of the Nightshade family. Mr. McCubbin, Assistant in Charge of the Plant Pathological Laboratory at St. Catharines, Ontario, is the author of the bulletin, which can be had free upon application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It consists of sixteen pages with three full page plates showing some of the diseases at the various stages. At a time when vegetable gardening is so general, there should be wide demand for the bulletin, which indeed no grower of the tomato should overlook.

Freemen Buy Bonds. Slaves Wear Them!

"How did you get away from the traffic cop who was after you for speeding? Did you fool him?" "Well, not exactly, but we did manage to throw dust in his eyes." — *Baltimore America.*

"Yes, my brother was slightly wounded in the Marne advance. We had a letter from regimental surgeon. "Where was he wounded?" "We are not quite sure. The surgeon mentioned the place, but we don't know whether it's an anatomical phrase or a French village." — *Boston Transcript.*

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case. Get the genuine at druggists."

THE CAFETERIA SYSTEM FOR HOGS

Much of the drudgery is taken out of hog feeding by the use of the self-feeder. According to investigations carried on at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, hogs, after they have reached a certain age, do better when fed in this way provided the proper mixtures are used. Strange to say, when properly handled, dangerous and wasteful over-feeding is not so likely to occur with the self-feeder as when meals are given at stated hours. It has been shown that the hogs are the best judges of when they should take food. The feeder is fully described in Special Circular No. 15, obtainable at the office of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. This bin-like receptacle is easily made at a cost of about \$10 even when new lumber is used in its construction.

SAVE YOUR WOOD-ASHES

(Experimental Farms Note)

The experience of many generations of farmers and gardeners has proven the high value of unleached wood-ashes as a fertilizer, especially for clover, corn, farm roots, and vegetables and fruit crops generally. Wood-ashes contain no nitrogen and supply no humus, but as far as mineral plant food is concerned there is probably no compounded mineral fertilizer on the market that is more effective and more lasting. They furnish potash, lime, phosphoric acid—the very elements taken from the soil by the forest trees, and, returned to the soil they will supply, in the very best form and combinations, the mineral plant food required by our crops.

According to analyses made by the Division of Chemistry, Experimental Farms, unleached hardwood ashes, free from sand, etc., will contain between 5 and 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent of lime. Before the war Germany supplied all the potash used for fertilizing purposes; since that supply has been cut off, potash has tremendously increased in price so that now it is worth almost ten times what it was in the early part of 1914, and as a consequence it has practically disappeared from commercial fertilizers. The potash in 100 pounds of good quality wood-ashes is now worth from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

Owing to the scarcity and high price of coal, farmers will be burning more wood this winter than has been customary for many years. We counsel them to save carefully the ashes from their stoves, storing them in a dry place protected from the rain. Leached ashes contain very little potash; for this element is readily soluble in water.

The soils most benefited by wood-ashes are light sandy and gravelly loams, and mucks and peaty soils. They are also especially valuable for sour soils deficient in lime. The application may be from 600 to 2000 pounds per acre, preferably broadcasted in the spring on the prepared land before seeding and harrowed in.

THE RAISING OF CALVES

(Experimental Farms Note)

This subject could be very well divided into three parts, viz., 1. Breeding, 2. Feeding, and 3. Housing. 1. Breeding.—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labor spent in raising calves it is necessary to see that the breeding of the calves is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This applies to beef breeds as well as dairy.

2. Feeding.—As soon as the calf is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for twelve hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first food, which should consist of 5 pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in twelve hours, which will make 10 pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks.

At the end of two weeks the calf should be getting 6 pounds twice a day, which should be continued for three weeks. At the end of five weeks, commence feeding the calf a small quantity of skim-milk mixed with the whole milk, gradually increasing the skim-milk and decreasing the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting 15 pounds skim-milk per day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months old. As soon as the calf is getting skim-milk alone, there should be added to the milk a small quantity of equal parts of oil cake and ground oats with hulls taken out. This is a good cream substitute, which partly takes the place of the butter fat which is lacking in the skim-milk. An ounce of this mixture, at first, twice a day is sufficient, but should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is six or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweet clover hay and equal parts of ground oats and bran, which it will soon learn to eat. It should have as much of this feed as it will eat up readily twice a day. Always be careful that there is no feed left over in mangers, and that all stalls and boxes in which calves are fed are kept perfectly clean and sweet. They should be fed an

accurate quantity at regular times, which is very important in keeping the calf's digestive organs in the best condition possible, which is very essential for rapid and robust development.

3. Housing.—All quarters in which calves are kept should be clean, and they should be given all the room possible so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded, with plenty of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown, to the farm herd.

Save money for Victory Bonds!

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING

Speaking to the shareholder of R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Limited, on Monday last, the chairman, Sir Herbert Rowell, said that "The enthusiasm of the workers in America, resulting in the rapid development of shipbuilding in the coastal States, where it is a new industry, must command our admiration, but it should also inspire and foster a spirit of serious emulation amongst British workers, as the ultimate effect of this new source of production in our in-

dustry demands our consideration. At the same time it should be realized that the publicity given to American achievement and the state of comparative ignorance in which the British public has been kept as to British achievement has given entirely false impression that with us this most important industry is decadent. The truth is, apart altogether from repairs—a branch of the industry which has from the nature of things increased enormously during the war—new construction in this country, taking both naval and mercantile together, has been during these war years half as much again as during the best year of peace. This, expressed in terms of output of merchant shipping, would, I estimate, be equal to about 3 1/2 million gross register tons per annum, a record of which the country may well be proud. If, however, the necessary skilled labor had been returned from the Army, as could well have been done in view of the arrival of the American forces, and adequate unskilled labor supplied, the output of 3 million gross register tons indicated to the shipbuilders as necessary to meet the submarine menace would undoubtedly be produced in addition to the warship work in hand." — *The Engineer.*

IT PAYS TO FINISH POULTRY

(Experimental Farms Note)

Even with the present high price of feed no one can afford to sell birds, and especially cockerels, in a thin condition. The good prices received for poultry meat more than pay for the extra feed, and if there ever was a time when birds should be finished, it is now.

As a war measure the marketing of thin chickens should be prohibited. The most expensive part of the bird to produce, and that which is of the least value for food, is the frame. The cheapest weight for the feed fed is the flesh, as it is all edible; the necessity of putting this flesh on is evident.

The most profitable weight at which to finish cockerels is when they weigh about 4 pounds, but even earlier birds may be fed with profit, as several experimental Farms this summer go to prove.

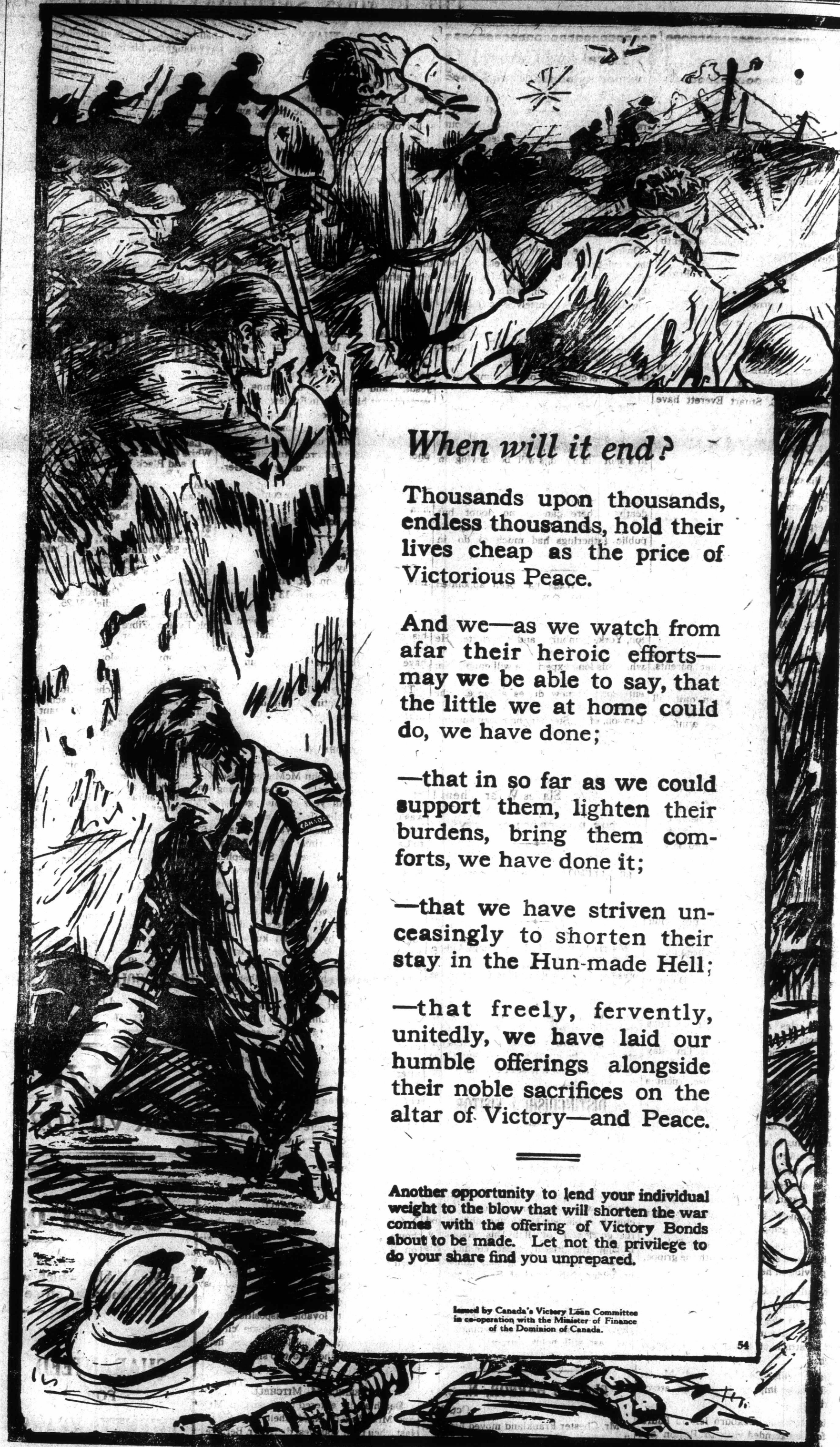
Poultry meat of all kinds has been a good price. Hens have been selling as high as roasters, and broilers have paid well. Leghorn cockerels at the Experimental Farm have been sold at about 2 pounds each, and because of being

specially finished on milk, brought good returns and paid well for extra feed. Four different lots marketed in August, 152 birds, weighed 280 pounds; they were fed for about ten days during which time they gained 60 pounds, weighing at the end of the feeding period 340 pounds. They consumed 180 pounds of mash and 24 gallons of buttermilk. The mash was composed of 2 parts corn-meal, 1 part middlings, and 1 part buckwheat screenings.

The cost of feed was 180 lb. at 4c. per lb.—\$7.20, and 24 gal. milk at 5c. per gal.—\$1.20, making a total of \$8.40 for feed and milk. Add to this the value of the birds at the start, 280 lb. of thin chickens that would bring 35c. lb. \$98.00, and it makes a total cost for thin chickens and feed of \$116.40.

The weight of the finished chicks was 340 lb., having gained 60 lb. in the 10 days feeding. The value per lb. was increased because of the quality of the flesh to 50c. per lb., making the total value of the birds \$170.00.

This meant a revenue of \$54.00 for the care of 152 birds for less than two weeks. It also showed that for every pound increase on the birds it took 3 lb. of milk, or an average cost of 14c. per lb. of gain.



When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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Try a B



In the teeth of the gale

Atlantic Underwear protects its wearer against the benumbing cold. Men who sail the seas, or tramp the forests, or those whose work keeps them out-of-doors all winter, know that

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR

means warmth, comfort and long, sturdy wear. The extra heavy weave protects against cold and blows, yet fits so easily that the muscles have full play. Ask for Atlantic Underwear—and see that every garment has the Atlantic Trademark, the guarantee of long wear.

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR LIMITED MONCTON, N.B.



Utilizing all the Heat

Any furnace will burn fuel, extract the heat from it. But only a properly built and installed furnace will utilize all the heat to warm your home.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace installed the McClary way is guaranteed to warm your home—every room in it.

For Sale by

R. A. GILLMAN

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

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

HILL'S LINEN STORE

Still Have a Substantial Supply of

LINENS

and wish to impress upon their patrons that real Linens will be fifty per cent. higher next year, if obtainable.

Our prices as quoted in the Summer list hold good.

WRITE FOR PRICES

HILL'S LINEN STORE

St. Stephen, N. B.

Try a Beacon Adv. For Results

ODE TO AUTUMN

SEASON of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit and vines that round the thatch-eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more
And still more, later flowers for the bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease;
For summer has o'erbrimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen Thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reap'd furrow sound asleep,
Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while thy hook
Sparest the next swath and all its twined flowers;
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider-press, with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings, hours and hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Aye, where are they?
Think not of them,—thou hast thy music too,
While barr'd clouds bloom the soft-dying day
And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river-sallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing, and now with treble soft
The Redbreast whistles from a garden-croft,
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

JOHN KEATS.

(Born October 31, 1795; died February 23, 1821.)

NATIONAL FISH DAY

October 31st. is National Fish Day. It is the new national day which for its benefits ought to be as well known as Thanksgiving. The intention is to make known the tremendous wealth of our Canadian seas and lakes, now largely going to waste because people's tastes have run toward meat. At present the annual value of Canadian fisheries is \$52,000,000 or only about one-eighth of a dollar a week for each person. Forty-three years ago it was \$35,000,000. The fish industry and fish consumption have not kept pace with the general progress of the country. A revival is long overdue. The average price of fish is about one-half that of meat, so that the housewife who insists upon getting fish from her local dealer combats the high cost of living. National Fish Day was established to give a right direction to the thought of the people respecting fish in the ordinary home diet. Eat fish October 31st.

FISHERMEN HAVE LOST HEAVILY

Wreckage from Point Lepreau to Courtenay Bay marks the location of the wier properties on which local and down-shore fishermen had depended to recoup their losses sustained in a backward and stormy fishing season. Monday's storm practically wiped out the industry for this year, a prominent fisherman stated this morning. "My loss in gear on account of Monday's gale is \$4,000," he added. It is estimated that in gear alone the destruction wrought to twenty weirs which were ready for use when the storm wrought havoc will total at least \$70,000. In view of the fact that the fish were just beginning to move inshore, the loss in profits is estimated to bring the total loss of the operators up to \$200,000.

Some of the weirmen have been hit very hard, in that they recently completed restoration of their weirs after the properties were badly damaged some time ago. The double loss is all the heavier on account of the sharp advance in the cost of webbing, poles, and rope.

The sardine season, which, with the high, fixed price of \$25 per hogshead, was expected to prove a bonanza period for the fishermen, and in which local men invested heavily, has fizzled and petered out through the late summer, and has finally been swept into the realms of wreck by the crowning and disastrous blow of a full gale.

The latest development in the sardine industry is all the more regrettable owing to the effort of Maine buyers to help the local men out of a poor season. An exceptionally large fleet of schooners came here from Maine last week in order to take up all fish caught here and to give the weirmen every dollar possible, but the fates were fickle and unfavorable to the forlorn hope measures, with the result that the buyers and operators will probably have to await the coming summer before recouping.—*St. John Globe*, Oct. 22.

Freemen Buy Bonds.
Slaves Wear Them!

The Dominic—"I'm glad to see you realize what our country is fighting for. This war will make the world a better place to live in." "Betchure life it will, boss! De wimmin are beginning to do all de work."—*Life*.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

NO SUGAR FOR GRAND MANAN

By order of the Food Board of Canada no shipments of sugar have been made to the island of Grand Manan for the past month and will not be made for some time to come. This restriction was imposed because the people of the island have been illegally selling sugar to the border towns of Maine and have thereby been making large profits. At a sugar conference held in Washington some months ago the yearly allowance of sugar per capita for Canadians was fixed at ninety-two pounds and for Americans at eighty. Grand Manan has been receiving sugar at the rate of 240 pounds per capita.—*Telegraph*.

ONE FIFTY DOLLAR VICTORY BOND WILL:

Buy 1,400 rifle cartridges or,
100 hand grenades, or,
104 rifle grenades, or,
10 gas masks, or,
50 pair of soldiers' socks, or,
10 pair of soldiers' boots, or,
Knives, forks, and spoons for a company, or,
Pay Canada's war bill for 4 1/2 seconds, or,
One soldier for 40 days, or,
Feed 100 soldiers for 40 days, or,
Buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape.

"Rather an odd chap, isn't he?" "Oddest ever. So far as I know, since the war started he has never even suggested a dead-sure way to beat the U-boats."—*Buffalo Express*.

Miss Passy—"Children nowadays do not pay the proper amount of respect to age." Miss Pert—"And I suppose that annoys you a great deal."—*Boston Transcript*.

"Does he come of good stock?" "The best—all his vices are hereditary!"—*Life*.

Boss—"Robert, I wish you wouldn't whistle at your work." Office Boy—"I wasn't working, sir, only whistling."—*Boston Transcript*.

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A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS
Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats.
Closed for the winter.
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THE USE OF THE APPLE

"Those who make a liberal use of apples will serve the dual purpose of saving for shipment overseas such articles of food as are fit for that purpose and at the same time furnish a useful and valuable food for the household."

"The apple without question is the king of fruits, whether fresh, dried, evaporated, or canned, it is a wholesome food, easily prepared, attractive, and palatable at all times." "Always cook apples in earthen or granite utensils and use silver, granite, or wooden spoons for stirring. The use of the apple as the basis for all manufactured jam is well known. This is due to the large amount of pectose which it contains. There is no waste to a good apple; even the paring and core may be utilized for jelly. Fruits are classified as flavor fruits and nutritive fruits—the apple comes under both of these heads." Extracts from a little booklet issued by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture giving 160 recipes for the use of the apple. The book can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Freemen Buy Bonds!
Slaves Wear Them!



The Little Doctor always ready—always on hand to relieve kidney and bladder troubles, and help nature purify the blood.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

There is a vacancy in the BEACON printing office for a Boy to learn the printing business. This is an excellent opportunity for a lad who wishes to become a printer. The BEACON office is splendidly equipped with type and presses, and there is no better office anywhere in Canada for a boy to learn hand-composition and press work.

Only the right kind of Boy need apply, and the applicant must be one who is willing to accept apprentice's pay until he is able to earn journeyman's wages. The difficulty in the way of boys learning a trade in St. Andrews is the fact that they can get easy and big money by acting as Caddies in the summer time on the Golf Links. But this leads to nothing permanent, and in some cases it has a tendency to unfit boys for steady work all the year round. On the other hand, there are not many openings in St. Andrews for boys to learn useful trades that pay big wages and give permanent employment.

Much can be said in favor of the printer's trade, but it requires a person of special qualifications to pursue it successfully. An ideal Boy to become a printer's apprentice would be one who has a fondness for books, a mechanical bent, and some skill in drawing; and if such a boy has parents or friends to help him over his apprentice years they will be amply recompensed if the boy applies himself diligently and with a determination to master all the details of the printer's craft.

The BEACON OFFICE is an excellent one wherein to learn the printer's trade, and there ought to be in St. Andrews or nearby places at least one suitable boy for the present vacancy.

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Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

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VICTORY BONDS
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CANADA MUST HAVE MONEY TO WIN THE WAR

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