

Time Table

Company Route 7-18

and until further notice this line will run Mondays at 7:30

IP CO., LTD.

S.S. "Conners" Leave Saint John Saturday, 7:30

VICES

Rev. W. M. Services every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Rev. Father Services Sunday at 8 p.m.

Rev. Geo. H. Services Holy Communion at 11 a.m.

William Amos, day at 11 a.m. school after the service, Wednesday

TAL GUIDE

Postmaster to 8 p.m. Kings Bank Business hours

to any address have a one-cent stamp

this paper may be sent by mail



The Beacon



VOL. XXIX SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1917 NO. 25

To All Our Readers
We Extend The
Season's Greetings
With Best Wishes
For A
Happy
Christmas
And A
Brighter New
Year
Beacon Press Co.

A NAVAL FUNNY-PARTY

HERE will be a meeting of the Concert Party in the Forwards Distributing Station on Wednesday at 6 p. m. Any one wishing to join up, please attend and bring their songs with them. So ran the notice on the ship's board, all of it having been hurriedly dragged from bag-racks were feverishly searched, and yielded up a weird harvest of torn and tumbled music, some or it cut out of the *Weekly Dispatch*, some of it copies of popular songs in the six-penny edition, all of it having been seen in its best days. Now in the Navy we may be shy of asserting our prowess in some branches of music and literature, but one thing we all did ourselves on is that we have a natural talent for the stage. It is the fact which accounts for the heterogeneous crowd that flocked down the ladder into the Distributing Station on Wednesday evening. The leading hand of Party No. 1 and the Padre, were already there, and as soon as the first stiffness had worn off—i. e., as soon as the Chief Stoker had got used to finding himself on an artistic level with a newly joined stoker—names and the turns offered were taken. This was no new job to the Lieutenant and Padre. They had been on it together more than once in other ships, and there was no flinching as a Shorty Colquhoun whispered to his pal. Personally they had about as much music in them as a sick goat, but what they did not know about the Lower Deck and the humoring thereof was not worth knowing. This is a more valuable commodity in ships' concerts than being able to recognize Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. They had a list of talent offered them this evening which would have satisfied a hardened music-hall manager, any way on the face of it. It included a leading Stranzy Williams, three reciters, a Harry Lauder, two George Formby's, and a female impersonator. After this the first trial was got going—but do not let your imagination run riot and expect a burst of music to herald song. We don't do things that way.

George Harmer, Stoker 1st class, advances sheepishly into the middle of the flat, looks around for a spikid, and finds none, swallows, then throwing his head backward, and gazing upwards, lets go unaccompanied on a song of dire sentiment. This is the beginning of the list, which, but for a break for refreshment, keeps us going till rounds. Every one has a trial without fear or favor. And when I say "trial," I do not mean a verse to try. No, we are out to enjoy ourselves and every song must go right through to the letter end. So says Tradition. But this preliminary center is but a child's play compared with the judging at the end. That needs a Committee of experts and so No. 1, the Padre, the Chief Stoker, and the Master-at-Arms repair to the Padre's cabin, where, with the consumption of much tobacco, a choice is made. Rehearsals follow three or four times a week, the accompaniments are laboriously fixed up, and the great day arrives. If it were peace time I would let my pen go and describe the scene as a blaze of light stabbing the velvet blackness of the night, or some bilge like that; but this is war time, and ships are darkened at sundown. Our concert takes place in the after-cabin. The scene of it is the waist of the ship. From early morn the Clippity-clops have been hard at it building a stage with run-cases as its base. There is an air of excitement round the ship, for it takes little to amuse us in this God-forsaken spot. The Bunting Toppers are flying flags of every kind round the auditorium, whilst Tops and his merrydancers rig the arc lights and footlights; although it is a daylight concert, we shut out as much natural light as we can and use electric for the sake of atmosphere.

The concert begins at 3, but push your way into the Captain's cabin at 2 and have a look see—it is at the back of the stage

JUST FORE CHRISTMAS

FATHER calls me William, sister calls me Will. Mother calls me Willie, but the fellows call me Bill! Mightn't glad I aint a girl—rather be a boy. Without them saucy, girly, girly things that's worn by Paunt'ery! Love to chawkin green apples an' go swimmin' in the lake. Hate to take the cat's-paw they give for bellyache! 'Most all the time, the whole year round, there ain't no flies on me. But jest 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

Got a yeller dog named Sport, sick him on the cat; First thing she knows she doesn't know where she is at! Got a clipper sled, an' when it kids go out to slide, Long comes the grocery cart, an' we all hook a ride. But sometimes when the grocery cart is on wheels an' cross, He reaches at us with his whip, an' larpins up his boss. An' then I lart an' bollen, "Oh, he never teched me!" But jest 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

Gran'ma says she hopes that when I git to be a man, I'll be a missionary like her oldest brother, Dan. As was up at the cannibols that lives in Ceylon's Isle. Where every prospect pleases, he's only man is vile. But gran'ma she has never seen to see a Wild West show. Nor read the Life of Daniel Boone, or else I guess, she'd know That Buff'lo Bill an' cowboys is good enough for me! Except 'jest 'fore Christmas, what I'm good as I kin be!

And then old Sport he hangs around, so solemn like an' still, His eyes they seem a-saying, "What's the matter, little Bill?" The old cat sneaks down off her perch an' wonders what's become Of them two enemies of hers that used to make things hum! But I am so perlit an' tend so charistly to you. That mother says to father, "How I'm proud our Willie is!" But father, havin' been a boy hisself, suspicions me When, jest 'fore Christmas, I'm as good as I kin be!

For Christmas, with its lots an' lots of candles, cakes, an' toys Was made, they say, for proper folks an' not for naughty boys; So wash yer face an' brush yer hair, an' mind yer p's an' q's, An' don't bust out yer pantaloons, an' don't wear out yer shoes. Say "Yessum" to the ladies, an' "Yessu" to the men. An' when they's company, give 'em yer plate for pie again. But, thinkin' of the things ye'd like to see upon that tree, Jest 'fore Christmas be as good as yer kin be!

EUGENE FIELD, (1850-1895).

NEWS OF THE SEA

London, Dec. 17.—Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on Dec. 12 by German destroyers. Another trawler was damaged and eight men were killed on the trawler.

Eighty-seven Scandinavians, two of whom were women, and ten British were rescued by four British destroyers detached from a cruiser squadron, which was hastened to the scene. Other survivors reached Norway in boats.

The merchant vessels were being convoyed by the destroyers *Partridge* and *Penlee*. The *Partridge* was sunk and the *Penlee* was damaged.

The entire crew of the trawler *Lord Olafsson* was saved in one of its own boats. The casualties on the *Penlee* were one officer and three men killed and two wounded seriously. Information regarding the crew of the *Partridge* was incomplete, but a report from Kiel told of the taking there of three officers and twenty-one men from the *Partridge*, and of one officer and twenty-five men from the trawlers.

The *Partridge* and the *Penlee* together with four armed trawlers, comprised the anti-submarine escort of the convoy.

Amsterdam, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Kiel says that among the British prisoners taken in the raid by the Germans on the convoy in the North Sea were ten wounded men, including Lieut. Grey, a nephew of Viscount Grey, former British Foreign Secretary. Lieut. Grey was aboard the destroyer *Partridge* and was wounded by a shell splinter.

During the fighting, Lieut. Grey took over command from the fallen commander of the destroyer. Grey was picked up by a torpedo boat destroyer, on board which he received medical attention.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Two Italian torpedo boats, under the command of a Danish raid into the inner harbor at Trieste Sunday night, December 9, and torpedoed two Austrian battleships, one of which was sunk.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The torpedoing by a submarine of a Spanish steamship, *Noviembre*, 3,654 tons gross is reported in a dispatch from Barris to the *Epoch*. Quoting advice received from Bilbao, thirty of the crew have been landed. They say the ship was torpedoed at night without warning, and they were all thrown into the sea. After swimming around for an hour they were picked up by French patrol ships, which put the submarine to flight.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The losses to the French shipping by mine or submarine for the week ending Dec. 15, were exceedingly light. Only one vessel under 1,600 tons was sunk, and none over 1,600 tons. One ship was attacked but escaped. No fishing craft was sunk.

London, Dec. 19.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each, three of which tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine during the past week according to the admiralty statement to-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

and a good-sized one, as it need be. In one corner there seems to be a lady in a state of distress, who spoils the illusion of her gentle sex by asking in a hoarse voice: "Where the — is that ruddy red stuff?" In front of the glass Harry Lauder is arranging his bonnet, while sitting on the deck, on chairs, and on the bunk are various types of the British Navy engaged in disguising themselves. I have never discovered the reason why the British Blue loves dressing up, unless it be one of the marks of the child which so often shows itself in him. However, the fact remains that it is easier to make a camel go through the eye of a needle than to make a blue-jacket appear on any stage without being made up. He will cheerfully sing "The Holy City" as long as you let him appear in a dressing-gown and a bowler-hat while doing it. Now all the artists are suddenly galvanised into life by the sound of a surging mob throwing themselves over the line of mess stools a full half-hour before time, in their anxiety to get the best places just behind the officers' seats. Slip out while you can and have a look at the audience through a chink in the curtain. Eight hundred and odd men are there making a sea of faces, mostly with pipes or fags stuck in them, an audience out to enjoy itself and ready for anything, good, bad, or indifferent. The top of the middle tier behind the gallery, the rest of the accommodation consists of rows of mess stools. At five minutes to the hour, the officers take their seats with the Captain in the middle of the front row, the Marine Band strikes up, and at last we are off.

No. 1 and the Padre, sweating with the labors of the last hour, stand in the wings and ring up the curtain. Item No. 1 is a sentimental song by our old friend Stoker George Harmer. If there is one thing the ship's company likes, it is a sentimental song, but the sentiment must be laid on with a trowel. Mother is *extremis*, little Nellie at the bedside. Daddy returns from work in time for the death scene, "Dear words of Mother re Nellie looking after Daddy. That is what goes down, and that is what we expect and demand. Comedic songs are very popular, but for really wild enthusiasm the sentimental will give the comic five yards in a hundred and twenty." As you did in the long ago.

"Hello, Percy!" I say, where's Lady Marmaduke, Horace? The priest takes a "notice" beyond a quiet snuffle. The first few notes of his song tell you all you want to know. This is the New Navy man who gave up a comfortable life and income for the mess deck at a battleship long before completion was thought of. His song is "Drake's Drum," and his voice a perfectly trained baritone. There is not a sound while he is singing; the faces are grave and intent. All credit to the Blue! He takes his fun easily, but he knows a good thing when he hears it, and could give many a drawing-room audience a lesson in appreciation. The end of the song is greeted by a roar of applause which a popular opera singer might envy.

But I must not take you through the whole programme. Strong man, conductor, hand-clap expert, more comic, more sentimental songs follow each other. The last item is reached, and is followed by the appearance of all the artists on the stage together. There is a noise of scuffling and the raising of mess stools on the deck, and then dead silence for a second. The audience and artist stand at attention, a solid mass of stiff figures, staring straight ahead of them. A chord sounds from the band, and then like a bolt of lightning come the first notes of that massed choir in "God Save our Gracious King." It is something more here in this desolate spot than the bit of music that ends an entertainment on the shore. There is no reaching for hats and stretching oneself, or sneaking one to get the first taxi. It is a prayer and it means something. We are just one ship in a line, and one line in a fleet that is here on business and the business has to do with the two persons of our prayer—"God and the King." Another second's pause and it's all over. The Commander is shouting for all hands to clear away the gear; a signalman clatters down the bridge and makes for the Captain, who is chatting with some of the Ward-Room officers. "General Signal, Sir," he says, "Battleship steam for twenty knots immediately." By midnight we are breasting the first long swell of the open sea.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 13.—Felix Calonder, Vice-President of the Republic, and head of the Department of the Interior, to-day was elected President of Switzerland for 1918. He received 176 votes. Dr. Eduard Miller was elected Vice-President by a vote of 155 to 49 for Gustave Ador, president of the International Red Cross.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR CHARLOTTE COUNTY DEC. 17, 1917

	Hart	Todd
Milltown	338	178
St. Andrew	282	155
St. Stephen	684	356
St. George	190	217
Dufferin	58	7
Scotch Ridge	123	62
Baillie	138	106
St. David (Oak Bay)	107	32
Tower Hill	97	51
Flame Ridge	4	11
Rollingdam	115	55
St. Croix	65	39
St. Patrick	95	69
Second Falls	58	49
Lelete	8	88
Back Bay	5	99
Beaver Harbor	64	86
Penfield	58	61
Lepraux	37	13
Mace's Bay	34	16
Loch's Cove	27	157
Chocolate Cove	32	165
Wilson's Beach	30	138
Walspool	46	79
North Head	59	178
White Head	5	35
Seal Cove	63	43
Grand Harbor	22	142
Clarendon		
Non Resident	1	1
	2788	2580

CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND

Ottawa, Dec. 17.—It is officially announced that the following troops have arrived safely in England: Dragoons—Forresty and Railway Construction from Windsor, London, Ont., Brockville, Winnipeg, London, Ont., and Vancouver, B. C.; Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery from Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax; Heavy and Siege Artillery from Charlottetown, and Infantry from British Columbia and Nova Scotia; Army Medical Corps from Halifax; Engineers—Imperial and United States Details.

POLITICAL ORGAN SEIZED

Hamilton, December 15.—An election plan, *The Grid*, that has been issued in support of the anti-conscription campaign, was seized last night and the issue, just as it was going to press, suppressed.

Major General Newbarn received word that a certain article was about to be published and he went to Crown Attorney Depute Chief Coulter and Police officers went to the plant and took possession. They were assured that the article complained of would not be published, but they nevertheless seized the plant and suppressed the issue. The police are in charge of the plant. The paper is being published by Montreal parties.

CO-OPERATION IN CHINA

Shanghai, China, Monday, Dec. 10.—At a banquet given the American Association in China and the American Chamber of Commerce by the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, John Johnston, chairman of the British Chamber, urged cooperation in Anglo-American enterprises and commerce, as well as on the battlefield. President Burns of the American Chamber, pledged American cooperation. The Anglo-American communities in Peking, under auspices of the British and American Ministers, also met to-night to further Anglo-American commercial activities in China.

PRESIDENT BANISHED

Lisbon, Dec. 15.—Banishment of former President Machado, of Portugal, until the end of his presidential term, was formally decreed in a proclamation issued by the new regime to-day.

ELECTION IN HALIFAX JAN. 28

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Polling in Halifax will be held on January 28, the same day as polling in the Yukon, because of the great distance.

SIR GEORGE E. FOSTER HAD A CLOSE CALL

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Suffering from a fractured collar bone, a scalp wound, and several minor abrasions to his body, Sir George E. Foster is confined in the General Public Hospital. He was struck down by an engine while walking to his private car in the Union Station yards to-night. He was thrown clear of the rails and was able to get back to the station where a doctor was summoned. He will be confined to the hospital for some days.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HALIFAX RELIEF FUND

Table listing names and amounts for the Halifax Relief Fund, including sub-sections like 'Subscribed at meeting at Town Hall' and 'Collected by Miss Douglas and Miss Holt'.

Table listing names and amounts for the Halifax Relief Fund, continuing from the previous table with sub-sections like 'Collected by Miss Bessie T. Grimmer' and 'Collected by Mrs. Goodchild'.

Table listing names and amounts for the Halifax Relief Fund, continuing with sub-sections like 'Collected by Miss O'Neill' and 'Collected by Miss McCaffrey'.

having only his pay to support himself and a small boy, who is now dead, she worked in the Eastport factories but was home almost every week...

counting his chickens before they were hatched; but how did he know all the men were Deacons and the women dancers...

We thought this little island about the quietest spot on the earth until we struck St. Andrews one Saturday at the noon hour...

We are having a small-pox scare, although by the way people are travelling back and forth to Eastport...

The Red Cross Society packed a large box of surgical supplies and shipped to Halifax. A quantity of quilts and clothing was donated...

Camposello. A pie social for Christmas benefits was held on Friday evening in the North Road Schoolroom...

Notice to People of Grand Manan. As long as the Steamer "Grand Manan" cannot go straight up-river to St. Stephen...

HALEY & SON. St. Stephen, N. B. SHOES! SHOES! The very latest in Extra High Cut Ladies Shoes...

PYREX WHAT? IS IT? It is a new OVEN-WARE. It is Sanitary, Fireproof and Transparent...

EDGAR HOLMES SHOE STORE. 2 Fly Roofes, \$2.50. 3 Fly Roofes, \$3.00 per Pair. Open Evenings Telephone 42-3 131 Water Street, Beyond Post Office EASTPORT, ME.

GRAND HARBOR, G. M. Mr. C. A. Newton, who was taken suddenly ill last week, is somewhat improved at this writing.

WELSHPOOL, C-BELLO. Election day passed off much more quietly than was expected and considering the Laurierites promised us thirty-five votes only...

CLEARANCE SALE. Of Everything in the Store Offers Decidedly the Greatest Value of the Season. WE are putting OUR GREATEST EFFORTS into this occasion...

STINSON & HANSON. St. Andrews, N. B. TRY PAYNE'S THE Try a

DOVER BEACH

THE sea is calm to-night, The Tide is full, the moon lies fair Upon the straits;—on the French coast the light Gleams and is gone; the cliffs of England stand, Glimmering and vast, out in the tranquil bay. Come to the window, sweet is the night-air! Only from the long line of spray Where the sea meets the moon-blanch'd land, Listen! you hear the grating roar Of pebbles which the waves draw back, and fling, At their return, up the high strand Begin, and cease, and then again begin, With tremulous cadence slow, and bring The eternal note of sadness in. Sophocles long ago Heard it on the Aegean, and it brought Into his mind the turbulent ebb and flow Of human misery; we Find also in the sound a thought, Hearing it with the distant Northern sea. The sea of Faith Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore Lay like the folds of a bright girdle fur'd. But now I only hear Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar, Retreating, to the breath Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear And naked shingles of the world. Ah, love, let us be true To one another! for the world, which seems To lie before us like a land of dreams, So various, so beautiful, so new, Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light, Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain; And we are here as on a darkling plain Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight, Where ignorant armies clash by night.

MATTHEW ARNOLD (Born December 24, 1822; died in 1888)

COMMON ERRORS MADE BY GOLFERS IN BUILDING TEES

WHEN the golfer thinks back on the tees he has seen made by both players and caddies, he will realize that there is an art to the operation. It is amusing to notice the tee made by the beginner—the great mountain of sand, nearly two inches high, which he carefully builds up and then delicately places his ball on the pinnacle. It is not, however, only the novice who goes wrong, but both players and caddies who should know better. Of course, there are great differences in taste in the height that golfers prefer their tees, and it can be properly built of different heights. There will always be this phase, even for the same player; for instance, playing with and against the wind, high and low, respectively. One of the common faults in tee-making is the error of taking too much sand and of kneading it closely and compactly with the finger. Now this must provide a certain resistance to the head of the club as it is the act of hitting the ball. Of course, it is infinitesimal, but it is there all the same. Then there are those players who not only do this, but aggravate it by having the caddie place the ball delicately on top of the tee, and then press it down until it has formed for itself a little groove or cup on the mound, which would plainly show the markings of the ball, if the latter were carefully raised up again. Another case is where the player acquires the habit of tapping the ball with the head of his driver before proceeding to address it. The correct way is to have the tee made of the proper height in itself, so that no pressing down of the ball will be required and therefore when the player takes his stance, if he thinks the tee is too high, he should not push it down with the club head. Instead he should ask the caddie to make it a little lower, which is done by taking off the ball and remaking the tee with less sand. The really correct method of making a tee is to take a pinch of sand with the thumb and two fingers, form it into a cone-like shape with the same three digits, and then press it gently with the palm of the hand.

STORY OF EACH TREE There are one or two curious facts about a tree. For instance, a story may be read from it after a shot has been played as to what sort of shot it has been. If the stroke has been sent clean and fair, the tee will still be there, with only a slight scuffing off the top. If the shot has been foisted, the tee will be all swept away, and part of the turf underneath as well. And if it has been a topped drive, there will be a slice off the tee, sloping from the top of it at the back right down to the ground in front, showing the ball to have taken a downward motion. Another thing about them is that if you are off your driving, a change in the height of the tee might help to regain form. This is of course obvious, for if a player doesn't seem to be getting down to his ball, but is tipping them all, the tee should be raised; and just the contrary if he is inclined to schaff. The importance of selecting a good place whereon to put the tee cannot be over-estimated, and often such a place is difficult to find, especially on courses where due respect and consideration are not given to the choosing of a teeing ground. It seems to be thought by some green-keepers that any sort of place will do, whether all hanging over or with a sharp rise of ground in front. This difference is surely a mistake, for a teeing ground is only second in importance to the putting green. The proper location is on a slight sloping-up ground, with no sudden rise in front for at least twelve or fifteen yards. But given a good teeing-place, the player must select his own location. He should be careful not to select a hanging position or one with a bump in the ground, either immediately before or behind. All these positions will be fatal to his drive. Take the same precautions suggested for the green-keeper—place the tee on a place where there is a mound upward slope, and free from a gully before or behind, and then the golfer will at least be giving himself a fair chance of getting the ball safely away.

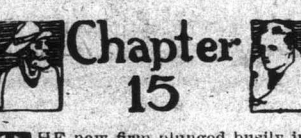
GOLF IN THE ARCTICS

Records have it that on the 10th of May, 1896, there sailed out of Amsterdam one William Barant, of whom it has been written, "Nothing in all the history of Arctic adventure is more full of romance and heroism, than the three voyages of this man. A born leader, a true devotee of science, endless in resources, of seal unquenchable, great-hearted, blithe and lovable, he stands in the front rank of the world's greatest sailors." The story is that the valiant pilot sailed away into the

great unknown Arctic, and after making a loop around Spitzbergen, headed towards Nova Zembla, which was sighted on the 17th of July. By September 11 they had made up their minds that they were frozen in for the winter, the first of all Arctic adventures to be so caught. Fearing the ice would crush their ship, they built themselves a house of wood. After suffering therein fearful privations, so snowed in that they only exit from the house was up the chimney, the end of winter came around. It is recorded that the "16th of February" was Shrove Tuesday, the last day before the Lenten fast. Then we made ourselves somewhat merry in our great grief and trouble, in remembrance that winter began to wear away and fairer weather to approach," and by passing up the chimney, as well they might, for it had long been innocent of smoke, to the roof, and so on the snow, and thence to the ice, they kept up their courage as health and good spirits by playing "coffe" on the ice whenever it was possible. For two hundred and seventy-four years afterward no human being visited the ice-haven where the enthusiastic "coffers" preserved their health by the exercise of that game, until on September 9, 1871, a Norwegian fishing vessel made its way there and found the house standing. The clock, the bunks, the books, a flute, and many other articles were still in their old places. A halibut was leaning against the wall just as it had been left in 1597. If some modern golfer should visit the Naval Museum at The Hague he will settle for himself the question as to whether or not the "coffe clubs" are still there, for the relics are housed in an exact counterpart of the hut in which the adventurer lived.—New York Evening Post.

THE RIVERMAN

BY STEWART EDWARD WHITE. Copyright, 1908, by the McClure Company



Chapter 15 THE new firm plunged busily into pressing activities. Orde constantly interviewed men of all kinds—rivermen, mill men, contractors, boat builders, hardware dealers, pile driver captains, builders, wholesale grocery men, cooks, axmen, chow boys—all a little world in itself. Downstream eight miles, below the mill, and just beyond where the drawbridge crossed over to Monrovia, Dup can McLeod's saltpetre steamed, and bent and boiled away at two engines. The spring burst into heat and settled into summer. Orde was constantly on the move, as soon as low water came with midsummer he departed for Redding. Here he joined a crew which Tom North had collected and sent to the head of the river. For lack of the headwaters he built a dam. The gate operated simply and could be raised to let loose an entire flood. And, indeed, this was the purpose of the dam. It created a reservoir from which could be freed new supplies of water to eke out the drooping spring freshets. The crew next moved down ten miles to where the river dropped over a rapids full of bowlders. Here were built a row of stone filled log cribs in a double row downstream to define the channel and to hold the drive in it and away from the shallows. At the falls twenty-five miles below Orde proposed his most elaborate bit of rough engineering. The falls, only about fifteen feet high, fell straight to a bed of river rock. This had been eaten by the eddies into potholes and crannies until a jagged irregular scarp hollow had formed immediately underneath the falls. In flood time the water roared through this obstruction in a torrent. The logs plunged end on into the scarp hollow, hit with a crash and were swept out below, where they were battered. Sometimes when the drive brought down a hundred logs together, they tumbled to shoot over the barrier of the ledge. They followed a jam, a bad jam, difficult and dangerous to break. This condition of affairs Orde had determined, if possible, to obviate. "It," said he to North, "we could carry an apron on a slant from just under the crest and over the potholes it would about both the water and the logs off a better angle." "Sure," agreed North, "but you'll have fun placing your apron with all that water running through. Why, it would drown us!" "I've got a notion on that," said Orde. Into the forest went the axmen. The straightest trees they felled, trimmed and dragged down travoy trails they constructed, on sleds they built for the purpose, to the banks of the river. Here they bored the two holes through either end to receive the bolts when later they should be locked together side by side in their places. As fast as they were prepared men with cant-hooks rolled them down the slope to a flat below the falls. After the trees had been cut in sufficient number Orde led the way back upstream a half mile to a shallows, where he commanded the construction of a number of exaggerated sawhorses with very widespread slanting legs. When the sawhorses were completed Orde directed the picks and shovels to be brought up. Orde set his men to digging a channel through the bank. It was no slight

BOVRIL Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 19. Miss Branscombe, matron of the Chipman Memorial Hospital, and Mrs. Harold Beck, a graduate nurse, who went to Halifax soon after the tragedy, have returned home, as there are so many nurses and doctors they were not really needed and could return to their homes. The funeral service of the late Mr. Fred S. Newnam was held from Christ Church on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Canon Smithers, of Fredericton, and Rev. Wm. Tomalin, of Trinity Church, St. Stephen, conducted the service. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. W. Ward, J. W. Scott, Harold Newnam, Godfrey Newnam, and Dr. Everett Gray. The interment was in the Rural Cemetery. Monday was a very exciting day in St. Stephen. The Town was astir early, and voters were ready to deposit their votes as soon as the polling places were open, and both Unionists and Liberal Laurierites were in fighting trim. The women of the Unionist Association were at their post at the polls and have good reason to be proud of the splendid work they did to help Mr. Thomas A. Hartt, the Unionist Candidate, win his election. The women who came forward to organize their Association, did it with the high patriotism, and left nothing undone that would in any way interfere with their work, and gave their best energy and vigor to help on their Country's honor. In the evening the Unionists gathered at their headquarters to await the news from other provinces. Mr. John W. Flewelling most kindly placed his handsome office at the disposal of the Women's Unionist Association, where about fifty ladies gathered, also, to await with impatient interest the result of the Election. Miss Myrtle Ganong sat at the head of the table before a telephone and when the messages came from the Unionist headquarters, the President, Mrs. A. E. Fessy would announce them to the ladies; nearly all were industriously knitting for the soldiers, as they awaited the glorious news. The Liberal Laurier party occupied the Liberal Committee rooms, and also gathered in the Todd Store to talk over the great defeat and wait the results from other parts of the Dominion. Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Haley are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, on Dec. 12th. Mr. J. H. Stannard, of New York City, has been a recent visitor in St. Stephen. Mrs. Annie Kerstead, who was Mrs. Culey's guest, has returned to Amherst, N. S., to spend the winter. Mrs. Ansell, who has been visiting in Calais, has returned to her home in Portland, Maine. Dr. E. J. Haner and bride, have returned to their home in Calais, after spending their honeymoon in New York, and other American cities. Mr. Frederick Greenlaw, left Calais on Friday, for Quincy, Mass., where he will be employed during the winter. Mrs. Greenlaw will remain in Calais until spring. Mrs. Benjamin Sherten, who has been visiting friends in Boston for several weeks, has arrived home. The stores in Calais and St. Stephen have begun to make a showing of holiday goods, but there is a great lack of novelties compared with former years. Mrs. Hill Grimmer has been spending the past two days with relatives in Boston.

LAMBERTVILLE, D. I.

Mrs. Alvah Ellis, who has spent a few weeks at her home at Maces Bay, returned to the Island on Saturday. Mr. Frank Leamas and son, Frank, who are working in the woods at Mascarene, spent Sunday and Monday at their home. Miss Anna Treacren, who has been teaching at New River, is spending the holidays at her home. Mrs. Hannah Leeman, an aged lady, fell and hurt herself very badly last week and is now confined to her home. Misses Hazel and Dorothy Lord spent Sunday with Miss Marion Pendleton. Mr. and Mrs. Butler Stuart, and family, who spent the summer at Black's Harbor, have returned home.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

Miss Marjorie Pendlebury, of St. Andrews, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Matthew McCullough. Mrs. Chas. McCullough and daughters, Beattie, Adelaide, and Priscilla, of Upper Bocabec, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Angus Holt on Sunday last. The school closes here on Friday for the Christmas holidays. We are pleased to say that Miss Helen Young, of St. Andrews, who has been our teacher for the past year, is to remain with us for another term. The only women of this section to attend the polls and cast their vote on Dec. 17th, were Mrs. James Crichton and Mrs. Matthew McCullough. We are proud to say that these women both have a brave son overseas, and that they understand the great issues at stake in this election. Private Clarence Crichton is still in France, in the trenches, according to last report; while Private LeRoy McCullough is in England having his wounds cared for. Mrs. Albert Brownrigg and daughter, Mildred, spent last week with Mrs. Brownrigg's mother, Mrs. Thomas Stor, of Lower Bayside. Mrs. Jennie Foster and Mr. Ernest Foster spent a few days in St. Stephen recently. Mr. Angus Holt made a business trip to St. Stephen on Thursday last.

LORD'S COVE, D. I.

Dec. 20. Mrs. Fred Lambert, of Richardson, called on Mrs. Sumner Hartford on Sunday. Mr. Austin Parker, and sister, Mrs. Grant A. Stuart, were the guests of Mr.

REGAL FLOUR Ensures Bread that is Fine and Pours of Texture and Full of the Nourishment for which Manitoba Hard Wheat is Famous. Equally Satisfactory for Pastry, Cakes and Puddings.

KENNEDY'S HOTEL St. Andrews, N. B. A. KENNEDY & SON, PROPRIETORS. Beautifully Situated on Water Front. Near Trains and Steamboats. Closed for the winter. Will reopen in June. Rates quoted on application.

THE ROYAL HOTEL LEADING HOTEL AT ST. JOHN, N. B. Conducted on European Plan in Most Modern and Approved Manner. NEW GARDEN RESTAURANT. 200 Rooms. 75 With Bath. THE RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., PROP.

TRY "THE OVERLAND" PAYNE'S THE NEW TEN CENT CIGAR FOR FIVE CENTS

Try a BEACON Adv. For Results

The Beacon
A Weekly Newspaper. Established 1888.
Published every Saturday by
BEACON PRESS COMPANY
WALLACE BROAD, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Total parts of Canada, per annum \$1.50
To United States and Postal Union
Countries, per annum \$2.00
If payment is made strictly in advance a
discount of 50 cents will be allowed in
the rate of annual subscription.

The best advertising medium in Charlotte
County. Rates furnished on applica-
tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 22nd December 1917.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[December 13 to December 19]

PERHAPS in no week for many months
past have scantier reports of hostilities
come to hand than in the weekly period
under review; yet vigorous fighting was
maintained on various fronts.

In the Western campaign no important
changes of position were effected, nor
were any heavy drives attempted on either
side. Minor trench raids were frequent,
and cannonading and aerial operations
were constant.

An armistice having been concluded between
the Central European Powers on the one
side, and Russia and Rumania on the
other side, there was no fighting during
the week on the Eastern front. Civil war
was in progress at many points in
Russia, and the exact situation was
difficult to understand, the meagre
forthcoming news throwing but little light
upon it.

The British made further progress in
the Palestine campaign during the week.
Successful operations were carried out in
east, southeast and northeast of Jerusalem
and to the northwest as well. Of course
the main objective of the British is
the line of railway from Aleppo to Mecca,
and it is probable that this will soon be
reached. It is evident that the Arabs are
rendering material assistance to the British.

Great activity was reported in the Balkan
campaign, but no change in positions
appear to have resulted.

Probably the heaviest fighting of the
week was in the Austro-Italian campaign.
The Austro-German forces claimed a
large number of Italian prisoners taken,
but no confirmation was forthcoming
from the Italian side. The Italians appear
to have held their ground well, losing
only at one or two points.

Another air raid on England took place
on the evening of the 18th, from sixteen
to twenty hostile air planes taking part,
five of them reaching the London area.
Bombs were dropped at various places in
Essex and Kent, and in London. The
casualties reported were ten killed and
seventy injured in London, and five
injured outside London.

German submarine activity was maintained
with customary ferocity and ruthlessness,
and the results were only slightly
less disastrous to British neutral shipping
than in the preceding week. Reports
were given out during the week of a
minor naval action off the mouth of
the Tyne on December 12. A brief
account of it is given in another column.
The engagement is being made the
subject of an official inquiry, after which
further details are likely to be made public.

All the reports of naval and mercantile
marine disasters published during the
week in the daily press available are
reprinted under the heading "News of the
Sea."

THE ELECTION

THE election is over, and in the result
it is more than ever evident how
unnecessary it was. So far as can be
ascertained at time of writing the majority
is in favor of the Union Government,
but the deferred elections and the overseas
soldiers' votes may have the effect
of increasing the number of seats secured
by the Government supporters. The
people of Canada have spoken in unmistakable
tones, and the Government of the
day now has an unquestionable mandate
to carry on the war to a finish, and to
utilize for that purpose the country's
resources of men, money, and material to
the greatest extent necessary and possible.

So far as we have been able to ascertain
in Charlotte County no serious
disturbances occurred on polling day,
though some of the happenings in St.
Andrews reflected little credit on the
heads and hearts of those concerned. In
a number of places in the County old
party divisions were pretty strictly
observed, but in St. Andrews, and to a
much greater extent in Milltown and St.
Stephen, there was a pronounced breaking
away of the old-time Liberals from
their party allegiance, to the support of
the Union Government.

One factor which decidedly affected the
vote in Charlotte was the part taken by
those women who were enfranchised,
and too much credit cannot be given to
the women for the work they did throughout
the campaign.

Perhaps in no previous election has so
little enthusiasm over the personal suc-

cess of the winning candidates been
manifested, all candidates seeming to
realize fully that measures and not men
were chiefly concerned, that people were
voting in support of principles and not
for this or that politician.

For five years at least, it is to be hoped,
no other general election will be necessary,
and the referendum which the
Laurier Liberal party were pledged to
hold in the event of their success, will
not be now held. The election itself is
the referendum; and it may as well be
recognized as an established principle
that the referendum forms no part of our
system of government.

At least seventy-five per cent. of the
Opposition belong to the French race,
while not more than five per cent. of the
Government supporters are of that origin.
There is a significance in this which
thoughtful men of both races will do well
to reflect upon and ponder over. That
there will ever be a fusion of the two
races in Canada there is no probability,
as the experience of over a century and a
half has demonstrated. It is perhaps not
desirable, nor in any sense advantageous,
that there should be a fusion; but nevertheless,
harmony can and must be maintained,
and this is only possible by the
mutual respect for the feelings and aspirations
of the two races, each for the other.

National obligations are binding on both
races, both must do their share for the
protection and development of the
country, in peace or in war. No minority
is oppressed in this fair Dominion of ours;
and, on the other hand, no section of the
people should be allowed the rights that
are denied to other sections. However
varied people's opinions may be, there
must be some recognized order of things
to which all must conform even if they do
not subscribe fully to the underlying
principles. Above all, freedom of speech
and freedom of the press must be maintained
at all costs, and the laws of the
land should be applied to those who abuse
either, just as they should be applied to
those who attempt to interfere with the
freedom of the press.

The principles of which John
Milton was the most eloquent exponent
and which the British race cherishes
must be defended and preserved at all
hazards.

ONE PERSON OUT OF EVERY TEN
IN CANADA BOUGHT
VICTORY BONDS

THE latest returns in the Victory Loan
campaign show a total of 782,714
subscribers, or one subscriber for every
ten people in Canada. This establishes a
new record with respect to the proportion
of the population of a country subscribing
to its War Loans. The previous record
was held in Great Britain, where one
person out of every twenty-three subscribed
to the last War Loan. In the Liberty
Loan campaign in United States, bonds
were sold to one person out of every
twenty-seven of the population.

In many cities, towns and districts in
Canada, the proportion of the population
buying Victory Bonds was even higher
than one in ten. In a number of cases it
was as high as one in four.

The achievement in connexion with
Canada's Victory Loan, while primarily
due to the splendid spirit of patriotism
that prevails the country, is another
evidence of what may be accomplished
through press advertising backed by an
adequate selling organization.

Prior to the Victory Loan campaign
there were comparatively few bond buyers
in Canada. The third Canadian War
Loan of last spring, which was the most
widely distributed bond issue in Canada
up to that time, had only 41,000 subscribers.
The Finance Minister deemed it
essential that many times that number
should subscribe to the Victory Loan.

He assigned to the press the task of educating
with respect to the Loan the great
masses of the people who were not bond
buyers, and in most cases had only a
very vague idea of the meaning of the
term "bond" as applied to securities.

For several weeks before the sale of
Victory Bonds commenced Canada's need
for money to carry on the war and to
maintain her agricultural and industrial
prosperity was presented to the people of
Canada in display advertisements in the
press. Emphasis was placed in those
advertisements on the privilege and duty
of every Canadian to assist in the war
financing of his or her country, and upon
the fact that if Canada's financial needs
were to be met the great masses of the
people would have to buy Victory Bonds.

The meaning of a "bond" and the security
behind Canada's Victory Bonds were
explained in simple, every-day language.
Similar educational work was done
voluntarily by almost all newspapers and
other publications through their news and
editorial columns.

By November 12th, when the sale of
Victory Bonds commenced, the people
had been educated very largely to the
need for the money, the security behind
the Loan and the reasons why every
person who could possibly do so should buy
one or more Bonds. The preparatory
educational work in the press was followed
up by personal solicitation by a most
efficient Dominion-wide organization of
personal workers. Concurrently with
that personal solicitation there appeared
in the press a series of "selling" advertisements
emphasizing the immediate privilege
and duty of every Canadian to buy
Victory Bonds, and many editorials and

SIR R. BORDEN TO THE PEOPLE

VICTORY NOT A PARTISAN ONE

Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Sir Robert Borden
today issued a statement expressing his
satisfaction with the result of the general
election and thanking both Conservatives
and Liberals for their efforts on behalf
of the Union government. It is as follows:
"The people of Canada have fully realized
and splendidly fulfilled their duty.
The Union government will have a majority
of at least fifty in the new parliament.
The result of the soldiers' vote is not yet
known, but it may increase the majority
to sixty or more.

"It was not a partisan victory in any
sense. If party lines are to be taken into
account it is a triumph as much for Liberals
as for Conservatives. The splendid
elements of the Liberal party who worked
so strenuously and with such magnificent
results in every province except one are
to be congratulated with the Conserva-

tives. Equally fine was the spirit of the
Conservatives, who, regardless of party
affiliations, supported and elected Unionist
Liberal candidates in many ridings.

"It was a notable test of democracy.
The Canadian people, after more than
three years of heroic devotion and untold
sacrifice were called upon to say
whether Canada's effort in the war should
be maintained. In the midst of the campaign
the test of compulsory military service
had to be applied. No severer trial
of the conviction, self-sacrifice and endurance
of a democracy was ever made.
Constitutional writers of central Europe
had predicted during the past quarter of
a century that under some such test democ-

cracy would fail. The Canadian democracy
has given a triumphant refutation to
every such prediction.

"The gallant men who have returned
from the front after glorious and heroic
service to their country in France and in
Flanders are especially entitled to our
gratitude and thanks for their equally notable
service in the campaign just concluded.
Their vivid realization of the over-mastering
issue, their splendid loyalty to their
comrades still in the trenches, their complete
disregard of all minor considerations,
enabled them to exercise a strong influence
upon the public opinion, both here and at
the front.

"The same is true of the womanhood
of Canada. Their devotion and self-
sacrifice has been wonderful throughout
the war and were more conspicuous than
during the past six weeks. Unworthy
appeals were contemptuously rejected
and the higher considerations alone
inspired their endeavors, which
contributed notably to the result.

"And, indeed, throughout the country
leaders of public opinion were responsive
to the greatness of the appeal. The
clergy, the teachers in the universities
and in public schools, men in every walk
of life who on ordinary occasions took no
active part in party struggles, were
constrained by the country's need and by
the stern call of duty to throw themselves
into a contest which concerned the national
duty and the national honor.

"Canada's battle line is held three
thousand miles away by men who went
forth gladly and freely to fight and perhaps
to die in order that peace might reign
within our borders. Many of them have
been in the trenches for more than two
years; they look for aid and support to
their country which sent them forth
under the pledge of its honor. Some of
them will spend their fourth Christmas
beyond the seas. Canada now sends
them the message for which they have
longed; and it will bring joy and comfort
to every heart among them.

"But that message will bring rejoicing
not only to the Canadian army corps, but
to the Mother Country and to every
dominion of the British commonwealth.
To them and to all the allied nations it
proclaims Canada's invincible and unalterable
determination to maintain her effort
and to take her part until the wild beast
of German militarism shall have been
smothered and such victory achieved as
will bring assured peace to a war devastated
world.

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN

NEW SENATOR NAMED

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—George H. Bradbury,
former member for Selkirk, Manitoba,
has been appointed to the Senate.
Senator Bradbury, who is a native of
Ottawa, was first elected to the Commons
in 1903. He was re-elected in 1911. He
organized and took over as an infantry
battalion.

ICHABOD

SO fallen! so lost! the light withdrawn
Which once he wore!

The glory from his gray hairs gone
Forevermore!

Reville him not,—the Tempter hath
A snare for all;

And pitying tears, not scorn and wrath
Beft his fall!

Oh, dumb be passion's stormy rage,
When he who might

Have lighted up and led his age,
Falls back in night.

Scorn! would the angels laugh, to mark
A bright soul driven,

Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope and heaven!

Let not the land once proud of him
Insult him now,

Nor brand with deeper shame his dim,
Dishonored brow.

But let his humbled sons, instead,
From sea to lake,

A long lament, as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, naught
Save power remains,—

A fallen angel's pride of thought,
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone: from those great evs
The soul has fled:

When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then, pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame!

Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame!

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER
(Born December 17, 1807; died 1892.)

CANADIAN SOLDIERS

ARRIVE AT U. S. PORT

New York, Dec. 19.—The Associated
Press to-day carries the following: An
Atlantic Port, December 19.—Diverted
from Halifax because of conditions due
to the recent disaster here, a British ship
bearing more than 2,000 Canadian soldiers
invalided home because of wounds
or illness, arrived here to-day. The men
will be sent to Canada by rail.

NEWS OF THE SEA

London, Dec. 15.—One of His
Majesty's destroyers was sunk on Wednesday
after being in collision. All the
officers and the ship's company were
saved except two men, who are presumed
to have been drowned.

Paris, Dec. 18.—The old French
cruiser *Chateau Renault*, employed as a
transport, was torpedoed and sunk in the
Mediterranean on the morning of Dec. 15,
and the submarine which attacked her
companion was destroyed, according to
an announcement made by the French minister
of marine. The passengers on the
Chateau Renault, all of whom were soldiers
or officers, were saved. Ten members
of the crew were lost. The *Chateau
Renault* displaced 7,800 tons.

For The Late Shoppers

Women's Black Quilted
Silk Jackets, Long
Sleeves \$2.75

New Wool Bath Robes
\$2.50 and \$3.75

New All-Wool Bed Covers
or Blankets with fancy
borders in colors
\$3.75

Fancy Knitted Underskirts
85c.

Fitted Leather Shopping
Bags 50c.

Crepe-de-Chine Waists
in new styles \$3 to \$4.98

White Silk Waists in large
sizes, 48, 50, 52

SPECIAL SALE
ON COATS

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

Settle the Flour Question
BY USING
PURITY FLOUR
Once you know how good Purity
Flour really is, you will rely on
it constantly for all your baking
needs. It goes further, too, and
is therefore the cheapest flour
you can use.
More Bread and Better Bread---and
Better Pastry, too.

Christmas Bargains
In Men's and Youths' Suits and Pants, Hats and Caps,
Shirts, Collars, Ties, etc. Shoes for Men, Boys, Youths
and Little Girls. Rubbers for Men and Women. Rain-
coats, Overalls, etc.
R. A. Stuart & Son

These cool days warn us to
Get Ready for
Winter
LOOK THESE OVER
Perfection
Heaters
Burn Kerosene; economical,
a gallon lasts a long time.
Safe, simple to operate, easy
to keep clean. Try heating
with oil for a change.
FLASHLIGHTS
We are well stocked with Bulbs and Batteries.
Shingles
We have just received a large and well assorted stock
of shingles. We can supply your wants in Builders' Materi-
al, glass, paints and oils, nails, paper, and prepared roof-
ing.
J. A. SHIRLEY
Hardware, Paints and Glass

Remember this! Paint insurance
on your buildings is just as im-
portant as fire insurance.
Sherwin-Williams
Paints and Varnishes
Fire may never come, but the deteriorating effect
of the weather on buildings of every kind is certain, un-
less protected by paint.
Unprotected wooden surfaces crack and become open
and porous, then decay and rot starts. This means
expensive repairs, which can all be avoided by the
regular use of paint.
Examine your buildings now—A little money spent
in painting at once may save you much larger expendi-
ture a little later.
Sherwin-Williams Paint, Prepared, is the ideal paint
for outside use. It is made of the purest and best
materials, thoroughly mixed and ground by powerful
machinery according to special formulae; the result
of years of experiment and experience in paint making.
G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS
Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

Social and
Mrs. James M. De
from visiting her dau
Me.
Mrs. Lloyd Murray,
her parents, Mr. G.
G. Murray, Ass. Commis
Mr. Charles Wort
Christmas season wit
and Mrs. Thomas Wo
Miss Amelia Kemp
from the Chipman Ho
Mrs. Mr. and Mrs.
The Cottage."
Mrs. Herbert S. B
the first time since her
day afternoon, and ag
Miss Laura Handy, w
ing St. John Business C
the Christmas season.
His Lordship, Bisho
signor J. J. Walsh and
Murray, of St. John,
O'Flaherty, of St. Steph
this week of Rev. D.
Fathers Ryan, of Wood
of Peterborough, and Duk
the guests of A. E. O'
Mean, was the guest
The clergymen were
funeral of Rev. F. Brad
Mrs. Alex. Grant a
have been visiting Mr.
Miller have returned to
Rev. Wm. Fraser h
Halifax.
Capt. N. M. Clarke h
port, Conn.
Mr. Benj. Toal has
Stephen.
Miss Ethel Mc Laren
Memorial Hospital, has
Mrs. Gus Rigby.
At a meeting of the
Canadian Club held on
it was decided to contri
a Christmas dinner for
Mr. Royden Smith has
Corps at Toronto.
Mr. A. K. Grimmer, o
in town on Election Da
Miss Kathleen O'Ne
from St. Stephen.
Miss Helen Mc Kibbe
Colin and Ronald Hewit
the Wentworth-Hewitt
Montreal.
Mr. Kenneth Cumme
home.
Dr. and Mrs. Archie
guests of Rev. Wm.
the Christmas season.
Miss Alice Porter, of
was in town for a few
Boston.
Mr. Henry Quinn left
evening for Bos
spend the remainder of
Mrs. Randolph Lang
for East Lynn, Mass.
spend two months with
We have received fro
25th Battalion, some
Christmas new year
the Regiment, 26th Batta
Mayor Greenlaw has
from Col. R. S. Low, M
struction, Halifax, N.
Mayor's assistance in
urgent need in Halifax
various kinds. The fo
hour are offered: Pl
Glaziers, 45c; Plumb
Masons, 50c; Bricklaye
30c; Single Trades, 40c
65c; Other trades, 50c
Union wages prevail.
\$4.50 per week.
Mr. Harry Russell left
week for Halifax, wher
played for some time in
toring the devastated c
Mr. Douglas Evere
attending school in Free
for his Christmas vaca
Mr. Henry Storr is vi
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac St
The Misses Frances
Marjorie Clarke, studen
College, St. Anne de B
ing their vacations with
Mrs. Burton Hume,
son, Mrs. Earl Stine
Williamson went to
Thursday and returned
Dr. Harry Gove was in
JAMES S.
Matilda made a pot
She put it on the sh
I know Matilda put it
I saw her my own s
James saw her too--th
Fin mentioning no
But I have wrong susp
The jam turned into
Elizabeth Griddon
"Is Mabel still devo
man who owns the twe
No. She passed him
aviator."—Detroit Free P
"Who did the doctor
Brown's pulse, and sa
ing the matter with him

BROWN BREAD

Received Fresh Every Day.

Help to Save the White Flour

H. J. Burton & Co.

H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET



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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

XMAS GOODS

WE HAVE A FULL LINE IN Xmas Cards, Calendars, Booklets, and Calendar Pads, Toilet Cases, Brushes, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Clocks and Watches, Xmas Papers, Books, Games, Perfumery, Safety Razors, Ganong's Chocolates, Pipes, Cigars, and Tobacco.

We will take your order for Personal Greeting Cards.

ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE

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

STICKNEY'S Wedgwood Store

is showing a fine collection of Copeland Spode. A large variety in Aynsley China. Complete line in Queen Mary Chintz China. Royal Corona plates, bowls, jugs, with the Kitties decoration.

G. HAROLD STICKNEY DIRECT IMPORTER AND RETAILER

A. E. O'NEILL'S

FOR MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS

Water St. ST. ANDREWS

STINSON'S CAFE AND BOWLING ALLEY

LUNCHES SERVED AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

ICE CREAM

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

IRA STINSON ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

TAXATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FORESTS

BY KENNETH W. GOLDTHWAITE

It is apparent to all who are interested in forest preservation, whether they sympathize with the loggers who favor utilization of the State Forest Preserve, or are of the "sentimentalists" and others who demand that the axe be kept out of the Forest Preserve, that it is of the utmost importance to keep the forest growing to maintain a forest cover. A forest cover is vital to all interests and to all use of the Adirondacks and their forests, whether for timbercutting or watershed protection, or health and recreation. When the forest is once cut off reproduction must follow—reproduction either by natural means (from the seeds of what few trees happen to remain or which have found lodgment in the duff) or by artificial means (replanting, or the setting out of seedlings). The natural reproduction of a forest is of a low percentage for the acre, while by artificial methods of replanting the area covered is almost 100 per cent, depending upon the character of the ground.

The operators of timberlands, the men who cut away the forest to-day, declare that the plan and system of assessment and taxation now in force make it a burden of financial loss to reforest their land by the artificial means of replanting, considering the cost of the trees, the expense for the labor of setting them out, and the taxes imposed upon this land—which becomes "improved" land the moment it is transformed from a brush pile and slash to a field of growing transplants.

The timberland-owner must wait from thirty-five to seventy-five years to reap a harvest on his planting. In the meantime the fixed charge of interest on principal, cost of protection from fire and disease, plus taxation, become a burden of cost which he cannot hope to recover when the stand is ready for cutting. Consequently he is discouraged, does not reforest, or if he does, he cuts the timber prematurely. The result, with one or two exceptions, is very little reforestation by timberland owners.

The timberland-owner is now seeking relief from the burden of taxation on reforested land. Ferris J. Meigs, of the Santa Clara Lumber Company, who has planted about 1,000,000 trees on the forest lands of his company, says that the man who reforests his land does not want to be exempt from taxation, but he thinks that the tax should be collected on the yield, or at the time that the timber is cut. Prof. Ralph S. Hosmer, of Cornell University proposes that there be one tax upon the land and another upon the timber, the tax on the timber to be paid when it is cut. He points out that the general property tax is not suitable for reforested land and says that a different plan for taxing this land should be adopted.

C. R. Pettis, Superintendent of State Forests, says that the land should be taxed according to the productive value or capacity of the soil, as is the case with agricultural land. He declares that the lumbermen of this State are taking a step in the right direction when they seek to obtain a plan of taxation which will encourage them to reforest lands after cutting. Mr. Pettis, however, sees the necessity of arranging for the support of town affairs, of schools, highways, etc., which get revenue from the taxation of the forest, during the period when the growing forest is not paying a tax.

Dr. Edward Haganan Hall, secretary of the Society for the Protection of the Adirondacks, thinks it possible to adopt a policy under which the State may pay local taxes to maintain schools, highways, etc., the State making the charge against the growing forest, either insuring the forest against fire in the name of the State, or requiring the owner to insure it and then collecting the tax when the timber is cut, or from the insurance if the timber burns.

Elwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Paper Company, Quebec, declares that reforestation, after cutting, should be considered as replacement, and same as replacement of any stock in trade, or equipment, and that the price of lumber, pulp, etc., to-day should be regulated to provide for the expense of reforestation. To bring this about would require the various timberland owners and operators of the United States and Canada to enter into an understanding, also the timberland-owner who holds his product at a price high enough to cover not only cutting operations, but also reforesting expense, would be unable to compete against those who do not.

Director J. W. Toumey, of Yale University School of Forestry, declares that the whole matter is a question for the people. He holds that the private owner who would reforest, must be given encouragement, assistance, and protection so that he can be reasonably assured of a profit. The owner must be freed from unreasonable and uncertain taxation. It is the business of the State, Director Toumey holds, to encourage reforestation and reproduction, just as much as it is the business of the State to encourage agriculture. He says we need county timber agents to promote forest reproduction the same as we have county farm-bureau agents who promote agriculture.

Of the fact that the growth of timber which comes from reforestation by private owners, as well as by the State, must be encouraged there can be no question. The private owner is being taught and Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

made to realize the great economic loss in holding non-forested land, which is suitable only for timber-cutting. No timberland-owner should take off the timber, regardless of the future, and throw the land away to inactivity and non-productivity.

A number of men are now making a study of the system of taxation in New York State and other States affecting the replanted forest, and the result of this study and investigation will be presented before the Legislature during the coming winter in a proposed amendment to the General Property Tax law, by which it is hoped that the desired relief in taxation of reforested lands will be obtained to encourage reforestation.—New York Evening Post.

THE CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS IN CANADA

The Annual Report of the Dominion Entomologist for the year ending March 31st, 1917, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and in its twenty-four pages a brief record is given of the activities of the officers of the Entomological Branch. The necessity of protecting all our crops from insect pests with a view to increasing crop production is more urgent than ever at this present time. The establishment of regional entomological stations, of which there are now ten in different provinces, has greatly enlarged the scope of the work and the usefulness of the officers concerned. Concise statements are given of the progress of the following lines of work: investigations on insects affecting grain and field crops, garden and greenhouse, fruit crops, forest and shade trees, stored grain and other products, insects affecting domestic and other animals, the household and public health; the introduction and colonization of parasitic insects and studies of natural control; field work against the brown-tail moth in the Maritime Provinces; and the inspection of imported nursery stock. A brief statement of the work undertaken with a view to conservation of wild life, particularly birds, is also given.

The publication does not contain any recommendations respecting the control of insect pests, such information is published in the Bulletins and Circulars of the Entomological Branch. It comprises a brief account of the year's work and will be of interest to all who desire to learn what progress is being made in this line of scientific research as applied to agriculture. Copies may be obtained on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. All enquiries respecting insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; such requests and enquiries may be mailed free of postage.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF FARM MANURE

(EXPERIMENTAL FARM NOTE)

All investigations go to show that farm manure has its greatest value when fresh, that the liquid portion is richer than the solid material and that the former is more readily lost through drainage and leaching. Hence it is that every precaution is taken here to ensure a minimum loss of plant food constituents in the manure and its best method for applying manure to the land, where practicable, as quickly as possible after it is produced.

At the Central Farm, Ottawa, the liquid manure is absorbed by means of litter usually cut straw, and as each load of mixed liquid and solid manure is gathered it is taken directly to the field and is spread on the land either by hand or by means of the manure spreader, as convenient. This method is carried on consistently throughout the year although during occasional winter seasons this system may be disorganized for a time due to the depth of snow or other causes. The contour of the land at this farm which varies from fairly level to gently rolling lends itself admirably to the foregoing plan of procedure.

The manure is always applied systematically in definite cropping systems or crop rotations. The amount and frequency of application vary according to the duration of the rotation, but, without exception, in the regular farm rotations six tons per acre of fresh manure is allotted to each year of the rotation. For instance, in a three-year system, of hoed, grain and hay crops, eighteen tons is applied for the hoed crop. In four-year rotations twenty-four tons is the quantity used. For a five-year rotation the amount is thirty tons of which fifteen tons is applied for the hoed crops and the balance is spread in lighter dressings for the clover and timothy areas.

Where manure is applied for cultivated or hoed crops the importance of incorporating the manure thoroughly with the soil as near to the surface as practicable is closely observed.

SAILING O'ER THE DEW

Senator Penrose, discussing the Cape May thoroughfare, once held of a conversation he had had with a Cape May skipper. Amazed at the way they were skimming through creeds but an inch or two deep, he said:

"I suppose, captain, that you think nothing of sailing across the meadows when there has been a heavy fall of dew?" "Right you are," said the captain, "though occasionally we have to send a man ahead with a watering can."—Boston Transcript.

NO MATTER

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CHRISTMAS CANDY WHITE SUGAR

The present scarcity prohibits its use for any confectionery for Christmas, called necessary, the would think a Christmas very mean switch. A home-made candies the white sugar are given by Chocolate molasses: two cups brown cup corn syrup, two ter, one cup molasses of chocolate, one extract, one teaspoon. Put all the salt, chocolate the fire and let it until brittle when ter. During the la the candy must be Pour onto a greased chocolate melted in and pour it above the candy cooks turn the centre, continue candy is cool enough over a book, adding little at a time d. Cut in short length ed paper.

Chocolate Divinity: ente one and a half one cup maple syrup, one-third of a teaspoon salt, eggs, one cup nut chocolate. Let the water stand on the stirring constantly melted, then cover minutes. Remove boil until when it forms a ball that Add the chocolate, fire until the chooc pour in a fine stream of eggs beaten dry, meanwhile. Add to into a pan lined w In about fifteen min from the pan (by the pr left for that pu into small oblong candy must be stirr the last of the candy has been f fire too soon, return into a dish of boiling constantly until the then pour into the per. On no account drops of water boil

CHRISTMAS CANDIES WITHOUT WHITE SUGAR

The present scarcity of white sugar prohibits its use for any unnecessary fancy confectionery for Christmas. Candies cannot be called necessities, though the children would think a Christmas without candy a very mean twindle. A few recipes for some-made candies that do not require white sugar are given below:

Chocolate molasses Kisses. Ingredients: two cups brown sugar, one-third cup corn syrup, two thirds cup of water, one cup molasses, four ounces of chocolate, one tablespoon vanilla extract, one teaspoon essence of peppermint. Put all the ingredients save the salt, chocolate and flavoring over the fire and let them boil rapidly until brittle when tested in cold water. During the last of the cooking the candy must be stirred constantly. Pour onto a greased platter, have the chocolate melted in a double boiler and pour it over the candy, and as the candy cools turn the edges toward the centre, continue this until the candy is cool enough to pull. Put over a hook, adding the flavoring a little at a time during the pulling. Cut in short lengths and wrap in waxed paper.

Chocolate Divinity Fudge. Ingredients: one and a half cup brown sugar, one cup maple syrup, half a cup corn syrup, one-third cup water, quarter of a teaspoon salt, the whites of two eggs, one cup nut meats, two squares chocolate. Let the sugar, syrup, and water stand on the back of the stove, stirring constantly until the sugar is melted, then cover and let it boil five minutes. Remove the cover and let it boil until when tested in cold water it forms a ball that rattles in the cup. Add the chocolate, and beat over the fire until the chocolate is melted, then pour in a fine stream over the whites of eggs beaten dry, beating constantly meanwhile. Add the nuts and pour into a pan lined with waxed paper. In about fifteen minutes lift the candy from the pan (by the ends of the paper left for that purpose) and cut it into small oblongs or squares. The candy must be stirred constantly during the last of the cooking. If the candy has been removed from the fire too soon, return egg whites and all to the saucepan; set the saucepan into a dish of boiling water and stir constantly until the mixture thickens, then pour into the pan lined with paper. On no account let even a few drops of water boil into the candy.

Molasses Candy. Ingredients: three cups brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup water, half a teaspoon cream of tartar, butter the size of a walnut.

Put all the ingredients into a saucepan and boil until brittle, then turn quickly out onto buttered plates, when cool pull out into squares.

Butter Taffey. Ingredients: three cups brown sugar, half a cup molasses, a quarter cup each water (hot) and vinegar, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla. Put all the ingredients, except the butter and vanilla, into a saucepan and let boil until it crimps in water, then add butter and cook for three minutes; lastly stir in the vanilla and pour out onto buttered pans to cool.

Ping-Pong Caramels. Ingredients: one and a quarter cups of molasses, two heaping tablespoons of butter, one cup cream, one teaspoon vanilla, one and a quarter cup nut meats. Boil the molasses, butter, and cream together until it forms a soft ball in cold water; then add the vanilla and nuts. Pour onto a buttered pan, and when cool mark into squares.

THE CULTIVATION OF FLAX

In the report of the proceedings of the convention of Canadian Flax Growers held in the spring at London, Ont., just published, full information is furnished as to the present situation regarding the cultivation, preparation and the use of flax. Valuable papers by authorities on the subject, are given, as well as a full report of discussions that took place and at which much of valuable import was elicited. The publication which makes a work of 54 pages, can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

"What's the difference between a patriot and a hero?" "They're about the same thing," replied Senator Sorghum, "only a hero isn't popularly expected to be as much of a public speaker."—*Washington Star.*

"Is he successful?" "Very. He does all his theorizing after office hours."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Your friend the political boss insists that he is a leader of men." "He is," replied Senator Sorghum; "the trouble is that he so frequently shows out a deuce when he ought to lead a trump."—*Washington Star.*

Teacher—Now, Robert, can you tell me how a bat hangs with his head downward? Bobby—"Please, Miss, do you mean a chimney, but of an acrobat?"—*Boston Transcript.*

THE MEAT SHORTAGE

QUICK ACTION NECESSARY. MORE BROOD SOWS WILL HELP SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Word comes from Europe to the department of Agriculture that the fat shortage among the allied nations is becoming acute. The situation is becoming critical—each month sees a still further depletion in the already limited supply. Mr. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada, says the speediest way to relieve the fat shortage is to greatly increase the production of hogs. This is sound logical advice. Swine are prolific and grow to marketable size more quickly than any other kind of livestock. One brood sow will produce from 1500 to 2000 pounds of dressed pork in one year. Hence one is justified in making the statement that we must need the brood sow to solve the meat and fat shortage.

New Brunswick always a big importer of feeds, has harvested a very small crop of grain this year. Weather conditions were unfavorable—hence the food shortage is worse than ever. Thus it may seem undesirable to advocate the keeping of more brood sows under existing circumstances. However the present scarcity of fats warrants us in making every effort to increase pork production in New Brunswick. Numbers of people could partly winter a sow on the garbage and kitchen refuse from the house. It is to those farmers and people who are not wintering a sow and to those farmers and people who could carry an extra sow that this appeal is directed. The monetary return, aside from the patriotic issue involved, may be large or small according to how much hog has to be purchased. With pork selling at 25 cents a pound it would seem that money invested in a brood sow should prove a fairly attractive proposition.

Regarding the feed shortage and importation of feed—no feed can be exported from Canada until Canadian buyers have had a chance to bid on it, e. g. the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture was given an option on a certain number of cars of feed at a fixed price. As many car loads as possible were placed by the Department and on December 8th the option went out of effect. Other options on other lots of feed will undoubtedly be offered to us. The Department takes orders in the straight car lot. Few farmers would require a whole lot but a group of farmers could unite and handle a car load.

The seriousness of the meat shortage has been placed before you, likewise a means of meeting the feed scarcity. Action is necessary. Winter a brood sow.

POETIZING FOOD CONSERVATION

The following verses were contributed to *The Living Church* by an English Dean:

Beef-steak and buttered eggs,
Well-dressed chicken legs,
Send to Gehenna.
Furnish for hungry throats
Nothing but Quaker Oats:
Action like this promotes,
Peace, says McKenna.
Asquith and Edward Grey
Eat only once a day
For (as with democrats)
Merely a pound of grates
(Heads saved to feed the cats)
Balfour and Bonar Law
Eating tomatoes raw
Rather than pheasant.
Though Mr. Walter Long
Welcomes the dinner gong
Salmon would pain him,
For (as with democrats)
Merely a pound of grates
(Heads saved to feed the cats)
Serves to sustain him.
And when the luncheon bell
Calls Herbert Samuel
Up to the table,
Scorning the butler's grin
He wields a winkle-pin
And takes as many in
As he is able.
If then our rulers can
Vanquish their inner man
When food offences
Follow their frugal lead,
Grapenuts are all you need:
Some critics hold, indeed,
Water suffices.

"THE FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS"

It cannot too earnestly be urged that Canada's supply of pork products for export to the Allied nations must be increased almost without limit. Patriotism and good business combine to make the effort commendable. The need for animal foods by the allied armies and civil populations is increasingly great; the need for bacon and pork products most of all, because they contain the largest quantity of weight for weight of animal fats needed for the soldiers. Bacon contains 2,000 calories compared with 1,180 in the same weight of beef, and of only 670 in lean beef. Shrinkage, too, in a dressed product is only 25 per cent. of the live weight of hog meat, while in beef, veal, mutton and lamb it is 50 per cent. Canada's hog products in 1916 totalled 125,000,000 pounds. The Allies require in the same year were 1,200,000,000 pounds. In other words, the Allied markets alone could have taken ten times the total Canadian supply. Yet it is not only during war-time that the market is great. The export from Canada in a five-year period, which naturally covers at least two years of peace, averaged only six per cent. of the British imports of hog products. The demand during the reconstruction period after the war may be assumed to be at least as great as it now is during the conflict.

If municipal by-laws were relaxed, as a war measure, so as to permit suburban dwellers to keep pigs near their dwellings, much might be accomplished. Mr. Hoover has stated that property-kept pigs are no more insanitary than are dogs. By backyard methods alone last year, Germany was able to raise 500,000 more pigs than Canada possessed from coast to coast.

If the imperative necessity of increased production of hogs is realized by the farmers of this country, and by others who could help, there is no doubt that the problem will be solved. But we cannot afford to delay, for the demand is very great and the situation regarding food is one of the utmost gravity.

WIFE WOULDN'T PAY

Excuses for the mouthful that tipped the scale in the favor of the policeman on his beat were prolific this morning. There were only 28 drunks, but at least 129 "reasons why I was drunk." A one middle-aged gentleman, with a tiny whistle voice and a bleary eye, had been guzzling in the hallowed environs of his own home, sweet home, when the was seized with the profound idea that he would sleep sounder if he took a short stroll. That "stroll" lasted till 11:15 this morning. A muscular Russian jabbered fluently about the revolution, and left Magistrate Ellis wondering whether it was whisky or Keren-sky that had toppled him over. Another little man, so diminutive that it looked as if he had just broken away from the bottle, explained that he had succumbed to the juggernaut terrors of two per cent. beer. His proportions suggested that about half a glass of real liquor would have killed him. One gentleman's wife came to court to see what happened to "Pa," and refused point-blank to pay the fine. "Pa's" look was beyond description.—From the Police Court Report in the *Toronto Telegram*

If lifeless Tuesdays are followed by tipless Wednesdays, the result will be waterless Thursdays.—*Buffalo Express.*

"Father, what is a glutton?" A glutton is a grown man who can eat almost as much as a small boy.—*Life.*

Cholly (keeping an appointment)—I'm a bit too early, am I not? Ethel (sweetly)—Yes. We were just leaving without you.—*Life.*

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

FINISHING LAMBS FOR THE BLOCK

By E. S. ARCHIBALD, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

No branch of farming offers better inducements than that of sheep raising, and no other class of live stock will make greater profits. Markets for lambs, mutton, and wool are high, and will remain so for many years. With lambs selling at \$9 to \$11 per cwt. live weight in the fall and from \$12 to \$15 in the late winter, a large profit is assured. Add to this wool (unwashed) selling at 58 cents to 68 cents per pound, and sheep raising becomes the most profitable farm industry. There is every possibility for the intelligent farmer to establish a flock even at present prices and make 50 to 75 per cent. net profit per annum on his investment. There are, however, many possible means of losses, such as light lamb crops, heavy mortality in lambs and ewes, feed waste, lamb stunting, intestinal parasites, and many similar troubles which, in the case of the careless or indifferent shepherd, will convert these large profits into an even greater loss. One of the most common losses to the farmer is due to improper marketing. Only well-finished lambs can top the markets and bring the maximum profit.

On the Dominion Experimental Farms some interesting results have been obtained from a number of experiments in lamb feeding conducted during the last few years.

The large percentage of Canadian lambs are marketed in the fall direct from the pastures, which is undoubtedly the most profitable practice, providing the lambs are well finished on grass alone or on an added grain ration. All the lambs from the farmer's flock are usually lifted at the same time, which means that the well-finished lambs of good weight must help to sell the light, thin lambs, which may be as well bred but, being late lambs or twin lambs, have not done as well as their flock mates. The need for uniform weight invariably commands a higher price than mixed lambs varying in size, weight, and finish; hence it is always more profitable to hold the lighter lambs and sell only those of uniform weight and finish. Again, the selling of the most of Canadian lambs during the fall months practically always causes a slump in price. Lambs not required for immediate consumption are held in cold storage to the profit of the wholesaler in view of the usual increase in price of from \$1 to \$3 per hundred pounds between the months of November and April.

When the farmer appreciates these two conditions, the lamb trade will be revolutionized and the farmer will finish his work and reap full profits for food-stuffs consumed by, and labour expended on, his sheep. Many farmers, with abundance of roughage, can well afford to finish from one to three carloads of lambs during the winter months, thereby making top market prices on the farm production period after the war in advance and a good margin of profit in addition. Realizing the existence of such conditions all over the Dominion, a large amount of investigational work along these lines has been conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms throughout Canada. Details of this work may be seen in the annual reports and a brief summary of the work to date is published in Pamphlet 16 issued by the Experiment Farms, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THREE TEN DAYS' COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS

NEW-BRUNSWICK DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

There are many girls and women in New Brunswick unable to leave home long enough to receive a college training in household science, but for a shorter period could set aside their household duties in order to reap the benefits of a short course training. The Department of Agriculture has engaged expert teachers and gives to the women of our province a free course in those matters pertaining to home life that stand for higher efficiency.

The three courses will be held at the Agriculture School, Sussex, January 8th to 18th, and Public School, Chatham, January 22nd to February 1st, and Agricultural School, Woodstock, February 5th to 15th. All railway fares will be returned, providing vouchers for the same are sent to the Supervisor, following each course. Applicants must take the course nearest their own homes in order to secure a refund on their railway fare. If by going to another place, however, board can be obtained free, the Department will grant permission providing a satisfactory reason accompanies the application.

Written examinations will take place the closing day of each course in Classes I, II, and III, (Home Nursing and First Aid, Miss Gertrude M. MacKinnon; Theoretical and Practical Cookery, Miss A. B. Saunders; Personal Talks to Mothers and Girls, Miss Gertrude MacKinnon) and a Five Dollar prize will be awarded in each class for highest marks. The written tests will be optional. A Five Dollar prize will also be awarded in Classes IV and V (Millinery, Miss Minnie McConaghy, assisted by Miss Jennie Alward; Dressmaking, Miss Jennie P. Alward, assisted by Miss M. McConaghy) for quality of work accomplished during each ten days period. The total amount to be distributed in prizes being \$75.00. No pupil will be allowed to take more than one prize, although she may compete in all classes.

Classes 11, IV and V will be limited to twenty-four, although as many as care to may attend the lectures on the theory of cookery and observe the practical work in cooking. A pupil making application for cooking must take theory as well as practical work. Classes I and II being unlimited, as many as care to may attend and a special invitation to these classes is extended to the women of the towns in which they are held.

All material for cooking will be provided by the Department, but students will need to bring two large white aprons and half a dozen hand towels. In sewing and millinery classes students will need to be equipped with sewing aprons and work bags containing scissors, thimble, needles, thread, measuring tape, etc. Material to be made up in the sewing class may be brought by students or purchased in the town where the course is held. Any pupil wishing to make over a last year's garment in preference to making up new material may do so. Pupils are requested to bring "cast aside" hats that may be renovated for use again. The millinery teacher will have new shapes and trimmings on hand for sale. Applications must be made as early as possible to Miss Hazel Winter, Superintendent, Women's Institute Division, New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.



Memories of "the nicest cup of tea I ever tasted"

KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE The "Extra" in Choice Tea



Dear Mary:— I've just finished "putting down" my new linoleums and mattings. How neat and clean my kitchen looks! How cool my bedrooms are and how easy to sweep and keep tidy!

My "girl" just sings as she works. She was getting cross before. I don't blame her. I ought to have been considerate of her surroundings as well as my own. When you come over and see how refreshed my whole home is since I've fixed the floors, you too will get some new linoleum and matting.

Come over—HELEN.
P.S. You get yours where I got mine—from
BUCHANAN & CO.
Water Street St. Stephen



ROYAL "FISHING"

Modern Whaling and Bear-Hunting. By W. G. Burn Murdoch. London: Seeley Service, and Co. 21s. net.

In the days of our youth we used to read, in the fascinating pages of R. M. Ballantyne, of the exploits of Greenland whalers; how in small boats they issued forth from their ship, harpooned by hand the deep sleep Right whale—a soft and easily killed beast—and then, as the line ran out, poured water on the gunwale to prevent the water from catching fire. After sounding a deep or two the whale yielded up its life to the state of lances, and the floating carcass—a Right whale considerably fatter when dead—was towed to the ship, where its mouth "bone" was cut out and the oil extracted from its blubber. The profits of this fishing were very large, so large that presently the Greenland whale was hunted almost off the seas. It became so scarce and so shy that there was no further profit to be gained from its pursuit. Much the same Neneus overtook the fishers of the sperm whale or cachalot—a warm water beast. Their industry was ruined by too great a success, and whalers were compelled to look about for more difficult quarries and for more scientific methods of whale-killing.

It happened that in Northern and far Southern seas there existed another type of whale, a terrific fishing animal called a Finner from the fin which it bore on its back. No harpooner of the old school operating from boats ever attacked a Finner twice. Once was enough for the hardest whale fishermen, for the Finner will take harpoons, lines, and boats to the bottom with him in a few seconds, and give to heedless attackers the fright of their lives. In the *Crusoe of the "Cachalot"* the late Mr. Bullen gives in the words of a colored harpooner the professional explanation of the long immunity of the Finner:—

"Sonny, ef you wuz to go and stick iron into dat ar fish, yew'd fink de hole bottom fell out kerpblub. Wen I wuz young I foolish, a finback ranged longside me one day off de Seychelles. I just gone missa sparn whale and I wuz kinder mad—mussa ha bin. Wall, I let him hab it blam between the ribs. If lib ten tousand year, ain't twine ter fertit dat ar want's no time ter spyt, tell yer. . . . Wuz poof! de line all gone, dar to glory; I neber see it go. Ef it hab ketch anywher, nobody ever see us too."

The problem of the fearsome Finner was tackled in the modern spirit. There were countless numbers of him, and though he is less valuable than the Greenland Right whale or the cachalot, yet much money can be extracted from his big carcass. His mouth yields but a small quantity of "bone," yet his real bones and flesh can be ground into whale-guano, an excellent fertilizer. His blubber produces many tons of whale oil, of which the price even before the war was high. To the Norwegians belongs the credit of defeating the Finner, and his capture and exploitation are still mainly a Norse industry. He is fished for in the deeps from steam or motor whalers, and he is cut up as a rule at shore or floating stations. Companies exploit his utilities, and very little of him is lost.

A book lies before us which the royal sport yielded by hunting the Finner is described in the closest detail. The author is Mr. W. G. Burn Murdoch, an artist and whaler turned whaler, and a very good whaler too. The book is *Modern Whaling and Bear-Hunting*, and we heartily commend it to the reader. In 1892 Mr. Burn Murdoch took part in a whaling expedition to the Weddell Sea in Antarctica. He went as an artist, but became so attracted by the fascinations of whale-fishing that he formed a small company, fitted out a motor-driven whaler in Norway—the "St. Ebba"—and, accompanied by a Norse crew, ranged over Northern and Southern seas in pursuit of the dangerous but highly profitable Finner. This book tells us how he fared. The "St. Ebba" was one hundred and ten feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and equipped sixty-nine tons. She was equipped with sails and a 200 h.p. Diesel engine driven by heavy oil. On the sheer bows was set a cannon weighing a couple of tons, out of whose mouth were spat harpoons of one and a half hundred-weight each. These special Finner-killing harpoons were the invention of Captain Svend Foyen. At the point of them was an explosive shell set with a time-fuse, and to them were attached some three hundred and sixty fathoms of five-and-a-half-inch hawser. The harpoon was the hook with which this royal fishing was conducted, the hawser was the line, the "reef" was a sixty-horse-power steam winch with hard wood brakes, and the vessel herself was the rod. With this powerful gear the Finner was "played." Imagine, if you can, the harpoon shot into the body of a seventy-ton whale, the hawser snaking out through the bits at the fish, moving with the speed of an express train, tore at the brakes of the winch, and the whaler with screw reversed going at eight knots astern! The whaling vessel must be small and light of the hawser will pull it when the line has run "out" and the Finner trails away with the vessel towing

at his tail. She must run the risk of being stove in helplessly if the huge sea-mammal takes it into his big blunt head to ram her. Modern whale-fishing would seem, from Mr. Burn Murdoch's description, to hold all mortal thrills. There is the cautious approach, for whales are shy from much hunting, the crash of the bow gun at the moment of critical opportunity, the crowded seconds after the Finner has been hooked, and then the vast excitement of playing him up to the moment when he blows up blood and dies. Then work, heavy work, begins, for the Finner whale—unlike the Greenland variety—sinks when dead. The big body is held up until a hawser can be cast round the tail and the flukes hauled up against the vessel's quarter. Then air is pumped into the carcass through a hollow lance to increase its buoyancy. If a shore station be available, the price is towed in to be cut up and turned into money; if there be no shore station, then the crew remove the wholebone and blubber at sea and save all that they can:—

"Whaling is like salmon fishing," writes Mr. Burn Murdoch, "but the waiting part is on an enormous scale, bigger in proportion than even the game or the tackle, however good. It is like waiting for a fish to be caught for nine months for your first fish. That was my first whaling. Henriksen [his Norse expert, a delightful figure of a man] in Japanese seas on his first whaling command was, I think, a year before he caught a whale. Then he had a lot of shots in succession and missed every time, till he discovered that the powder was at fault, and then he killed about ninety in three months."

There are big risks in modern whaling. It is no light matter to stand at the extreme bows of a small pitching whaler with nothing to hold on to but the pistol grip of the gun. One needs perfect sea-legs, so perfect that the balance is unconscious. Then accidents happen:—

"Captain Torp, a fine man and a good gunner, fired at a whale and the harpoon ricocheted, and three hundred and eighty grammes driving one and a half hundredweight harpoon buried the fish in the cable, and the instant came back and wound around him and broke him unexpectably from head to foot. Yet he lived two days and fourteen ounces of chloroform had little effect."

Mr. Burn Murdoch's descriptions are always effective, because of their simplicity and sincerity. His English is sometimes shaky, but never fails to grasp his meaning, or to see what he has seen with his salt-rimmed eyes. What could be more vivid than this brief account:—

"I do not know how to describe the rush of a huge whale or that fractional pause of uncertainty after the boom and snook and flame and the whirl of great rope. It is best stopping almost solemn. You watch the seething black boil where the whale has gone down with small flacks of scarlet in it, and the great cable flings down into the depths, and the gun wads smoking on the water. Then, off goes the cable to the right or left! Sixty or seventy miles an hour, cutting the water into foam, and we swing into the course of the whale. Before going fairly in tow on this occasion an unusual thing happened. The whale's huge head, immediately after it sounded, suddenly shot up twenty yards in front of our bows, twenty feet in the air, and went as quickly down. We were glad it had not touched us, or we would have had quick work to get into our boat and our little steamer would have made a deep-sea sounder."

It is good that, though the war has delayed the production of this book, it has not been kept from us. There could be no greater refreshment to the war-weary mind than its perusal. One is carried far away from warring human beings into the big sea solitudes, and rejoices with the author when he brings his great "fish" to creel and laments with him when the harpoon misses or the cable parts and he is robbed of his long-sought catch. It is a book to be seized—by fair means or foul—and to be absorbed.—*The Spectator.*

OLD KING COAL
He may be a jolly, warm-hearted soul, but he has his fit of being very severe with his subjects. The dusty old monarch is reigning with a tight hand and closed fist this winter. He is not the genial generous giver of heat and power in abundance and to spare. His palace is in the mines of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the Central States. His servants, with their petty squabbles, do not move him out as fast as his subjects would like to see him come. And when he is out the railroads find him so big they can hardly move him around. The people up in the northwestern states said King Coal was going to Canada too much, so Uncle Sam persuaded him to make Minnesota a visit and cheer up the people there. This was done as requested, but died up so many boats in the Lakes that Uncle Sam decided the king had better look out a bit more after Canadians, so now we shall have enough of his mineral majesty to keep thing going this winter.
Fining the price of coal will not bring any more from the mine. Perhaps a pinch will wake us up.
Old King Coal is a good friend to us all. Let us not waste his bounty any longer.—*Puff and Paper Magazine.*
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

December 22.—United States took possession of Louisiana, acquired by purchase from France, 1802; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, American writer, born, 1823; Lord Alverstone, English jurist, born, 1842; Mary Ann Evans ("George Eliot"), the English novelist, died, 1880; Captain Dreyfus, of the French army, convicted 1894; Dwight L. Moody, American evangelist, died, 1890.

December 23.—Michael Drayton, English poet, died, 1631; Sir Richard Arkwright, English inventor of the spinning frame, born, 1732; Sir Martin Archer Shee, English portrait painter, born, 1770; Joseph Smith, Mormon prophet, born, 1805; Molodtva and Wallachia united to form Kingdom of Rumania, 1861; W. H. Channing, American Unitarian, died, 1884; Accession of King Albert of Belgium, 1909.

December 24.—Galba, Roman Emperor, born, 3 B. C.; King John of England, born, 1166; Vasco de Gama, Portuguese navigator, died, 1524; George Crabbe, English poet, born, 1754; Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, married Elizabeth Patterson, of Maryland, 1803; Kit Carson, American scout and pioneer, born, 1809; Matthew Arnold, English poet and essayist, born, 1822; Earl Morley, O. M., English statesman and author, born, 1838; James Smith, joint author of *Rejected Addresses*, died, 1839; Hugh Miller, Scottish geologist, died, 1866; William M. Thackeray, English novelist, died, 1863; John Hopkins, founder of University at Baltimore, died, 1873; Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, born, 1879.

December 25.—Christmas Day. Samuel de Champlain, French explorer in Canada, died, 1635; Sir Isaac Newton, English scientist, born, 1642; William Collins, English poet, born, 1720; Richard Porson, English Greek scholar, born, 1759; Bagdad taken by the Turks, 1833; Mont Cenis tunnel completed, 1870.

December 26.—St. Stephen. Thomas Gray, English poet, born, 1716; Count von Moltke, Prussian military leader, born, 1800; Dion Boucicault, Irish dramatist and author, born, 1822; Stephen Girard, American philanthropist, died, 1831; Admiral George Dwyer, American naval commander, born, 1837; Belgian independence acknowledged by the Great Powers, 1830.

December 27.—St. John, Apostle, and Evangelist. Pierre de Senneval, French poet, died, 1685; Captain John Davis, English navigator, killed, 1685; John Willoughby, English demagogue, died, 1797; Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, former Premier of Canada, born, 1823; Charles Lamb, English essayist, died, 1834; Late Duke of Norfolk born, 1847.

December 28.—Smaragdus' Day. John Logan, Scottish poet, died, 1788; Thomas Henderson, Scottish astronomer, born, 1798; Alexander Keith Johnston, Scottish geographer, born, 1804; Lord Burnham, English journalist, born, 1833; Woodrow Wilson, President of United States, born, 1856; Lord Macaulay, English historian, died, 1859; Duke of Portland born, 1857; Dr. Sun Yat-sen elected President of the Chinese Republic, 1911.

"Every man should have the right to enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." "Some men ain't satisfied with the pursuit of happiness," declared Uncle Pennywise. "Huh?" "They want it bringin'."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*
Colonel—"Well, what do you want?" Hobo—"Colonel, believe me, I am no ordinary beggar. I was at the front." Colonel—"You were?" Hobo—"Yes, sir; but I couldn't make 'em bear, so I came round to the back."—*Puck.*

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd December, 1917 for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, 3 times per week, on the St. George Rural Route No. 1, from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. George and Coback and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, H. W. WOODS, Post Office Inspector, ST. JOHN, N. B., November 13th, 1917.

For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT; as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good; I could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about any person sick of rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.
Yours truly,
ERNEST LEVEILLE,
215 Rue Ontario East, Montreal,
Feb. 14, 1908.

The one Typewriter that has received World-Wide approval—Remington. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S.

PROBATE COURT
COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE
To the next of kin and creditors of Zachariah Dakin, late of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, intestate, deceased.
The administrator of the above named, deceased, intestate, having filed his accounts in this Court and asked to have the same passed and allowed. You are hereby cited to attend, if you so desire, at the passing of the same, at the Court of Probate to be held in the County of Charlotte, at the office of the Judge of Probate in the Town of St. Stephen, in the County of Charlotte on Thursday the twenty-seventh of December A. D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon when said accounts will be passed upon.
Given under my hand this twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1917.
N. MARK MILLS,
Judge of Probate for Charlotte County.
J. WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
Registrar of Probate for Charlotte County.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that Kennedy's Hotel, St. Andrews, N. B., will be closed until on or about June 1st, 1918. All persons having any claims against A. Kennedy & Son in connection with their general hotel business or otherwise, are requested to submit the same without delay to W. F. Kennedy for settlement; and all persons indebted to the said concern are requested to make payment to W. F. Kennedy within thirty days from this date.
St. Andrews, N. B., November 10th, 1917.
F. H. GRIMMER, Solicitor.

WEIR Staff for Sale—All kinds of Weir Staff can be supplied on order. Apply to
OSCAR WILKINS,
Canterbury Station, N. B.
21-6wp.

FOR Sale—One dark red Horse, weight about 1300 pounds, young and sound. For further particulars apply to
WILSON GALLEY,
Wilson's Beach, Campobello.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
PHASES OF THE MOON
December
Last Quarter, 6th 10h. 14m. a.m.
New Moon, 14th 5h. 17m. a.m.
First Quarter, 21st 2h. 7m. a.m.
Full Moon, 28th 5h. 52m. a.m.

Day of Month
Sun Rises
Sun Sets
H. Water a.m.
H. Water p.m.
L. Water a.m.
L. Water p.m.

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:
H. W. L. W.
Grand Harbor, G. M., 18 min.
Seal Cove, 30 min.
Fish Head, 11 min.
Welshpool, Campo., 6 min. 8 min.
Eastport, Me., 8 min. 10 min.
L'Esang Harbor, 7 min. 13 min.
Lepprean Bay, 9 min. 15 min.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.

CUSTOMS
Thos. R. Wren, Collector
D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer
D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays, 9 to 1
OUTPOSTS
INDIAN ISLAND,
H. D. Chaffey, Sub Collector
CAMPBELL,
W. Hazen Carson, Sub Collector
NORTH HEAD,
Charles Dixon, Sub Collector
LORD'S COVE,
T. L. Treacren, Sub Collector
BLACK HARBOR,
D. L. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer
J. A. NEWBOLD, 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.

For Sale

ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE
New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass.
Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England
For Price and Particulars apply to
BEACON PRESS COMPANY
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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: Tuesday, May 8, 1917; Chief Justice K. B. D. McCowan; Tuesday, October 2, 1917, Justice Chandler.
COUNTY COURT: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year.
Judge Carleton.

TRAVEL

Fall and Winter Time Table
Of The
Grand Manan S. S. Company
Grand Manan Route
Season 1917-18
After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows:
Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.
Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport.
Leave Grand Manan Thursday at 7 a.m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings Cove and St. Andrews.
Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings Cove, Eastport and Campobello (tides and ice conditions permitting).
Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews.
Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p.m., calling at Campobello, Cummings Cove and Eastport both ways.
Atlantic Standard Time.
SCOTT D. GUPPILL,
Manager

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. "Comoros Bros." will run as follows: Leave Saint 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 Lettice, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Lettice or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide permitting.
Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr. Lewis
This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30.
METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12.00 p.m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.
ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8.00 a.m., 1st Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p.m., Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.
The Public 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 Tax" 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 Water Mail Registration must be Paid half by letter in the Office of Deputy Registrar.

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YOUR letters will be answered, you will get the exact information you need, you will get the advice and assistance you desire FREE, provided by experts to whom we pay real money for the answer we send you, if you become a subscriber to FARMER'S MAGAZINE. This magazine is for—
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Helps them plan, and tells them how to construct barns, stables, sheep pens, hen houses, silos, and dwellings.
Tells all about septic tanks, hydraulic lifts, manure-spreaders and lighting systems, power-farming.
Gives advice and information about feeding and breeding and the health of animals; about the best use of farming, co-operative methods, investments, and insurance.
For all provides stories, special articles on timely subjects by expert—not amateurs or experimenters; and the latest and most accurate information on every matter of concern to farmers.
The Women on the Farm
Helps them in their home planning and making.
In their kitchen problems.
In matters pertaining to children— their health, training and school.
Deals with styles, dress patterns and other feminine interests.
Gives help in gardening and flower culture.
Gives news of women's work.
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W. J. OSBORNE, Prin.
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Catalogues showing Tuition Rates, etc., mailed to any address.
S. Kerr,
Principal