



The Beacon



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SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1918

NO. 45

THE HOURS

NEVER were the Zephyrs known dis-closing
More sweets, than when in Temple's shades
They waved the lilies, where reposing
Sat four-and-twenty lovely maids.
Those lovely maids were called "the Hours,"
The charge of Virtue's flock they kept;
And each in turn employ'd her powers
To guard it while her sister slept.
False Love, how simple souls thou cheatest!
In myrtle bowers that traitor near
Long watch'd—the softest, sweetest—
The evening Hour, to shepherds dear.
In tones so bland he praised her beauty,
Such melting airs his pipe could play;
The thoughtless Hour forgot her duty,
And fled in Love's embrace away.
Meanwhile the fold was left unguarded;
The wolf broke in, the lambs were slain;
And now from Virtue's train discarded,
With tears her sisters speak their pain.
Time flies, and still they weep; for never
The fugitive can time restore!
An Hour once fled, has fled for ever,
And all the rest shall smile no more!

MATTHEW G. LEWIS,
(Born 1775; died May 14, 1818.)

THE HISTORY OF A FISH

AN ADDRESS
By PROF. A. G. HUNTSMAN
Biologist to the Biological Board of
Canada

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the
Lake Erie Fisheries Association, Feb-
ruary, 1918.

(Concluded from last week)

THE people of the district are almost entirely French Acadians, and still retain their old language, a peculiar type of French, as well as some of their old customs and dress. It was not an unusual sight to see the women with picturesque white, black, or red shawls tied around their heads working in the fields with the men. Many of their farming implements are far from modern, since the short summer season and the early frosts greatly limit the number of crops (chiefly hay, oats, and potatoes) that can be successfully raised and make agriculture much less lucrative than it is in southwestern Ontario. A very diminutive corn, not unlike popcorn and growing little higher than the bean, is the only kind with which they have any success. However, there is some compensation in the rapidity with which crops grow and mature during their short summer. Although their spring arrived so late we had ripe blackberries some time before our departure, and yet, when we reached St. Andrews we were unable to find any that were even beginning to ripen.

The fisheries of Eastern Harbor are carried on by farmer-fishermen, and whether they are more farmers than fishermen, or the reverse, we do not know, but as few of them own their own boats and gear, and as they depend chiefly upon sails, motor-boats being few in number, the fishery is not very effectively prosecuted. It was indeed the exception to see all the boats away from the harbor and trying for fish. When fishing the men live in little huts which are closely crowded together on either side of the narrow, principal street of the village, which skirts the water front. On Sunday evenings the fishermen are to be seen trudging from their farm home a mile or more away, down to the village so as to be ready for the trip on Monday morning; and each of them carries, slung over his shoulder a white cotton sack, in which are his bread and other provisions for the week or half-week.

The principal fisheries are for lobsters and cod. The former are caught in shallow water with a small trap called a lobster pot, made usually in the form of a half-cylinder, the sides of lath spaced about an inch apart and each end with a net-funnel or "head" pointing inward which permits the lobster to enter and reach the bait inside, but prevents him from escaping very easily. These pots are weighted with stones and lowered to bottom with a buoy attached to the line, and are visited daily. Another type of lobster pot, which has been introduced by fishermen from Newfoundland, was found in use near Cape North some miles away. It is smaller than the usual type and is triangular in shape with a head on each of the three sides. Those using it claim that it is more effective than the ordinary one. The lobsters are all canned in local factories, whose operation is limited to the short open season, which lasts from the middle of April to the middle of July.

The cod are caught in deep water on set lines, called trawls, which are baited with herring, clams, or squid, whichever can be got most easily. The cod are

cleaned, split, scrubbed thoroughly, and finally salted in brine. Afterwards they are drained in a press pile and then dried in the open in the fields on long trestles covered with chicken wire, called the flakes. A very fine quality of fish is prepared in this locality.

Our work consisted in getting information concerning the fishes in the water and the conditions under which they were living. We used most of the usual gear of the fishermen, such as seines, gillnets, traps, hand lines, set lines or trawls, and the otter trawl, as well as other gear of a special nature. Among the latter were the usual naturalists' dredge, a small otter trawl of sacking for taking the fry of fishes, numerous fine nets for towing, made of silk bolting cloth of various grades for catching the microscopic plants and animals in the water as well as the floating eggs of fishes, special bottles for collecting samples of the water at any required depth, and special thermometers, which registered the temperature at any required depth. By these means we were able to follow the changes from spring through summer to fall, both from the fresh water in the river at the head of the harbor out to the open gulf, and also from the surface to the bottom in the deepest part of the water.

We obtained, therefore, very complete knowledge concerning the occurrence, food, movements, spawning, and development of the important fishes of the region. It is one of these whose history we propose to relate to you in very brief form.

This fish, which we call the plaice, is one of those curious flatfishes (you are probably familiar with one of them—the halibut), which have both eyes on one side of the head, usually the right, and swim with the other side, white in color or nearly so, down. The plaice is smaller than the halibut, its maximum weight being about seven pounds, but it is very abundant along the whole coast from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to the Strait of Belle Isle at the north of Newfoundland. It seeks the coldest water it can find, which is usually between twenty and one hundred fathoms in depth, and it remains near the bottom.

The area of the bottom between these levels is very great, amounting to more than 70,000 square miles off our Canadian coast alone, and not including that off Newfoundland and the New England States, which is even more extensive. This vast area has resulted from the sinking of the land in past ages, the former edge of the continent being now beneath water and a hundred miles or more from shore all along the coast. The old river beds can still be traced; for example that of the St. Lawrence traverses the gulf and passes out through Cabot Strait to reach the edge of the continent at a depth of more than three hundred fathoms below the surface and at a distance of more than two hundred miles from the coast of Nova Scotia.

It is then no wonder that the cod which also inhabits this part of the bottom of the sea, a quantity amounting to about two million hundredweight is taken annually by our fishermen. The plaice is not so abundant as the cod, but should furnish us with at least from five to ten million pounds each year, that is, practically as much as the most productive of the fishes of the Province of Ontario; and yet not more than a few hundred pounds are being used at the present time. Millions of pounds are being caught by the line fishermen and thrown away, so far as we know only the steam trawlers making any use of them.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence we found the plaice only in water deeper than twenty fathoms, where the temperature, even in the middle of summer was below the freezing-point of fresh water (salt water does not freeze until a low temperature is reached). They spawned during May and June, and the delicate transparent eggs about one-tenth of an inch in diameter, floated up into the warmer surface water, where development took place. They became gradually heavier and sank in the water, until when ready to hatch they were mostly floating at a depth of about ten fathoms below the surface. The small fry, which on hatching were only one-fifth of an inch long, remained during the day at the same depth at which floated the eggs from which they hatched, but each night they moved to the surface. They grew very slowly, reaching a length of one inch only by the end of August. The larger they became the deeper they went into the water, until when an inch long they never came above twenty fathoms in depth even at night.

During all this time they are quite transparent with only a few spots of pigment, and though flat they swim upright in the water as there is an eye on each side of the head. But at this stage part of the head twists, bringing the left eye over to the right side beside the right eye; pigment appears all over the right side, and the young fish goes to the bottom to live, lying on its left side.

By means of the scales the age of the

fish can be determined, and even the amount that each fish grew during each year of its life can be calculated. On the scale can be seen many fine lines which are close together when the growth is slow and far apart when the growth is rapid, so that we can trace on the scale the succession of spring, summer, fall, and winter for each year of the life of the fish. In the spring and early summer it grows rapidly, in the late summer and fall more and more slowly, and in the winter growth practically ceases. By this means we have found most extraordinary differences in growth—a fish in the cold waters of the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, reaching after six years growth a size not as great as that attained by one from Passamaquoddy Bay, near St. Andrews, in two years. The amount of growth is seen to depend to a large extent upon the temperature, and each place shows a characteristic rate.

An analysis as to age of lots of plaice from different regions showed surprising differences in the proportions of the various ages and in the number of ages represented. It was possible from this information to calculate the probable death-rate of the plaice in each region. The fish in Passamaquoddy Bay, in spite of their rapid growth, die off so rapidly (50 per cent. per year) that individuals more than six years old are extremely rare and no very large fish are found. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the contrary, although growing slowly, they do not die very rapidly (only 12 per cent. per year), so that individuals twenty-four years or more in age are found and very large fish are quite common.

We have considered the effect that fishing will have on the proportionate numbers of the various ages. If 25 per cent. of the fish present are caught each year—and this is not an improbable percentage—the effect will be to change the condition in the Gulf of St. Lawrence almost to that in Passamaquoddy Bay, that is, the numbers of the older and larger fish will be greatly diminished, and as years go by the average size of the fish caught will become smaller and smaller, until finally large fish will be extremely rare and the catches will consist almost wholly of fish of the first two or three of the years of age that are marketable, and this is inevitable because of their very slow growth.

It is probably quite apparent to you that, in the sense in which we have used the word, the histories of the fishes in which you are directly interested have not yet been written. That this should be done you will all agree, and already we have heard questions that have been troubling you and that might be settled in this way. Why have herring been so abundant recently at one end of the lake? Are the small herring that are taken in a certain part of the lake merely a variety that grows no larger, or are they the young of the common herring? The investigations necessary to answer these questions appear to present no special difficulties.

We are confident that by the use of methods similar to those that we have employed for the plaice it will be possible to determine for your whitefishes and herring, why they are to be found in certain localities only, what places are most suitable for the development and growth of the young, how fast they grow, when they become marketable, and what their rate of death is. Until these and similar questions are answered you will be working in the dark, not knowing what becomes of the millions of fry that age the various fishes can most profitably be caught, and not knowing what prospects there are for increasing the stock of fish.

—Canadian Fishermen, April, 1918.

SHAH OF PERSIA BUYS BONDS

Washington, May 2.—The Shah of Persia has applied for \$100,000 of Liberty Bonds. The request reached the State Department to-day from Minister Caldwell at Teheran.

Now that the Shah of Persia has applied for an allotment of Liberty Bonds, perhaps we shall allow the Akund of Swat, the Maharani of Lahore, the Grand Lama of Thibet, the Prince of Monaco, King Sisowath of Cambodia, the Negus of Abyssinia, in spite of his alcoholic name, the Bey of Tunis, the Geekwar of Baroda, the Kash of Kashmir, the Wall of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela, who ought to have considerable lakhs of rupees sticking to his fingers, the Kabaka of Buganda, the Mpret of Albania, the Raja Muda of Sarawak, the Yamtuan of Negri Sembilan, not to speak of Prince Lichnowsky and Herr von Mühlon, to subscribe to a few of our bonds. We throw this out as a hint, at any rate, to the managers of the next loan. They should get up a Foreign Potentates Committee, with the Kish Kehlem of Turkestan, the Saddlebag of East Gundaroo, the Finnam-haddes of Washi-wazoo and the Johnnylan of Noo-Yawk to act as managers.—New York Evening Post.

"THE IRISH GUARDS"

POEM BY RUDYARD KIPLING WRIT-
TEN ESPECIALLY FOR THE
GUARDS' FUND

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by Princess Victoria, was present at the Empire matinee, organized by Lady Paget in aid of the Irish Guards' War Fund, says the London Morning Post. The chief novelty was the recital by Henry Ainley of the following poem, entitled "The Irish Guards," specially written for the occasion by Rudyard Kipling:

WERE not so old in the Army List,
But we're not so young at our trade,
For we had the honor at Fontenoy
Of meeting the Guards Brigade.
'Twas Lilly, Dillon, Bulkeley, Clare,
And Lee that led us then,
And after a hundred and seventy years
We're fighting for France again!

Old days! The wild geese are fighting,
Head to the storm as they faced it
before!
For where there are Irish there's
bound to be fighting,
And when there's no fighting, it's
Ireland no more!

The fashion's all for khaki now,
But once through France we went,
Full-dressed in scarlet Army cloth—
The English—left at Ghent.
They're fighting on our side to-day
But before they changed their clothes,
The half of Europe knew our fame,
As all of Ireland knows!

Old days! The wild geese are flying
Head to the storm as they faced it
before,
For where there are Irish there's
memory undying,
And when we forget, it is Ireland
no more!

Ireland no more!
From Barry Wood to Gouzaucourt,
From Boyne to Pilkem Ridge,
The ancient days come back no more
Than water under the bridge.
But the bridge it stands and the water runs
As red as yesterday,
And the Irish move to the sound of the guns
Like salmon to the sea!

Old days! The wild geese are ranging
Head to the storm as they faced it
before,
For where there are Irish their hearts
are unchanging,
And when they are changed, it is
Ireland no more!

Ireland no more!
We're not so old in the Army List,
But we're not so new in the ring,
For we carried our packs with Marshal
Saxe

When Louis was our King,
But Douglas Haig's our Marshal now
And we're King George's men,
And after one hundred and seventy years
We're fighting for France again!
Ah, France! And did we stand by you,
When life was made splendid with
gifts and rewards?
Ah, France! And will we deny you
In the hour of your agony, Mother
of Swords?

Old days! The wild geese are flight-
ing,
Head to the storm as they faced it
before,
For where there are Irish there's lov-
ing and fighting,
And when we stop either, it's Ire-
land no more!

Ireland no more!

CHANGES IN GAME LAWS, 1918

The following changes in the Game Laws of New Brunswick should be care-fully noted:—

- 1 The care and management of all migratory birds such as wild geese, brant, duck, shore birds, woodcock, snipe, etc., have passed by treaty and Acts of the Federal Parliament and the Legislature of this Province to the control of the Dominion Government.
- 2 Close Season on Caribou to 1921.
- 3 Close Season on Partridge to 1921.
- 4 Bounty on Wild Cats increased to \$2.00.
- 5 Bounty on Porcupines, 50 cents.
- 6 Bounty on Hawks and Owls, 25 cents.
- 7 The Sheriffs, Licensed Guides, Holders of Game Licenses, Labour Act Commissioners and Inspectors under the Intoxicating Liquor Act are ex-officio Game Wardens.
- 8 The Minister may pay one-half the fine to a Warden under certain conditions.
- 9 The holder of a Game License must sign and make oath to it.
- 10 Sale of Game prohibited.

BRITISH LOSSES FOR WEEK

London, May 7.—British casualties reported during the week ending to-day reached a total of 38,691. Of this number

6,555 officers and men were killed or died of wounds and 32,136 were wounded or reported missing. The casualties were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 499; men, 8,066.
Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,859; men, 30,277.

British casualties reported during April, starting with low figures in the first week, began to mount rapidly thereafter so that the total for the month reached 52,475. The returns from the heavy fighting against the German offensive in late March and April are now apparently in full flow. Figures for casualties reported for separate weeks have not been made available with anything like uniformity during the war, but it appears probable that those reported during the current week are the heaviest in any single week of the fighting. In the days of the Somme battle of 1916, however, the losses reported in August averaged 30,000 per week, and an average of more than 25,000 had been reached in several other months.

TOWN ELECTION

St. Andrews, N. B., May 7, 1918.
Returns re Election of seven (7) Alder-men for the Town of St. Andrews.
Votes polled 80
Ballot spoiled 2

RESULT OF ELECTION

E. A. Cockburn	51 votes
T. J. Caughey	41 "
Goodwill Douglas	53 "
Albert Denley	46 "
G. B. Finigan	58 "
Frank Gilman	60 "
George Malpas	58 "
M. E. McFarlane	59 "
Wright McLaren	55 "

PERSONNEL OF TOWN COUNCIL
G. King Greenlaw, Mayor.
Aldermen—E. A. Cockburn, James Cummings, Goodwill Douglas, G. B. Finigan, Frank Gilman, George Malpas, M. E. McFarlane, Wright McLaren.

A meeting of the Town Council will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

E. S. POLLEYS,
Town Clerk.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH IS APPOINTED LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

London, May 6.—Field-Marshal Viscount French has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The official announcement of the appointment of Field-Marshal French as Lord Lieutenant and of Edward Shortt, member of the House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne, as Chief Secretary for Ireland was issued last night.

Lord French succeeds Baron Wimborne, who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1915, serving to May, 1916, and re-appointed the following August to that post, after the Dublin revolt. In connexion with that uprising Lord Wimborne gave testimony before the investigating commission, which later absolved him from responsibility for the outbreak.

Field-Marshal Viscount French of Ypres, then Sir John French, was commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces in France and Belgium at the outbreak of the war, in August, 1914, remaining until the end of 1915.

MARRIAGE OF MR. J. W. VERNON BOOTH AND MISS ETHEL FORGAN

[Special Cable to the Herald]
Herald Bureau,
No 49 Avenue de l'Opera,
Paris, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Forgan, daughter of Mr. David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, and Mr. J. W. Vernon Booth, Jr., son of Mr. W. Vernon Booth, of New York, were married yesterday in the American Church, in the Rue de Berri, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich officiating.

Mr. Booth, an aviator, recently was transferred from the Lafayette Squadron to the American army. He brought down his second German aeroplane a few days ago, and as a reward ten days leave was granted to him, which enabled him to come to Paris and be married. The bride was engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work several months.—New York Herald, May 5.

STEFANSSON RETURNING

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, has reached Fort Yukon, Alaska, from Herschel Island, where he had been spending the winter, according to word received from Fort Yukon. A relief party left for the Yukon on April 16 to go to the aid of Stefansson, who was said to be extremely ill. Stefansson, still weak from long illness, returned with the party. It was said he expects to return to the United States in July.

HISTORICAL PAINTINGS TO COME TO CANADA

CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL FUND

On the Orders of the Day:
Right Hon. Sir ROBERT BORDEN (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I might make an announcement with regard to some very valuable paintings which have been secured for this country through the instrumentality of the Canadian War Memorial Fund. On March 20th, I gave an answer to a question which is to be found at pp. 52-53 of Hansard, in which the work of the Canadian War Records Office was briefly outlined. It was not then stated that in connexion with the Canadian War Records there has been established a Canadian War Memorial Fund, which has acquired fairly large proportions through the services and exertions of Lord Beaverbrook, and also through the assistance of many prominent men in Great Britain, particularly Lord Rothermere, who took over the exclusive rights of reproducing as postal cards, or as cards of similar size, the Canadian official war photographs, under an arrangement by which the entire net proceeds are to be handed over to the Canadian War Memorial Fund. The service and the advertising performed by the press under the direction of Lord Rothermere were given absolutely without any charge whatever.

The purpose of the Canadian War Memorial Fund is by paintings, by photographs, and by the erection of memorials to aid in perpetuating the memory of what Canada has accomplished in this war. I am informed by the Advisory Arts Council of Canada, of which Sir Edmund Walker is Chairman, that recently, through the efforts of Lord Beaverbrook, co-operating with the Advisory Arts Council, the Canadian Government, or the Canadian people rather, have come into possession of three pictures which are said by competent judges to be the three greatest art treasures connected with the history of Canada. It appears that some time ago the Advisory Arts Council had endeavoured to obtain the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of Sir Alexander McKenzie, the discoverer and explorer of the Mackenzie river which was named for him. The Advisory Arts Council took up the matter recently with Lord Beaverbrook, and he was able, in connexion with the Canadian War Memorial Fund, to secure this valuable painting, which is now the property of the people of Canada.

There is, however, another picture which, as I am informed, the Advisory Arts Council have been seeking to obtain for many years, and that is the great picture of Brant by Romney. The Advisory Arts Council have been in communication with Lord Beaverbrook with regard to that portrait, and they have recently been advised by him that this picture has also been secured by him and that it is now the property of the Canadian people.

The third picture is a very celebrated painting, West's "Death of Wolfe." The Chairman of the Advisory Arts Council has within the past few days received the following cablegram from Lord Beaverbrook, showing that this famous picture has been presented by the Duke of Westminster, through Lord Beaverbrook, to the Canadian War Memorial fund. The telegram received by Sir Edmund Walker reads:

Death of Wolfe received from Duke of Westminster and letter as follows:—I send you the picture of the Death of Wolfe which has hung at Eaton since my great, great grandfather purchased it from the painter. Very gladly give it to the Canadian War Memorials Fund in token of my great appreciation for the magnificent part Canada is playing in the great war.

The particulars of the picture are set forth in the telegram as follows:

Painted by Sir Benjamin West, second president Royal Academy and purchased by Richard, Lord Grosvenor, 1775, and placed in panel at Eaton Hall. This is the first battle picture in which figures were represented in contemporary uniform. Sir Joshua Reynolds implored West to abandon that idea saying it was against all traditions and would thereby lose grace and elegance. West answered "What I lose in grace I shall gain, in simplicity." Sir Joshua Reynolds expressed great admiration for the picture. I am also happy to inform the House that the Advisory Arts Council have, through Lord Beaverbrook, secured the purchase of a portrait of Sir John Franklin. This is said to be a very fine portrait and I believe it was secured at a very trifling cost. I am sure the members of the House will join in appreciation of the splendid gift which the Duke of Westminster has made to the Canadian people in the celebrated portrait of Wolfe, and I feel that I may assure him that the thanks of this House and of the people are accorded to him for his magnificent generosity. I have already expressed the appreciation of the Government, and I am now enabled to express, on behalf of the Parliament and people of Canada, their thanks for the splendid gift and their appreciation of the spirit which prompted the Duke of Westminster to present this great historic painting to the people of Canada.—Hansard, April 29.

You May Dream Dreams

and see Visions, but to make your Dreams come true—and your Visions materialize—generally means having a little capital to start with.

The way to get capital is to save a part of what you now earn.

Decide, now, to let us help you to save. Interest paid every six months.

THE Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital \$ 6,000,000
Reserve Fund - 12,000,000
Resources - 130,000,000

G. W. BARRETT
Manager
St. Andrews Branch

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

May 7.
A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening to prepare for the Y. M. C. A. drive.
Dr. Coburn, dentist, has moved his family here. They are living in Mrs. Wallace's home.
Harold Gillespie arrived home on Thursday from overseas. He enlisted in the 15th battalion, was transferred to the 26th, saw a lot of severe fighting, and was badly wounded, in one of the regiments' glorious charges. He spent some months in the hospitals in England, and has been invalided home. Harold is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Gillespie, of Pennfield.
Gordon Kent, one of the First Contingent heroes, is visiting his brother, Thos. R. Kent. He returned from the front some time ago, being badly wounded at the Somme.
Arthur Clinch, of St. Stephen, spent a few days here visiting his mother, who is seriously ill.
Mrs. Bell, of St. John, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Brydon.
Mrs. Wallace visited St. John last week, accompanied by her sister, Miss Doyle.
Miss Laura Spinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Spinney, has gone to St. John to engage in nursing.
Miss Mary McMullin was the guest of friends at Bonny River last week.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harding, of St. John, are visiting town and are guests at Hillcrest.
Miss Mary Blakley, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. Maloney, left for her home in Inniskillen on Thursday.
Miss Laura Wetmore left last week for St. John.
Misses Nina Simpson and Lena Leavitt, of Letite, were guests last week of Mrs. Robert Dodds.
The vacancy in the school, caused by the enlistment of Principal Brookes, has been filled by the advancement of Miss Smith, who takes the High School. Miss Smith's classes have been taken by Miss Blanche Armstrong. The High School scholars enjoyed a week's holiday. Classes were resumed on Monday.
Miss Florence Stickney, who has been in the telephone office, left on Monday for St. Stephen.
Mrs. George F. Meating was called to St. Stephen on Tuesday by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Moore.
Miss DeWolfe, of St. Stephen, who has been visiting her brother, Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, left for her home on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Gray returned from the American West last week, and are living on the Armstrong homestead.
The Misses Gertie and Ella Armstrong have returned from West Upton, Mass.
Dr. Andrew Hickey, dentist, returned to Boston this week.
Mrs. Hill, of New Hampshire, was called home this week by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Jack Campbell.
Miss Elizabeth McGrattan leaves this week for Sydney, where she will visit her brother, Leo. Mrs. Donahue, who has been her housekeeper, has returned to her home at Dipper Harbor.
A War Tea will be held Wednesday evening in St. Mark's Schoolroom in aid of the Red Cross.
Alden Alexander left last week for California.
Chas. Irish has launched his new motor boat, which he built last summer. The fleet this year will have a few new speedy ones and will lose several, sold to salt-water parties. The majority of the boats are already in the river. Fishing at Lake Utopia will, the experts say, be later than last year.
The Bishop of Fredericton will visit St.

George on May 18 and 19. His Lordship will deliver a lecture at the Imperial Theatre on Saturday evening at 8.30, on his recent visit to the front. Admission 25 cents. This includes the first picture show at 7.30, and lecture. On Sunday, 19th, His Lordship will administer the rite of Confirmation at 11 a.m. at St. George, and at 2.30 p.m. at Christ Church, Pennfield; and he will preach at St. George at the 7 p. m. service.

CUMMINGS' COVE, D. I.

May 8.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hooper and Master Gerald Chaffey spent Sunday at Lord's Cove.
Mrs. Hattie Leighton, who has been spending the winter at her old home in Pembroke, Me., arrived home again on Saturday last.
Miss Helen Leeman, of Lord's Cove, spent the week-end with her friend, Miss Vera Chaffey.
Mrs. Edgar Cummings was called to Eastport on Saturday last, owing to the serious illness of her little granddaughter, Helen Cummings, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cummings, who is seriously ill with pneumonia.
A number of young people from here attended the Thompson-Thompson wedding at Fairhaven on Saturday evening last.
Mrs. Jack Ingalls and little daughter, Dorothy, spent the week-end here.
Mrs. Fred Richardson, of Richardson, called on friends here on Thursday last en route to St. Stephen.
Mr. John Garnett and a number of men are busily engaged repairing the roads.
Miss Nina Field spent last Saturday at her home in St. Andrews.

WHITE HEAD, G. M.

May 6.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer are being congratulated on the arrival of a baby girl at their home.
Capt. Owen Morse has sailed for the Magdalen Islands for a load of herring for McLaughlin Bros., of Seal Cove.
Mr. Chester Russell recently purchased the house at Gull Cove which is known as the John Cossaboom place.
Mrs. Hector Leary, who has been undergoing treatment at the Calais Hospital, is now at home. Her friends regret that her health is not very greatly improved.
Five of the young men of this place have been called for military service and are now in St. John.
The lobster fishermen are very busy getting out their traps, as the lobsters are now picking up a little.
The trawlers are bringing in a few cod from the Bulkhead and the "gravelly."

BOCABEC COVE, N. B.

May 6.
Mr. and Mrs. Angus Holt were Sunday guests of friends in Bayside.
Mr. and Mrs. William McCarroll, of St. Andrews, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. McCullough and children, of Upper Bocabec, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McCullough on Sunday last.
Mrs. Jennie Foster was in St. John for a few days last week, and on her return home was accompanied by her son Ernest of the First Depot Battalion. Ernest is at home on sick-leave, and all are glad to hear that he is in a little better health, although as yet he is not very strong.
Mrs. Edmund Holt and daughter, Miss Lillian Butt, returned to their home in Second Falls on Wednesday last.
A number of the young folks of this place, together with those of Upper Bocabec, enjoyed a very pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. Harold Mitchell, of Upper Bocabec, on Friday evening of last week, the event being a birthday party given for Miss Rachel Holt, who is still visiting at her sister's, Mrs. Harold Mitchell. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all in games and singing. Candy, fruit, ice cream, and cake were served by the hostess, and the company dispersed in the "wee sma' hours" of the morning.
Miss Margaret Brooks, teacher of Upper Bocabec school, accompanied by Miss Gladys Lowery, spent the week-end with Mrs. Matthew McCullough.
Mr. and Mrs. George Holt and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell, Upper Bocabec, on Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hanson, of Upper Bocabec, called on friends here on Sunday.
Our esteemed mail-carrier, Wallace Bryant, of Chamcook, has been very ill for the past fortnight, with double pneumonia. During his illness his route is being attended to by Robert McCullough, the efficient mail carrier of the Rural Route of Upper Bocabec, but as this causes some inconveniences to both parties—the servant and the served—we trust for a speedy recovery of the usual health of our own mail-carrier, and likewise a return to our usual mail service.

A REVIEW OF PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING IN CANADA

(The following interesting account of pulp and paper manufacturing in Canada is by Mr. A. L. Dawe, Secretary of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, and is reprinted from an article in "Some Sidelights on a Great Canadian Industry," a most interesting pamphlet issued by the Association, whose office is 504 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal.)

EARLIEST RECORDS

It is regrettable that it is not possible at present to obtain more first hand information as to the work of the early pioneers, than appears in this rough sketch of the paper industry, but from the records that are available at the present time, it would appear that the credit for the first paper mill in Canada belongs to Lower Canada as we find from Bouchette's "Topography of Canada" that Canada's first paper mill was established at St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803. It was from all accounts, started by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. The second mill in Lower Canada appears to have been established at Bedford Basin, near Halifax, in 1818, by R. A. Holland, publisher of the *Halifax Record*.

In 1825, in a little village known as Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper mill in what was then Upper Canada. This was a small building of about 30 x 40 feet in which paper was made by hand; and to Mr. Crooks belongs the distinction of having earned the 100 Pounds bounty offered by the Government for the first sheet of paper manufactured in Upper Canada.

Simultaneously on the banks of the Don River, a few miles from Toronto, John Eastwood and Colin Skinner had entered the lists in an attempt to gain the bounty offered by the Government, they succeeded but a few days after James Crooks, so close in fact, that the Government decided to give them recognition for their efforts by remitting the duty on the paper-making appliances, which they had to import from the United States.

The subsequent history of the pioneer efforts is not recorded, but little development appears to have taken place until 1840, when the Brothers Taylor erected a mill in the same neighbourhood. This was expanded by the addition of a second mill two miles above the first, and later by a third. These mills manufactured Manila, News, and Felt Paper respectively. Only one of those mills is in existence today, and is the flourishing property known as the Don Valley Paper Mills.

Coming now to the third mill in Upper Canada, we find that its erection in 1853 is connected with the entry of the Barber family into the paper industry, a connexion which has lasted for over half a century. This mill is standing in the same spot today, and is the Georgetown Mill of the Provincial Paper Mills. This was expanded in 1858 by the addition of a second machine, and of this machine, a story is told that James Barber, who had charge of the paper-making end of the business, was informed that the new machine was running 100 feet a minute. This was so astonishing to James Barber, that he was not convinced until he had timed it with his watch.

It does not need much imagination to picture the growth of the industry when one considers the speed of modern machines to be 600 feet a minute.

Established in 1857, ten years before Confederation, the Rioridon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, forms an interesting chapter in the industrial history of Canada. It was in this year that John Rioridon commenced business in Brantford, Ontario as a trader in paper.
In 1863 he took his brother Charles into partnership when they commenced the making of wrapping paper at Lock 5, on the old Welland Canal, at St. Catharines, Ontario. The mill capacity at that time was 1 1/2 tons per day.
In 1867 they built what was at the time

regarded as one of the finest paper mills in America, at Levels 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 of the old Welland Canal at Merriton, a mill which had a capacity of ten tons per day of News and Wrapping paper. This power is the largest single holding on the Canal.

In the early 70's the Rioridons were among the first on this continent to undertake the making of Groundwood pulp, newspaper up to that time being made from straw, pulp and rags. In 1885 John Rioridon died, and his son, J. G. Rioridon, succeeded to his interests. It was at this time that Charles Rioridon became the active head of the Company.

In 1887, Charles Rioridon, in conjunction with the late Governor Russell of Massachusetts, brought the sulphite pulp process to America under patents of Dr. Kelter, of Vienna. The Company built a sulphite mill of 30 tons capacity at Merriton, which is still in operation.

Turning again to Lower Canada, we find that the next paper mill was built at Portneuf, followed by one at Valleyfield, owned by Messrs. W. and T. Miller, who afterwards sold to the late Alexander Buntin. Mr. Buntin built extensive additions to the original mill, including the installation of the first wood-grinding machine on the North American continent.

In 1859 the firm of Angus Logan & Company was founded in Montreal, and shortly after this, the Company had in operation, a small mill on the Magog River in Sherbrooke. This consisted of two cylinder machines turning out 2 1/2 tons a day, and employin sixty persons. In 1866 they established a mill in the Village of Windsor Mills, and shortly afterwards built what is claimed to be the first Pulp Mill in Canada. This would appear to be correct, as from the census returns of 1871, Pulp Mills were not mentioned.

GROWTH OF THE PULP BUSINESS

In the census returns for 1881 there were five Pulp Mills, with a capital investment of \$92,000, employing sixty-eight people, and with an output valued at \$63,000.

In 1891, 24 mills were in operation with a capital investment of \$2,900,907, employing 1,025 persons, and with an output valued at \$1,067,810.

In 1901 there were 25 mills with a capital investment of \$11,553,560, employing 3,301 people, and with an output valued at \$4,246,781.

In 1915, there were 32 Pulp Mills with a capital investment of \$47,625,237, employing 4,734 people with an output valued at \$10,952,466. The development from 1915 to the present time in the manufacture of Pulp is a matter of common knowledge.

DEVELOPMENT OF PAPER INDUSTRY

The development of the Paper industry may be traced to the rapid development of railways, and telegraphs, to the spread of education, exciting events on this continent such as the Civil War in the United States, all of which combined to create an enormous demand for news, and led to the establishment of many newspapers. The growth of the literary taste led to the development of book-making in Canada, the number of newspapers increased from 644 in 1885 to 1,251 in 1900, and to 1,381 in 1917. The daily newspapers from 71 in 1885 to 138 in 1917, with a circulation aggregating greatly in advance of the increase in the numbers.

The growth in population in Canada is shown by the fact that in 1871, there were 3,700,000 people, while in 1915 it is estimated that there were 8,136,000, a great number of whom being spread over a wide area of the territory has created a gigantic volume of Mail Order business utilizing tremendous amounts of wrapping paper, and book paper for advertising, and catalogue purposes. These causes alone, of course, do not explain the wonderful development of our industry in Canada, we must bear in mind that similar developments took place in other parts of the world leading to a very enlarged demand for paper of all kinds, with which the paper-makers found it impossible to cope. Rags, Cotton Waste, Straw, Esparto Grass, and all the other articles tried and used were not sufficient.

Out of the necessity of the time came a development of the Chemical processes by which a good and cheap paper was invented, but in the early attempts it was difficult to find the proper wood. Pine and Poplar were tried, but without great success. The world was ransacked for wood other than these kinds, and finally the Chemist discovered that Spruce and Balsam were most suitable for the production of the ideal cheap paper.

The land of the Spruce Tree is Canada, in accordance with the great law of the vegetable kingdom that Plants and Trees obtain the greatest excellence along the northern limit of their growth, the Spruce of Canada was naturally enough believed to be the best. Experiments proved that belief to be sound. While we have not unlimited supplies of Pulp wood there is no doubt that with proper methods of conservation, and reforestation, they may be preserved as a heritage to those who will come after us.

IMPORTS OF PAPER INTO CANADA

A few figures bearing on the imports of paper into Canada are interesting as showing a great increase of recent years in the use of these materials.

In 1874, \$779,253 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

In 1890, \$1,221,473 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

In 1900, \$1,408,209 worth of paper of all

kinds was imported.

In 1917, \$6,848,422 worth of paper of all kinds was imported.

These figures are taken from the Customs returns, which are made up by fiscal years, ending on March 31st, of each of the above year.)

IMPORTS OF PULP INTO CANADA

The earliest records of imports of Pulp into Canada are in 1891, and were to the amount of \$1,966.

In 1917 these are shown as \$651,311, comprising mainly Soda Pulp, a grade which unfortunately is not receiving much attention at the hands of Canadian Pulp Makers, only 3,877 tons being produced in the year of 1917. The problem of utilizing hard woods will doubtless lead to an increase of the manufacture of this class of Pulp which is used extensively in manufacturing a soft well finished magazine paper.

VALUE OF CONSUMPTION IN CANADA

In the census taken in 1915, the number of mills engaged in manufacturing paper was shown to be 48. Taking the imports of paper of all kinds for the fiscal year of 1915, as \$5,711,533 and the value of paper produced in Canada for the same period as \$29,395,535, gives a total of \$35,107,069 and with exports over the same period of \$15,478,338 we may assume the consumption in Canada to be valued at \$19,628,731.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM CANADA

The story of the export of paper and pulp from Canada to every corner of the

world is one which should stir the imagination of all our business men.

In the fiscal year of 1890 our exports of paper were valued at \$122.

In the fiscal year of 1917, an interval of twenty-seven years they amounted to \$26,072,646, and in 1918 it is safe to estimate that they will be very close to \$35,000,000.

In considering pulp we find in 1890 pulp of all kinds was shipped to the value of \$168,180, that in 1908 we shipped chemical pulp to the value of \$1,385,754, this has expanded to \$14,082,920 in 1917, and will be approximately \$25,000,000 in the fiscal year ending 1918, or in ten years an increase of \$24,000,000.

In 1908, mechanical pulp to the value of \$2,652,098, in the fiscal year of 1917 \$6,371,183.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it 'Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup'—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

REGAL FLOUR

Its Nut-like Flavor is an indication of its richness in food value—for it proves it to be milled from Selected Manitoba Hard Wheat, the world's finest flour wheat

Equally good for plain or fancy baking.



the paint protected town

THE finest town buildings soon get to look "dingy" if they are not kept painted.

Worse still, the omission of the Spring painting leaves them open to weather-attack and time's decay.

And—with materials so high as to make every building worth double today what it was worth in 1913—you are making a mistake if you let a building "go to seed."

Have your town a "model" town—have it fresh with paint—have it protected with a paint that affords real protection—

B-H PAINT

If this paint were sold at a price half as high again as any other (which it isn't) it would still be the economical paint to use on your house. In sheer covering capacity it has no equal. A gallon of it goes so far that you'll buy less of it and yet do more with it. Paint with B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT this spring—and your house is protected for years, where a coat of ordinary paint will last but a few months.

The difference lies in the above formula basis. What other paint is so correct in this respect that its makers guarantee it? What paint can a dealer furnish you that has anything like the quantity of white lead in it that has B-H "English"?

This was the formula when lead was lower in price—this is the formula still; even though lead is extremely high in price. It HAS to be the B-H formula; because the guarantee that calls for it, is printed right on the B-H cans. We could not cheapen B-H "English" Paint even if we wanted to. So it's your safe point as to quality, your sure point as to covering capacity, your dependable point as to durability. Find the B-H dealer in your town. He's the man to buy from.

Other B-H Products of Sterling Worth

- We carry and recommend the following B-H products:
- For Interior Finishing "China-Lac"—the perfect Varnish Stain.
- Plaster Ceilings and Walls "Frescolette"—a flat tone oil paint.
- Staining the Roof "Anchor Brand Shingle Stain" in 19 different colours.
- Varnishing a Floor "Floorlustre"—excellent for interior floors.
- B-H Pore Floor Paint For Porch Floors, Ceilings and parts exposed to weather.
- For Barn and Outbuildings Imperial Barn Paint.

Colour cards and Prices from our local agents.

J. D. GRIMMER

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON

MONTREAL, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER

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

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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 11th May, 1918.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

[May 2 to May 8]

WAR news was scant during the
week under review, and most of
the military events reported were not of
outstanding importance.

On the Western front the activities of
the first six days of the week consisted
principally of trench raids, reciprocal
cannonading, and aerial operations; but
at several points, notably southeast of
Amiens, the Entente Allies were able to
recover some lost ground and rectify their
lines. On the last day of the week the
Germans began another drive in great
force on the Ypres sector, between that
city and Kemmel Hill. At time of writing
this summary no details had been publish-
ed of Wednesday's fighting, but it was
intimated that the Germans broke
through the advanced lines of the Allies,
but were subsequently forced back. The
battle was in progress at the week's close;
and it was apparent, also, that the Ger-
mans were about to resume their drive
south of Arras. Such changes as were
made during the week on the Western
front as a whole were to the advantage
of the Entente Allies.

In the East important political as well
as military events transpired. The Ger-
man military authorities suspended the
sittings of the Ukrainian Rada or legis-
lature, and took practical control of the
country. German troops advanced to
Sebastopol, in the Crimea, and took pos-
session of that port and strong naval base
without resistance; and at the same time,
it is stated, the Germans took over the
whole Russian Black Sea fleet which was
at Sebastopol. The treaty of peace be-
tween the Central European Powers and
Rumania was signed during the week, and
until the war ends and a great internation-
al council is held thereafter, Rumania will
be a vassal state of Germany and Austria-
Hungary.

The week furnished no news of military
operations in the Caucasus; but from
Mesopotamia the announcement was
received that the British had continued
their advance towards Mosul, and had
occupied Keruk without opposition, the
town having been evacuated by the
Turkish troops. Keruk is 80 miles
southwest of Mosul and 150 miles north of
Baghdad. It has 30,000 inhabitants, and
is a place of much importance, having a
large output of petroleum.

In Palestine the British seem to have
had a temporary setback. After taking
Elsalt for a second time, and securing a
large number of prisoners, they again re-
tired from that position and withdrew to
the western side of the River Jordan, but
holding the river crossings.

Much activity prevailed in the Balkan
campaign, but no important changes in
positions resulted.

In the Italian campaign artillery actions
were numerous and fierce, but there does
not appear to have been any important
infantry movements or any changes of
positions.

It is not possible to summarize the
results of the German submarine cam-
paign during the week, as the various
Admiralties concerned no longer issue
weekly statements, but have substituted
monthly summaries instead. All that can
be said is that no outstanding catastrophe
was reported.

Of general events related to the war
the week witnessed many of outstanding
importance. The diplomatic difficulties
between Germany and Holland which
threatened to have a serious outcome,
were settled amicably, apparently to the
advantage of Germany. In Great Britain
the question of applying conscription to
Ireland had not been settled and was
causing serious difficulties. The people
of Ireland seem to be more united in op-
posing conscription than they are on any
other subject. A sensation was caused
by a letter to the press written by Gen-
eral Maurice in which he accused the Prime
Minister, Lloyd George, and the Chancellor
of the Exchequer, Bonar Law, of making
deliberate misrepresentations concerning
the military situation. The matter is to
be thoroughly investigated. In the United
States a big war loan campaign was
successfully concluded, and the sum aimed
at, \$3,000,000,000, was largely over-
subscribed. Announcement was made by
U. S. Secretary for War that there were
now in Europe over 500,000 American
troops. In Canada the Military Service
Act was being rigorously enforced, and
unmarried men of 19 years of age were
called up, though not for immediate dis-
patch to the front.

PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA

The debate on the Budget was brought
to a close on Wednesday, and in its course
it elicited many of the old-time political
charges and counter charges and much of
the inconsequential banter, or worse, that
has always, hitherto, characterized these
debates. The business of the session is
nearing the end, and prorogation is ex-
pected on Saturday, 18th instant. Should
prorogation on that date be hindered for
any cause, then Parliament will adjourn
to August 1, as Prime Minister Borden
has to go to London to take part in the
Imperial Council which is expected to
meet in June and at which all the British
colonial premiers are expected to be
present.

TOWN ELECTION

The second Town election, made neces-
sary by seven of the aldermen returned
at the regular election having declined to
serve, was held on Tuesday, and the
result of the polling is given in another
column. The new Council is practically
the same as the old one, the only change
being the substitution of Aldermen Cock-
burn and Cummings for Aldermen Coughey
and Denley. The vote was ex-
tremely small, further illustrating the
indifference of the townspeople to the ad-
ministration of Town affairs.

We have received the first number of a
new monthly publication, "The New
England Fisheries" for April, published in
Boston, Mass., and to be issued on the
15th of each succeeding month. We
regret that we are unable to review the
magazine at length this week, but we
must congratulate the publishers on the
fine typographical appearance and excel-
lent literary contents of the periodical.
The motto adopted by the publishers is a
very suggestive one—"He who draws a
codfish from the sea gives a piece of
silver to his country." The rate of sub-
scription is \$2.50 a year for Canada.

The Ecenacia at the University of New
Brunswick, Fredericton, takes place on
Thursday afternoon, May 16th. A meet-
ing of the Alumni Society will be held in
the Normal School Building on Wednes-
day evening.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

May 11.—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham,
British statesman and Prime Minister,
died, 1778; Spencer Perceval, British
statesman, assassinated, 1812; Earl Gran-
ville, British statesman, born, 1815; Hon.
Charles J. Doherty, Canadian Minister of
Justice, born, 1855; Massacre at Delhi,
1857; American ironclad *Merrimac* blown
up, 1862; G. J. Cutcliffe Hynes, English
novelist, born, 1866; Treaty of Paris be-
tween France and Germany, signed, 1871;
George Grossmith, English actor, born,
1874; Sir Alexander T. Galt appointed
first High Commissioner of Canada in
London, 1880; Sir John Herschel, English
astronomer, died, 1881; Canadian troops
defeated the rebel Louis Riel at Batoche,
1885; Earl of Aberdeen appointed Gov-
ernor General of Canada, 1893.

May 12.—Passage of the Douro, 1809,
Earl of Strafford, British statesman, be-
headed, 1641; Tammany Society formed
in New York, 1789; Napoleon Bonaparte
captured Vienna, 1797; Florence Nightin-
gale, English philanthropist, Crimean War
nurse, born, 1820; Natal proclaimed a
British Colony, 1843; Hon. Sir Glenholme
Falconbridge, Chief Justice of King's
Bench, Canada, born, 1846; Henry Cabot
Lodge, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts,
born, 1850; Lillian Nordica, American
singer, born, 1857; Province of Manitoba
formed, 1870.

May 13.—Massacre of Mexican nobleman
by Alvarado in Mexico City, 1520; First
English settlement in America at James-
town, Va., 1607; Benedict Arnold became
commander of the British army in Vir-
ginia, 1781; Pope Pius IX born, 1792;
Viennan captured second time by Napo-
leon Bonaparte, 1809; First steamer, *Gov-
ernor Smythe*, from St. John to Frederic-
ton, 1816; Sir Arthur Sullivan, English
musical composer, born, 1842; Marquess
of Londonderry, British nobleman, born,
1878.

May 14.—Dante Alighieri, the greatest
Italian poet, born, 1265; Amerigo Vespu-
ci, Italian merchant adventurer for whom
America is named, sailed from Portugal
on third voyage to America, 1501; Mat-
thew Gregory ("Monk") Lewis, English
poet and author, died, 1818; Henry Grat-
tan, Irish statesman and orator, died, 1820;
Late Sir Frederick W. Borden, former
Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence,
born, 1847; Hall Caine, English novelist,
born, 1853; Garibaldi declared Dictator of
Italy, 1860.

May 15.—Burning of Moscow by the Tar-
tars, 1571; Johann Kepler, German astro-
nomer, discovered the periodic motion of
the planets, 1618; Governor Carleton laid
foundation stone of Parliament Building
at Fredericton, 1800; Edmund Kean, Eng-
lish actor, died, 1833; Daniel O'Connell,
Irish patriot and politician, died, 1847;
Mrs. J. Brown Potter, American actress,
born, 1859; Maximilian, Emperor of Mex-
ico, surrendered, 1867; Matheson Lang,
Canadian actor, born, 1879; Louis Riel,
leader of rebellion in Northwest, captured,
1885; Christian X proclaimed King of
Denmark, 1912.

May 16.—Albuera, 1811. Fishmongers'

Company, London, founded, 1284; Charles
Perrault, French author, born, 1703;
Honore de Balzac, French novelist, born,
1799; Mrs. Felicia Hemans, English poet,
died, 1835; Yucatan declared its independ-
ence of Mexico, 1841; Mill River Dam,
Massachusetts, burst, 1874; Great Fire at
Quebec, 1889; Scott D. Guphill, M. L. A.
for Charlotte County, born, 1889.

Up-River Doings

St. Stephen, N. B., May 8.
Ex-Mayor Dinsmore has been confined
to his home during the past week with
illness.

His Lordship Bishop Richardson is ex-
pected in St. Stephen on Friday to hold a
meeting with Christ Church Congregation
in regard to the proposed amalgamation
of Christ and Trinity Churches.

Mrs. Harry Burton was in St. Stephen
for a brief visit last week.

Mrs. W. L. Jarvis and her young son
have arrived from Montreal, and will
reside with her mother, Mrs. George J.
Clarke.

Miss Kathleen Hill is in Montreal visit-
ing relatives.

Mr. W. A. Stevens, of the Customs
Department in St. Stephen, is confined to
his home with illness.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Aid
Society are preparing to give a "wait-
time" supper at an early date.

The Mc Grath building on Water Street
is being re-modeled and made into an up-
to-date store for Frank Littlefield, who
will occupy it for his jewellery business.

Mr. J. Duston, who has been very ill
with pneumonia, is reported to be recover-
ing and gaining strength daily.

The Red Triangle Campaign, in aid of
the Y. M. C. A. overseas, was begun in
St. Stephen and Milltown this week. It is
hoped that Charlotte County will con-
tribute a goodly sum towards this most
worthy object.

Mrs. A. K. Richards, of Halifax, N. S.
is visiting Mrs. Guy R. Daye.

Miss Etta DeWolfe has returned from a
week-end visit in St. George.

Mr. Henry E. Hill has returned from an
extended visit in Florida, and is most
cordially welcomed home by his friends.

Mrs. Harold Beek was summoned to
Taymouth last week, as her father is very
ill.

Miss Branscombe, the popular and
efficient matron, of the Chipman Memori-
al Hospital, who has been quite ill for
several days, is now able to resume her
duties at the hospital.

Mr. Ivan Chevelley has concluded his
visit in St. Stephen and returned to his
home in Gibson.

Mr. C. H. Elliott, Attorney-at-law in St.
Stephen, has been visiting his old home in
Perth.

A quantity of smelts has been taken in
the Cove during the past week, and a
ready sale was found for the dainty little
fish by those who caught them.

Mrs. Lucius Waite has sold her residence
on Winter Street, Calais, to Mr. Frank R.
Lane, who with his family, will soon
occupy it.

Mr. Frederick Bolz, with his family, has
returned from Dorchester, Mass., where
he has resided for some time, and will
enter into the employ of Smith Bros. in
Calais.

Miss Laura Burns, who has been very
ill with grippe, has recovered her usual
health, and is able to resume her position
as president of the knitting, in the Calais
Red Cross Society.

Miss Louise Stewart, of Chatham, is
visiting Milltown friends.

Mrs. Thomas Clark is spending a few
days in Woodstock.

CAMPOBELLO

May 6.
Mrs. Horace Mitchell, postmistress, and
Mrs. Arthur Mitchell were visitors to St.
Andrews on Saturday.

Capt. Daniel Malloch, Mrs. Malloch, and
Clarence Malloch, and Graham Malloch,
of Reading, Mass., visited relatives here
last week.

Mrs. Charles Corey returned from
Lewiston, Me., last week.

Walter Mitchell was a passenger to St.
John last week, having been called to
military service.

A few sardines have been taken from
the weirs at Harbor De Lute, the price
realized being \$25 per hoghead.

Mr. Walter Calder recently made a
trip to St. John, where he purchased a
fine horse to replace the one he lost a few
weeks ago.

Friday will be observed in the Schools
as Arbor Day.

Miss Portia Calder recently visited
friends at Lubec, Me.

The features of the week were the for-

mation of a Red Triangular Club and a
Drama held in behalf of the Red Triangle
Fund Campaign being now conducted by
the Y. M. C. A. in Canada. About \$80
has already been collected in the Welsh-
pool and North Road districts for the
fund, which is regarded here as being for
a most worthy purpose.

The following programme was carried
out at the Drama:—
Opening Chorus—"Red, White, and Blue"
Address—Mr. G. M. Byron, on the work
of the Y. M. C. A., the aims of the Red
Triangular Club, and the necessity for
the Fund.

Address—Capt. Mitchell, on the Y. M. C.
A., and the Fund, and the assistance
rendered by the young ladies.

Song—"Virginia" Miss Olive Mitchell,
Miss Lavonia Cline, and Mrs. Arthur
Mitchell.

Dialogue—Miss Bessie Lank and Miss
Winnifred Alexander.

Song—"Dixie" Mrs. Lemuel Vennell,
Miss Lavonia Cline, Miss Olive Mitchell,
and Miss Robena Newman.

Reading—"The Passing Son" Mr. John
F. Calder.

Song—Miss L. Cline.
Reading—Mrs. L. Vennell.

Song—"Waneta" Mrs. Arthur Mitchell
and Miss Olive Mitchell.

Recitation—"Red Triangular Club" Miss
Helen Calder.

Song—"Where do we go from Here?"
Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, and the Misses
Olive Mitchell, Lavonia Cline, and
Robena Newman.

Reading—"Dangers, Dan McGrew" Mr.
J. F. Calder.

Comedy (Home Product) —
Mrs. Lemuel Vennell—Chinaman
Mrs. Alice Flockton—Manager
Mrs. Inez Carson—Colored Lady
Mrs. J. Cohen—An Unhappy Woman

Tableau:—
Mrs. L. Vennell, Mrs. A. Flockton, Mrs.
I. Carson, Mrs. J. Cohen.

National Anthem.
The amount to be raised for the Red
Triangle Fund in this district is \$165,
more than half of which has already been
obtained, and various entertainments will
be held to provide the remainder.

LABRADOR CODFISHING INJURED

St. John's, Nfld., May 6.—The extent to
which the war has interfered with the
Labrador codfishing industry is revealed
by official figures for 1918. Exports fell
off from an average of 250,000 quintals
(112 pounds) of cod in pre-war years to
58,000 last year. The proposed enforce-
ment of conscription in the colony is likely
to reduce the fisheries still further this
year.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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

EDGAR HOLMES' SHOE STORE
131 WATER STREET EASTPORT, MAINE.

New Arrivals!

- New Mixed Tweed Coats
- New Covert Cloth Coats
- New Black Moire Coats
- New Plaid Gorgette
Crepes
- New Plaid Cotton Voiles
- New Raincoats

C. C. GRANT
ST. STEPHEN

**WHEN in Town come and see us, we have
a warm store and we will show you as
fine a stock as you will find in the
Dominion. We keep all kinds of Crockery,
Glassware (cut and common) and Cutlery,
Plated Ware, and Granite Iron Ware. We
can stock your house if you are just starting
up, or we can replenish when there is an acci-
dent. In any case we will be glad to have
you just "look round".**

R. D. Ross & Co.
Near Post Office St. Stephen

SPRING BARGAINS
IN
Men's Suits, Hats, Caps, Shoes, and Furnishings
Shoes for Boys, Youths, and Little Gents at prices
below present cost of manufacturing.
All High Grade Goods

R. A. STUART & SON
ST. ANDREWS, April 6th, 1918.

SPRING GOODS

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

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

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

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

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

J. A. SHIRLEY

A COMPLETE LINE OF
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS
IN STOCK

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

JUST ARRIVED
1 Car "Regal" Flour
1 Car "Royal Household" Flour
Middlings and Bran

Lowest Cash Prices
On Application . .

G. K. GREENLAW
SAINT ANDREWS

Advertising Pays---Try a Beacon Adv.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE

WORDS are the reflections of fact. Take a familiar phrase like "the British Empire" and trace its history. Each new shade of meaning it acquired sprang out of the political conditions of a particular moment.

Somerset's dream was realized in 1603 by the union of the crowns when James I became King of England. The state formed by this union was at once described as an "empire."

King James wished to give the new state a new name and to call it "Greater Britanny," but the objections of the lawyers obliged him to withdraw the proposal.

But I have reminded the name till after the thing be done, lest inquiries in law might take other hold than is meant.

Shake hands with Union, O thou mighty state, Now thou art all Great-Britain and no more.

Despite War, Number of Newspapers Largely Increased. That the press of Canada is in a particularly healthy condition is shown by the 1918 Edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory, just issued by A. McKim, Limited, Advertising Agency, of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and London, Eng.

There are 1,490 publications of all kinds now being issued in Canada, as against 1,381 in 1917—an increase of 109. This number is made up of 135 dailies, 5 tri-weeklies, 41 semi-weeklies, 1018 weeklies, 8 bi-weeklies, 32 semi-monthlies, 228 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 20 quarterlies and 2 miscellanies.

century. It did not come into general use till the reign of George III. At the close of the Seven Years' War in 1763, the people of Great Britain numbered about eight millions; there were some two million British subjects in Ireland, and two or two and a-half million more in our American Colonies; to these the Treaty of Paris added some 60,000 or 70,000 Frenchmen in Canada, while perhaps twenty million natives of India had passed directly or indirectly under British rule.

The eight millions began to realize that Great Britain had become a world state, and that it was, in Burke's phrase, "part of a great empire extended by our virtue and our fortune to the farthest limits of the east and the west." Pownall, the late governor of Massachusetts, in a book on the Administration of the Colonies, urged that Great Britain should "be no more considered as the kingdom of this Isle only with many appendages of provinces, colonies, settlements, and other extraneous parts," but rather "as a grand marines dominion consisting of our possessions in the Atlantic and in America united into one empire, in a one centre, where the seat of government is."

Lord Mansfield, for instance, in the debate on the repeal of the Stamp Act, on February 10, 1766, declared: "The British legislature, as to the power of making laws, represents the whole British Empire and has authority to bind every part."

King James wished to give the new state a new name and to call it "Greater Britanny," but the objections of the lawyers obliged him to withdraw the proposal. "I avow the name of Britanny," he said. "I am not ashamed of my project, neither have I deferred it out of a liking of the judges' reasons or yours."

But I have reminded the name till after the thing be done, lest inquiries in law might take other hold than is meant. Nevertheless, without waiting for the completion of the negotiations for an incorporating union, he issued a proclamation on November 15, 1604, declaring that "our imperial monarchy of these two great kingdoms was to keep in all ensuing ages the united denomination of the invincible Monarchy of Great Britain," and assuming himself "by force of our royal prerogative" the title of King of Great Britain.

Shake hands with Union, O thou mighty state, Now thou art all Great-Britain and no more. No borders but the ocean and the shore. No Jordan but the Channel and the sea.

What is that string around your finger for? "That is to remind that I forgot something my wife tied it there for me to remember."—Baltimore American.

Notice is hereby given to all residents non-residents, and corporations, whether within or without the Province, in compliance with "An Act respecting the taxation of Wild Lands" passed 11th April, 1918, to file with the Minister of Lands and Mines at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton, on or before the first of July, 1918, a statement of the number of acres subject to the tax as provided by the Act.

express, and banking facilities. With the aid of its supplementary maps, it locates every newspaper town in Canada, and the descriptions are so written that these towns may readily be visualized by the reader in relation to the territory in which they are situated and the entire Dominion. Never before was the need and value of up-to-date information about the Canadian market so essential, and the 1918 Edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory comes to us at a time when such facts as it contains are in great demand by the far-sighted business men of the Country. The book itself is well bound, durable, and neat—it is indispensable to the advertisers of Canada, and is well suited to every office desk and business library in the Dominion.

NEWS OF THE SEA

London, April 29—The Admiralty announces that it is now considered to be proved conclusively that the British hospital ship *Guilford* was attacked by a German submarine in Bristol Channel on the afternoon of March 10. The vessel was struck by a torpedo and subsequently had a narrow escape from being sunk.

New York, May 4—Marine underwriters of this city heard to-day that the American barkentine *Koko Head* caught fire and was destroyed on February 19, on a voyage from Cape Town to San Francisco by way of Manila. Officers and crew, numbering fourteen men, took to the boats and six days later were rescued and landed at Sumatra. The fire occurred, when the ship was 180 miles southwest of Java.

St. John's Nfld., May 5—The Dominion Coal Company's steamer *Louisburg*, bound from Sydney for Saint John's with coal, was wrecked in St. Mary's Bay near Cape English, Saturday night. The crew was rescued. It is supposed that the steamer was driven off her course by bad weather. The *Louisburg*, of 1,182 tons was built at Sunderland, England, in 1881.

Washington, May 6—Ten vessels, aggregating 13,704 tons and twenty-seven men were Norway's war losses during April, the Norwegian legation here was informed to-day by a cablegram from the Foreign Office. The April totals bring Norway's losses due to the war to 755 vessels, aggregating 1,115,519 tons and the lives of 1,007 seamen, in addition to about 700 men on fifty-three vessels missing, two-thirds of which are declared to be war losses.

An Atlantic Port, May 6—The first Canadian vessel to sink a submarine has arrived in this port. When about 700 miles out of the British Isles the vessel sighted a 300-foot submarine crossing her bows about 1,500 yards in front of her, and getting up full steam, attempted to ram it. The submarine dived as, like a shark, it is necessary that it be parallel to the object which it wishes to attack. It came up soon, however, through engine trouble, it is believed. The merchant vessel in the meantime had circled and trained the French gun on her stern on the place where the submarine had sunk. When the submarine again appeared on the surface, one shot was fired which hit it amidships. There was an explosion and it disappeared.

New York, May 7—The American steamship *Tyler*, formerly an Old Dominion freighter, has been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast, according to information received in marine circles to-day. Eleven members of the crew were killed or drowned. The *Tyler* was a vessel of 3,925 tons gross and was built in 1913.

Halifax, May 8—The government steamer *Stanley*, before reported disabled in drift ice off the Cape Breton coast, has not yet made port, as had been expected. To-day the steamer reported that she was still in the ice fields but making steady, if slow progress and expected to be able to make port very shortly without assistance.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments. It never fails to relieve and cure promptly. CHAS. WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

General Tax Notice

TOWN OF ST. ANDREWS, 1918. Notice is hereby given that the St. Andrews Town Assessment List for 1918 has been received by me for the collection of taxes.

Five Per Centum. All persons assessed in the Town will be entitled to a deduction or discount of five per centum on the amount assessed against them respectively upon payment of their respective rates to me as Town Treasurer, within ten days; and a like discount of Two and One-Half Per Centum upon payment within 20 days and more than 10 days after the first publication of the said notice, after which time no discount will be allowed.

All rates and taxes must be paid within 30 days after the first publication of this notice. Dated May 4, A. D. 1918. F. H. GRIMMER, Town Treasurer.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House at Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 29th day of June next, at Two of the Clock, in the afternoon, all the right, title interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever, either at law or in equity and the Equity of Redemption, which Alma E. Zwicker, of the Parish of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, aforesaid, had on the 21st day of February 1918, or has now, in, to or of the following piece or parcel of land and premises and the appurtenances, situate, lying and being at Seal Cove, in the aforesaid Parish of Grand Manan, and conveyed to Alma Zwicker by Gertrude MacDonald, by Deed bearing date the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1914, and Recorded on the twenty-second day of August, in the same year, in Book No. 79, pages 501 and 502, of the Public Records of the County of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, as by reference will appear as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate at Seal Cove in the Parish of Grand Manan, County and Province aforesaid, and being on the south side of the main Highway Road, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the said Highway Road at the corner of that by road leading to Lemuel and Irvin Benson's Fish Stand, and running southerly along said by road eighty (80) feet to a stake in the field, thence westerly forty-six (46) feet to another stake, thence northerly, parallel with the first mentioned line eighty (80) feet to the said main Highway Road, thence easterly, along said road, forty-six feet to first mentioned corner or place of beginning, together with all the buildings, fences and improvements thereon standing and being, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, dower and equity of dower property, claim and demand whatsoever, both in law or in equity of her the said Gertrude MacDonald, of in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof.

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

TO LET—House to let: six rooms, with water in house. Apply to MRS. ROBERT SHAW. WANTED—Three or four men. 7 months' work. Apply to ARTHUR MCFARLANE, St. Andrews, N. B. BOY OR GIRL WANTED—to learn the Drug business. Apply to the WREN DRUG STORE. 41-tf.

FOR SALE—A decked boat in good condition, with sails, anchors, etc., 7 1/2 h.p. Mianus engine in good shape, capacity 15 hogheads, with good living accommodation. Will sell cheap. ALONZO CONLEY, Leonardville, N. B. 40-8w. FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. \$1.00 per fifteen. WALTER THOMAS, St. Andrews, N. B. 40-tf. ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months. Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address: MISS MORRIS, ST. ANDREWS, N. B. 39-tf.

FOR SALE—150 Spruce and hardwood Weir Stakes, running from 35 to 45 feet in length on the Bank at the head of L'Eglise River. CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B. 44-tf. Try a Beacon Adv.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

Table with columns for Phases of the Moon (May) and Phases of the Sun (May). Includes dates for Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quarter, and Full Moon.

Fall and Winter Time Table

Table showing shipping schedules for Grand Manan S.S. Company. Columns include Day of Month, Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., L. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water p.m.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, CUSTOMS

Table listing customs officers and their jurisdictions. Includes names like Thos. R. Wren, D. C. Rollins, D. G. Hanson, and their respective offices.

SHIPPING NEWS

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, all, and barn. House contains store, seven rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B. 44-tf. FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia. Ten rooms and bath-room, large dish cupboards, and plenty of closets throughout the house. Artesian well 250 feet deep; large soft-water cistern. Will include in sale a piece of land close to the shore, thus giving unobstructed view of harbor and water, and facilities for bathing houses. Occupation can be given at once. Address: MISS E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B. 41-tf.

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

TRAVEL



Fall and Winter Time Table

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach.

Returning leave St. John at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings' Cove, Eastport and Campobello (tides and ice conditions permitting.) Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7.30 a.m. for St. Andrews. Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p.m., calling at Campobello, Cummings' Cove and Eastport both ways. ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros. will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7.30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Letite or Back Bay, Beaver Harbor, Beaver Harbor, and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide and ice permitting. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581, Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. (7.30 p. m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2.30 p. m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7.30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion—Sundays 8.00 a. m. 1st Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a. m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7.00 p. m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7.30. BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7.30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday School Room open every Friday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 50 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during office hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces. Arrives: 12.30 p.m. Closes: 4.55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily. Arrives: 11 a.m. Closes: 12.30 p.m.

All Matter for Registration must be placed in a box previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail. Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B. Canada.