



# The Beacon



VOL. XXIX

SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918

NO. 44

## THE LAST MISTRESS

ALL'S over, then: does truth sound bitter  
As one that first believes?  
Hark, 'tis the arrows good-night twitter  
About your cottage eaves!

And the leaf-buds on the vine are woolly,  
I noticed that, to-day;  
One day more bursts them open fully  
—You know the red turns gray.

To-morrow we meet the same then,  
dearest?  
May I take your hand in mine?  
Mere friends are we,—well, friends the  
merest.

Keep much that I resent:  
For each glance of the eye so bright and  
black,  
Though I keep with heart's endeavor  
Your voice, when you wish the snowdrops  
back,  
Though it stay in my soul for ever!

Yet I will but say what mere friends say,  
Or only a thought stronger;  
I will hold your hand but as long as all may  
Or so very little longer!

ROBERT BROWNING

(Born May 7, 1812; died December 12, 1889.)

## A HAPPY SHIP

LISTEN to those two Blues leaning  
Over the Bar. "Was she a 'sp-7  
ship, Bert?" "She was that. A proper  
'ome from 'ome." Notice the past tense.  
It is a well-known and undisputed fact  
amongst sailormen R. N. that the present  
ship is never a happy ship (just neutral)  
until the commission is over; then she  
becomes "me last ship" and is invariably  
described as happy. For those who wish  
to probe into the sailor's character there  
is a wealth of knowledge hidden away in  
this fact. It requires a certain amount of  
nerve for any one to try to describe what  
constitutes a happy ship in the Navy.  
To define it in a couple of lines or a well-  
turned sentence is an impossible job.  
There are innumerable points, so small as  
to seem ridiculous to the outsider, which  
bear an altogether disproportionate  
weight in the main argument. It is the  
little things which irk and the little things  
which help in this Service, not the big  
ones. I have seen a ship damned by a  
thing so small that a shore-goeer would  
hoot with laughter at the idea of the hap-  
piness of a ship being decided by it. Still,  
there it is, and you have got to reckon  
with it.

The onus of the happiness of the ship  
rests to an enormous extent on the  
shoulders of the Commander, commonly  
known as "The Bloke." It is he that has  
to arrange the entire routine of the ship,  
and I say, without the slightest fear of  
contradiction, that it is the routine which  
is chiefly responsible for a cheerful and  
willing crew for a crew who work  
cheerlessly. This is a heavy burden for  
a man to carry, but the big proportion of  
happy ships in this Service compared  
with the other kind is a proof of the  
understanding class of men from which  
the "Blokes" are drawn. Mind this and  
mark it well, it is not the slack Command-  
er that makes a happy ship, for as a rule  
he brings about a directly opposite result.  
I served with one whom the men de-  
scribed as "swift" and "ruddy hot," and  
who was a perfect demon for work; but  
when that Commander used to go on the  
stage at concert times dressed as a P. O.,  
and sing topical songs, the audience, with  
a splendid opportunity at hand for show-  
ing quite clearly their disapprobation of  
him had they wished, used to rise in their  
hundreds and applaud until the very  
awning sagged. There was another  
sportsman among Commanders who made  
his ship a "ome from 'ome" by a novel  
way of finding out how his routine  
worked. He arranged each day to put  
himself in the position of a seaman work-  
ing in a certain watch or part of a watch,  
and whenever that watch was piped for  
a job of work he left his cabin, or the  
Ward-Room, or wherever he was, and re-  
mained on deck till that job was finished  
and the men had gone below again. In  
that way he learnt more about his routine  
in a week than he could have learnt in  
a year in any other way, and by the time  
he had finished his experiment there was  
many an alteration made.

A good test for finding out the happiest  
ships in the squadron is to look for the  
best ships at sport. It proves a lot more  
than it seems to do at first sight. It  
means that the routine of the ship is so  
arranged that the men have plenty of  
opportunities for getting ashore to prac-  
tise, that there is that spirit of unity  
which is so essential to the fighting-  
powers of a ship whether at sport or at  
action stations. If you want a further  
test, take that sporting ship's name and  
look at the cooling records of the squad-  
ron and if she isn't in the first three I'll  
cast my cap, chin-stay and all. Both Ser-  
vices have a lot to thank sport for, be-

cause it has bridged the cold hard line  
between Mess-Deck and Ward-Room with  
a mutual understanding. Say what you  
like, you can get a warmer glow of  
comradeship when your centre three-  
quarter, a humble A. B., chucks a pass to  
you on the wing, enabling you to score,  
instead of selfishly trying to break  
through himself when he was well marked,  
than you can by listening to a stuffy  
lecture on the Brotherhood of Man.  
Comradeship counts for a lot in a happy  
ship, and, for the matter of that, in a  
happy Service.

When we were lying at Malta one time,  
entertaining a German cruiser (it seems  
centuries ago), we arranged a Rugby  
match for the Germans' amusement, and  
as usual the sides were mixtures of  
officers and men. The German officers  
were on the touch-line, and were particu-  
larly pleased by a heavy clean tackle  
brought off by one of the team. Their  
chill disapproval when they heard that  
the tackler was a leading signalman and  
the tackled our Navigating Officer was  
too evident to escape notice. They dis-  
cussed it with us after dinner on board  
that night, and a young Lieutenant said  
to me: "I don't like the idea, and we  
couldn't do it. Yet it may account for a  
lot I've seen in your ships and not been  
able to understand." I suppose he had  
been wondering, as many others do, what  
makes a happy ship.

Another point that many an outsider  
does not know is the power that a Padre  
has in this Service for making a ship  
happy. He is a link between those fore  
and aft. His parish on board is composed  
of slices from Mayfair, Tottenham Court  
Road, Brixton, and Stepney, and if he is a  
"working 'and" he knows them all in-  
timately. For instance, he learns at  
lunchtime the Ward-Room's idea on a  
certain piece of routine, and afterwards,  
smoking with the men, he learns their  
side. He spots the little bit of grit that  
has got into the bearings, and it is his job  
to get it out. At this point he must begin  
to study tactics with the intensity of a  
Jellicoe. If his tactics are wise, the grit  
is removed and the world wags on mer-  
rily. "Give me a good Padre and I'll give  
you a happy ship," was the phrase of one  
Commander, and it is near enough to the  
truth to go on with. Again, the outings  
of a ship's company, especially in foreign  
waters, are very dependent on the Padre.  
Despite the smiles of the incredulous, he  
is a very busy man. He may be a rotter  
preacher and the holder of the poorest  
Pass Degree, but if he learns to under-  
stand his men the ship is the happier for  
him.

Still, it isn't only the officers that make  
a happy ship, though they have a big  
share in it. A great responsibility lies  
with the P. O.'s and C. P. O.'s, who are  
the non-commissioned officers of this  
Service and the backbone of it. These  
men, hard-bitten practical seamen, have  
the power of easing or increasing a strain  
to a great extent. Each one has so many  
men working under him, and according  
as he interprets his superior's orders and  
handles his men lies the easy working of  
the ship. They are a body of men second  
to none, and the Commander's work is  
eased enormously by their loyalty and  
keenness. In these days they have under  
them not only the men bred and brought  
up in the Service from their "Impreg-  
nable" days, but also the vast new Navy,  
men who till lately had no conception of  
the word "discipline." It was here that  
was the weak point in the German  
armour. You can Prussianize men who  
have been used to an iron discipline all  
their lives, but you can't use the same  
means with men who have come from  
civil life with their knowledge of civil  
privileges. The Germans fail principally  
through their P. O.'s, and our Service has  
succeeded exactly where they failed be-  
cause our P. O.'s, untouched by Prussian-  
izing methods, can still maintain a clean,  
rigid discipline over old and new Navy.

All these points which I have men-  
tioned are but the main pegs on which  
things hang, but that the Navy as a  
whole has found the ingredients of hap-  
piness is self-evident to any one who lives  
in the middle of it. If there ever was a  
time when the onlooker would have ex-  
pected the happiest ship to become  
mouldy, it is now, when "drops of leaf"  
are few and far between and life is dis-  
tinctly on a monotonous plane; but let  
the onlooker live with the Fleet for a bit  
and he will find his forebodings vanish  
into thin air. Never were boat-pullings  
keener, concerts heartier, boxing meet-  
ings more frequently arranged. Ward-  
Room and Mess-Deck cheerier, than in  
this year of grace, despite all the efforts  
of the Hun to the contrary. Perhaps by  
now my one-time friend, that young Ger-  
man Lieutenant, is beginning to under-  
stand some of those things he could not  
understand when I met him at Malta.

—The Spectator.

"Does your maid ask for many evenings  
out?" "No, indeed." "That's good." "Is  
it?" She takes 'em. —Baltimore American

## 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.

MR. Chairman and Gentlemen: It  
gives me great pleasure to be with  
you again and witness the very successful  
convention that you are now bringing to  
a close, for it is most inspiring to anyone  
having to do with our fisheries to see with  
what earnest efforts your representative  
association is striving for the improve-  
ment of the conditions in your district.

My subject—"The History of a Fish"—  
may require a slight explanation, for the  
word "history" is susceptible of several  
interpretations. It has been said,  
"Happy is the nation that has no history,"  
and in this sense history denotes famine,  
plague, and war, such as accompany all  
great changes and involve much suffering,  
so that in the present critical times we  
say that history is being made. With  
some what similar reason we might say,  
"Happy is the fish that has no history,"  
for ordinarily the history of a fish would  
mean an account of its exploitation by  
man. In this sense our fish can scarcely  
be said to have a history, for it is one of  
those fishes that have been little used up  
to the present time, and, although we  
expect that it will have such a history in  
the future, it is not as a prophet that we  
come before you. How then can we  
write its history at this time? We can do  
it by telling where it is, what it eats, how  
it breeds and grows, and in short all that  
we can find out about its life.

The sum of our knowledge of such a  
living thing we call its "biology," or we  
may call it the science of the fish. This  
word "science" is by some glorified, and  
by others disparaged, but its only merit  
is the thoroughness it should show, and  
it deserves to be disparaged only when it  
is false. You are all to some degree bi-  
ologists and scientists, for science can be  
nothing more, and certainly should be  
nothing less than thorough, systematized  
knowledge.

It is our misfortune to have been study-  
ing a fish that lives in the sea along our  
Atlantic coast instead of one of those that  
abound in your wonderful lake, and for  
that reason it may not appeal to you, but  
what it loses in attraction from strange-  
ness it may gain from novelty. We do  
not propose to weary you with many de-  
tails concerning this fish, but we shall  
refer merely to some outstanding things  
in connexion with its life. But before  
doing so we desire to give you some idea  
of the way in which we obtain our in-  
formation concerning the fishes of the  
sea and also to tell you something of the  
condition of the fishing and of the people  
in the places where our work is being  
done.

Under the Department of the Naval  
Service the Biological Board of Canada,  
which consists of representatives from the  
principal universities of the Dominion,  
and of which the chairman is Professor  
Prince, has undertaken the task of obtain-  
ing information concerning the conditions  
that are to be found in our waters, particu-  
larly as they affect the fisheries. For  
accomplishing this purpose on the Atlan-  
tic coast they have established a Biologi-  
cal Station at St. Andrews, New Brun-  
swick, on a branch of the Bay of Fundy,  
the St. Croix river, which happens to be  
the boundary line between the State of  
Maine and the Province of New Brun-  
swick. To this station voluntary workers  
from the universities and colleges of  
eastern Canada go every summer during  
the time they can spare from their teach-  
ing duties, and carry on investigations  
concerning the fishes. On the site of the  
station there have been erected buildings  
for the work, the principal one being the  
laboratory, which contains a museum of  
fishes and other marine animals, tanks for  
keeping the fishes alive while being  
studied, and the many scientific instru-  
ments and apparatus that are so neces-  
sary, as well as a long series of working  
decks with gas for heating purposes and  
with running fresh and salt water.

The St. Croix River, on the shore of  
which the station is situated, is not a river  
in the ordinary sense, for it contains salt  
water and is nearly a mile wide and a  
hundred feet deep, and, most unusual of  
all for a river, the current does not flow  
one way only, but both ways, for a little  
more than six hours in one direction and  
for about the same length of time in the  
other, and this current is so strong, in  
spite of the depth of the river, that when  
it flows out into the Bay of Fundy it is  
able to lower the surface of the water by  
as much as twenty-five feet or even more.  
This, of course, is the tide, whose cur-  
rents make navigation so difficult, and  
which causes such changes in the level of  
the water that landing from a boat even  
when a wharf is available may be no easy

matter. At the end of our wharf a land-  
ing float, which rises and falls with the  
tide, enables us to land easily at any time,  
and a swinging gangway, which leads  
from the float to the top of the wharf is  
four times the height of a man above one.  
When the tide falls, much of the bottom  
in the shallower water is exposed and  
reveals masses of green, brown, and red  
sea-weed clinging to the rocks, as well as  
innumerable kinds of queer animals.

We have three motor-boats for getting  
about, two small ones between twenty  
and thirty feet in length, and a larger one  
sixty feet long, which is used for the out-  
side work, seeing that it is completely  
docked in to stand rough weather. This  
larger one is called the "Prince," being  
named after Professor Prince, and it is  
well fitted out for our work of fishing,  
dredging, and trawling. Six men can eat,  
sleep, and work aboard it with fair com-  
fort, and therefore we use it for trips of  
considerable length.

The fishes, which are to be caught in  
the salt water, are for the most part  
decidedly different from those to which  
you are accustomed, sharks (chiefly  
small), and skates being quite common.  
The latter with their slender tails and  
broad flattened bodies, without a very  
distinct head, are indeed curious creatures.  
One caught beside our wharf, of which we  
show you a photograph, was as long as a  
man, and that kind is appropriately called  
the barndoor skate. Although until re-  
cently they were thrown away as useless,  
they are now being sold upon our markets,  
for I have repeatedly seen them exposed  
for sale in Toronto during this last winter.

The principal fishery in the waters  
near the Station is for young herring or  
sardines, as they are called. The salt  
water herring, though somewhat similar  
in appearance to the herring of the lakes,  
is in reality a very different fish, being  
more closely related to the Gold Shad or  
Sawbely, which is found in Lake Erie.  
Enormous schools of young herring enter  
Passamaquoddy bay and the St. Croix  
river during the summer and fall, and are  
caught in permanent traps, called weirs.  
The latter, which are somewhat similar  
to your pound-nets, are built near shore,  
just far enough out to have a fathom or  
so of water at low tide, and each one  
consists of a circular wall of piles driven  
into the bottom close against each other  
and topped either by brush or by a series  
of poles on which a net is stretched, the  
whole wall being high enough (over thirty  
feet) to reach from the bottom to the sur-  
face at high tide. The funnel-like en-  
trance to the enclosure is on the shore  
side, and from its centre a fence or leader,  
constructed similarly to the wall of the  
weir, runs shoreward nearly to high tide  
mark. The sardines that enter the weir  
during the night are taken out at low tide.  
They are brought together by a purse-  
seine, from which they are dipped into  
boats by means of large dip-nets. They  
are then measured in half-barrels or tubs,  
and loaded into the larger sardine boats,  
which are equipped with both sails and  
gasoline engines, and which carry the fish  
to the factories where they are canned.

The young herring, although only from  
three to six inches long, are so abundant  
that from sixty to eighty thousand barrels  
are taken annually along a coast of only  
about twenty miles long.

Our work last year took us far afield,  
for we spent the entire summer in the  
Gulf of St. Lawrence over five hundred  
miles by water from our headquarters at  
the Station. The "Prince" in charge of  
two capable men, Captain Rigby and  
Engineer Calder, made the trip in the  
middle of May. We voyaged only by day,  
encountered both fair weather and foul,  
experienced a gale just before reaching  
Halifax and a snowstorm on leaving it,  
and entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence  
through the narrow strait, or gut of Canis-  
to to find on cruising along the straight,  
unbroken, inner coast of Cape Breton island  
that the high land was still covered with  
a mantle of snow and that spring had not  
yet arrived.

Our base for the summer's work was  
Cheticamp or Eastern Harbor, a place  
situated on the inner coast of Cape Breton  
island not far from its northern extremity  
at Sabot strait, and more than thirty  
miles in a straight line from the nearest  
railway. It is a thriving fishing village  
with an exceedingly good harbor for small  
craft. There is a strip of rolling, arable  
country about two miles running along  
the coast, back of which the land rises  
rather abruptly to a height of about a  
thousand feet to a barren tableland, tra-  
versed by deep, narrow valleys or gorges.  
The wind, when blowing off shore from  
the southeast, drops from this high table-  
land down to the coast, giving rise to such  
powerful gusts that we were informed  
our boat was not safe when in the harbor  
and made fast to the wharf if a southeast  
wind should come up. Indeed, it was not  
unusual to see buildings and beacons fast-  
ened with southeast stays to prevent their  
being overturned or carried away when  
the wind was from that quarter.

The conditions in the water were like-  
wise very different from those to which  
we had been accustomed at St. Andrews,  
for the rise and fall of the tide at Cheti-  
camp is only three or four feet, and the  
water is so little mixed that it becomes  
decidedly warm at the surface in the sum-  
mer and yet remains ice-cold at fifteen  
fathoms down. The result is that the  
temperature of the air in summer is  
rather high and fogs are very infrequent  
as compared with the Bay of Fundy. For  
the fishes the differences are just as great,  
since warm-water fishes unknown or rare  
in the Bay of Fundy, such as the mackerel  
and cunner, as well as the oyster, abound  
in the warm surface water, while cold-  
water fishes like the cod which  
at St. Andrews is taken for the most part  
only during the cold season, may be got  
in abundance throughout the summer in  
the deep cold water.

(Concluded Next Week)

St. George, N. B., April 26—The annual  
meeting of the Weir Owners' Association  
was held here to-day at the Imperial  
Theatre. It was from every point of view  
the most satisfactory meeting ever held  
by the association. A large number of  
delegates were present and every section  
from St. John to Grand Manan was rep-  
resented, the latter place having the largest  
number of delegates ever attending a  
meeting. President George E. Frauley  
presided, and the report of the secretary-  
treasurer was heard and adopted. New  
officers were then elected as follows:—  
George E. Frauley, president; Harry Bel-  
vey, St. John West, vice-president; Oscar  
Hanson, of Little Lepreau, secretary-  
treasurer; executive—Grosvenor Cook,  
Grand Manan; A. E. O'Neill, St. Andrews;  
Ed. McKay, Bocabec; J. D. Catherine,  
Lettie; Fred Richardson, Deer Island;  
Joshua P. Justison, Pennfield; Jno. Ward,  
Sealey's Cove; G. H. Ellis, Pocolong;  
Dan Cassidy, Mace's Bay; Arthur Abbott,  
Chance Harbor; Jas. Kerrigan, Musquash;  
Oscar Ring, St. John.

## WEIRMEN FIX PRICE OF SARDINES

The question of the price of fish was  
then discussed. After hearing the senti-  
ments of those present from the different  
sections, the following committee was  
appointed to draw up a resolution on the  
matter: Grosvenor Cook, Alonzo Stewart,  
J. C. Catherine, Oscar Hanson, G. H. Ellis,  
Arthur Abbott and Howard Ellis. They  
brought in a report recommending the  
adoption of a price of \$25 a hoghead to  
the end of the season, the members re-  
serving the right, should conditions arise  
to warrant it, to take more than \$25.  
This was adopted unanimously by the  
meeting.

On invitation of Dr. Keirstead, in order  
to meet Mr. Sawyer of the food board of  
Ottawa, the following committee was  
appointed to proceed to St. John on Sat-  
urday and attend a meeting to be held  
on the board of trade rooms. L. B. Knight,  
Oscar Hanson, Howard Ellis, and Harry  
Belyea.

## SARDINE PRICES

E. O. Sawyer, jr., of the fish section of  
the food control board left last night for  
Ottawa. Mr. Sawyer, before leaving,  
stated that he wished to point out that  
the price of sardines has not been fixed  
by the food board. The U. S. food ad-  
ministration has fixed a maximum price  
of \$25 per hoghead for raw sardines  
until August 1. Canadian weirmen have  
agreed to accept \$25 as a minimum price  
for the year. If necessary, the Canada  
food board will intervene with the U. S.  
food administration to secure a fair price  
for the weirmen after August 1.—St. John  
Telegraph, April 30.

## APRIL BRITISH LOSSES

London, April 30—British casualties  
reported in April reached a total of 52,475,  
divided as follows:  
Killed or died of wounds—Officers,  
1,621; men, 7,723.  
Wounded or missing—Officers, 7,447;  
men, 35,684.

Although the complete reports of  
casualties sustained in the recent heavy  
fighting in France and Belgium apparently  
have not yet been made, a marked in-  
crease is shown in the April figures. The  
total in March was 14,090, the smallest in  
several months. The Somme losses went  
as high as 130,000 a month.

## BUYS AUSTRALIAN ZINC

Melbourne, Australia, April 29.—The  
British Government has contracted for  
the purchase of virtually the whole pro-  
duct of Australian zinc concentrates for  
the period of the war and a decade there-  
after.

"Why do people marry in June?" "It's  
a wise custom. You wouldn't start 'em  
off facing a coal problem, would you now?"  
—Judge.

## NEWS OF THE SEA

—Bogota, Columbia, Friday, April 26  
—The German steamer *Prinz Eitel Fried-  
rick*, which has been interned at Puerto  
Columbia, was burned and sunk at her  
anchorage there to-day.

—New York, April 29—The American  
steamship *Westerly*, one of the first of  
the new ships built by the emergency  
fleet corporation, was sunk in a collision  
yesterday off the French coast, according  
to information received in shipping circles  
here to-day. All aboard were saved.

The *Westerly*, a vessel of about 5,000  
tons, launched on the Pacific coast in  
February, was returning to the United  
States after having completed the first half  
of her maiden trip to Europe. No details  
of the collision were received.

—London, April 29—A party of 57  
American army young men's Christian  
Association workers, under Arthur E.  
Hungerford, arrived in London last night.

The steamship *Oronsa*, 9,075 tons, on  
which they sailed, was torpedoed yester-  
day morning and sank in 12 minutes. All  
the passengers and all but three of the  
crew were saved. The passengers were  
picked up in lifeboats and landed at a  
British port. The number of persons on  
board the vessel was about 250.

The vessel was struck amidships while  
proceeding in a large convoy under the  
protection of a number of destroyers. It  
was proceeding at about 10 knots, in  
bright moonlight, when struck. There  
was an immediate heavy list, and three  
minutes later the boilers blew up exting-  
uishing the lights all over the ship.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS

MARITIME PROVINCES AND QUEBEC

(42) Canadian list of lights and fog signals  
—New edition

A list of all the lights and fog signals  
on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion of  
Canada, including the Gulf of St.  
Lawrence and the River St. Lawrence to  
Montreal, corrected to the 1st April, 1918,  
has just been published. Copies will be  
supplied to mariners free on application.

## PATRIOTIC WORK ON GRAND MANAN

Rebekah Lodge, of North Head, Grand  
Manan, held a sale recently in the Odd  
Fellows Hall, for the benefit of the Grand  
Manan soldiers, from which the sum of  
\$163 was realized, \$40 being donated by  
the women of White Head. The fancy  
table was in charge of Mrs. Naves; Home  
made candy—Mrs. Winchester; Ice-  
cream—Mrs. Gaskill; Home-cooking—  
Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Blumortier;  
Fish-pond—Mrs. Nesbitt. Ten dollars  
was realized from the sale of a quilt  
donated by Mrs. John Morse and Mrs.  
Small, of White Head; and thirteen  
from the sale of a silk quilt given by  
Mrs. A. Richardson, of Castalia. The money  
will be used in purchasing yarn for socks.  
This little band of patriotic women are  
sewing for the St. John Red Cross, and  
have made and shipped many articles of  
clothing. They have knitted 250 pairs of  
socks, which from time to time are sent  
to the G. M. soldiers. Boxes filled with  
good things were sent at Christmas and  
again at Easter. The good work will be  
kept up until the war is over. Letters of  
grateful thanks have been received from  
the boys at the front, showing their  
appreciation of the work done in their  
behalf.

## MAN AND WOMAN POWER REGISTRATION

Registrars throughout Canada have  
been appointed by the Dominion Regis-  
tration Board to ascertain and register  
the man and woman power of all persons  
between the age of 16 and 60. The Regis-  
trar appointed for Charlotte County is  
Sheriff R. A. Stuart, St. Andrews.

The Registration Board states that it is  
desirable that all persons who are able to  
offer voluntary assistance to assistan-  
deputy registrars on the day of regis-  
tration should offer their services to the  
registrar for their electoral district. As  
registration day will probably be on a  
Saturday, it is hoped that school boards  
will offer to the registrars use of school  
buildings in which to take the registration.

## ARBOR DAY

W. M. McLean, School Inspector of  
District No. 6, has appointed Friday, May  
10, as Arbor Day. The day will be  
observed in St. Andrews by the planting  
of some trees and putting the school  
grounds in order.

"Do you believe in heredity?" "Of  
course I do," replied the gentle egotist.  
"Why I've got one of the brightest boys  
you ever saw." —Washington Star.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND

London, April 26. (By Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The British Admiralty has given out the official story of the brilliant raid against Zeebrugge and Ostend, made by a small naval squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Keyes.

After summarizing the preparations leading up to the raid and paying high tribute to the commanders and crews of the vessels engaged, the report strikingly reviews the appearance of the little squadron after its return to home waters and gives the following interesting story of the actual fighting:

Vice Admiral Keyes, in the destroyer Warwick, commanded the operation. There had been two previous attempts to attack, capable of being pushed home, if weather and other conditions served. The night of the 22nd of April (Tuesday) offered nearly all the required conditions, and some fifteen miles off Zeebrugge the ships took up the formation for attack.

The Vindictive, which had been towing the Iris and Daffodil, cast them off to follow under their own steam. The Intrepid, Iphigenia, and Thetis slowed down to give the first three time to get alongside the mole. The Sirius and the Brilliant shifted their course for Ostend.

The night was overcast and there was a drifting haze. From the Vindictive's bridge, as she headed in towards the mole, with the faithful ferry boats at her heels, there was scarcely a glimmer of light to be seen shoreward. Ahead, as she drove through the water, rolled the smoke screen, her cloak of invisibility, wrapped about her by small craft. This was the device of Wing Commander Brock, with, out which, acknowledges the Admiral in charge, the operation could not have been conducted. A northeast wind moved the volume of it shoreward ahead of the ships.

Beyond it was the distant town, its defenders unsuspecting. It was not until the Vindictive, with bluejackets and marines standing ready for landing, was close upon the mole that the wind lulled, and came away again from the southeast, sweeping back the smoke screen and laying her bare to eyes that looked seaward.

There was a moment immediately afterwards when it seemed to those in the ships as if the dim, coast-hidden harbor exploded into light. A star shell soared aloft, then a score of star shells. The wave ring beams of the searchlights swung around and settled into a glare. A wild fire of gun flashes leaped against the sky, strings of luminous green beads shot aloft, hung and sank. The darkness of the night was supplemented by a nightmare daylight of battle-fired guns and machine guns along the Mole. The batteries ashore awoke to life. It was in a gale of shelling that the Vindictive laid her nose against the thirty-foot high concrete side of the Mole, let go her anchor and signalled to the Daffodil to shove her stern in.

raised his arm in greeting. 'Good luck to you!' he called, as the rest of the stormers hastened by.

WOUNDED AND DYING CHEERED "The lower deck was a shambles as the commander made the rounds of his ship. Yet those wounded and dying men raised themselves to cheer, as he made his tour. The crew of the Howitzer, which was mounted forward, had all been killed, and a second crew destroyed likewise. Even then a third crew was taking over the gun. In the stern cabin a fireworks expert, who had never been to sea before, one of Capt. Brock's employees, was steadily firing great illuminating rockets out of the scuttle to show up the lighthouse on the end of the mole to the blockships and their escorts.

"The Daffodil, after aiding to berth the Vindictive, should have proceeded to land her own men, but Capt. Carpenter ordered her to remain as she was with her bows against the Vindictive's quarter, pressing the latter ship into the Mole. Normally the Daffodil's boilers developed 80 pounds pressure of steam per inch, but now for this particular task Artificer Engineer Sutton, in charge of the engines, maintained 160 pounds during the period she was holding the Vindictive to the Mole. Her casualties owing to her position during the fight were small, one killed and eight wounded, among the latter being her commander, Lieut. Campbell, who was struck in the right eye by a shell splinter.

HAD TROUBLES OF HER OWN "The Iris had trouble. Her own first attempts to make fast to the Mole ahead of the Vindictive failed, as her grappels were not large enough to span the parapet. Two officers, Bradford and Hawkins, climbed ashore and sat astride the parapet trying to make the grappels fast till each was killed and fell down between the ship and wall. Commander Gibbs had both legs shot away and died next morning.

Lieut. Spencer, though wounded, took command and refused to be relieved. The Iris was obliged at last to change her position and fall in astern of the Vindictive. She suffered very heavily from the fire. A single big shell plunged through the upper deck and burst below at the point where 56 marines waited the order to go to the gangways. Forty-nine were killed, the remaining seven being wounded. Another shell burst in a wardrobe which was serving as a 'sick bay' and killed four officers and 26 men. Her total casualties were 8 officers and 69 men killed, 102 men and 6 officers wounded.

The storming and demolishing parties upon the mole met with no resistance from the Germans other than intense and unremitting fire. The geography of the great mole with its railway line and many buildings, hangars, and store sheds, was already well known, and the demolition parties moved to their appointed work in perfect order. One after another the buildings burst into flames or were split and crumbled as dynamite went off. A bombing party worked up towards the mole extension in search of the enemy and destroyed several machine gun emplacements, but no single prisoner rewarded them. It appears that upon the approach of the ships and with the opening of fire the enemy simply retired and contented themselves with bringing machine guns to the shore end of the mole.

BLOCKSHIPS STOLE INTO CHANNEL "And while they worked and destroyed, the covering party below the parapet could see in the harbor by the light of the German star shells, the shapes of the blockships stealing in out of their own smoke and making for the mouth of the canal. The Thetis came first, steaming into a tornado of shells from the great batteries ashore. The crew, save a remnant which had remained to steam her in and sink her, had already been taken off by motor launches, but the remnants spared hands enough to keep her fore guns going. It was hers to show the road to the Intrepid and Iphigenia, which followed. She cleared a score of armed barges which donned the channel from the tip of the mole, but had the ill fortune to foul her propeller upon the net defence which flanks it on the shore side. The propeller gathered in the net and rendered her practically unmanageable.

"The shore batteries found her and pounded her unremittingly until she bumped into the bank, edged off and found herself in the canal again, still some hundreds of yards from the mouth of the canal. While in practically a sinking condition as she lay there she signalled invaluable directions to the others, and her commander, Sneyd, accordingly blew charges and sunk her. The motor launch under the command of Lieutenant Littleton, raced alongside and took off her crew. Her loss was five killed and five wounded.

WENT IN BELCHING SHELLS "The Intrepid, smoking like a volcano, with all her guns blazing, was followed by her motor launch which failed to get alongside in the outside harbor. Straight into the harbor she steered, her smoke blowing back into the Iphigenia's eyes so that the latter was blinded and going a little wild, rammed a dredger with barge moored beside it, which lay in the western arm of the canal. She got clear through and entered the canal, pushing the barge before her. It was then that a shell hit the steam conceptions of her whistle, and the escaping steam which followed drove

off some of the smoke and let her see what was doing.

CHANNEL IS BLOCKED "Lieutenant Stuart Bonham Carter, commanding the Intrepid, placed the nose of his ship neatly on the mud of the western bank. He ordered the crew away and blew up the ship by switches in the chart room. Four dull bumps were all that could be heard. Immediately afterwards there arrived on the deck, the engineer who had been in the engine room and reported all was as it should be.

"Lieutenant Billard Locke, commanding the Iphigenia, beached her according to arrangement, on the eastern side, blew her up and saw her drop nicely across the canal, and left her engines still going to hold her in position until she should have settled well on the bottom.

"According to the latest reports from air observation, two old ships with their holds full of concrete are lying across the channel in a 'V' position and it is probable the work they set out to do has been accomplished and the canal is effectively blocked."

AUSTRALIANS HAD PART London, April 26.—(By Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—The Austrian navy was represented in the raid on Zeebrugge by one and 11 men. They were mostly on the ships which entered the canal. Six of them were among the men who landed and fought on the Mole. All twelve of them escaped injury.

London, April 29.—The total British casualties in the operations on Tuesday against Zeebrugge and Ostend were 588, according to an official announcement last night. These were divided as follows: Officers killed, 16; died of wounds, 3; missing, 2; wounded, 29; men killed, 144; died of wounds, 25; missing, 14; wounded, 355.

ST. GEORGE, N. B. April 30. Two schooners loaded pulp at the public wharf this week, the Francis Goodnow and Thomas R. Lawrence. Captains Lane and Rowe, both gentlemen have been coming here for several years and are well known and popular. The pulp is going to Norway.

Dancing classes are held in Coutts' Hall several times a week, patronized by a number of young people. A masquerade ball was held on Friday evening last, which was attended by quite a number of boys in khaki, and others.

Miss Blanche McVicar left this week for St. John, where she has accepted a position with the Corona Candy Company. Miss Cameron, of St. Stephen, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Caleb Hennessey.

Principal Brookes, of the High School, enlisted last week in the Siege Battery, St. John, and left Saturday for the city. His place as principal has not been filled yet, so the scholars are enjoying a holiday. Several applications have been received by the trustees, and it is expected a new teacher will be in charge next week.

Misses Helen McMullen and Blanche McVicar spent a few days in Calais last week.

Rev. Mr. DeWolfe officiated on Wednesday evening last at the marriage of Miss Bertha Laskey and Charles Norman.

Mrs. H. I. Lynds, wife of the Rev. H. I. Lynds, a former pastor of St. Mark's Church, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Lillian Sweeney, of St. John, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Chas. McGrattay left for her home yesterday.

The ice is out of Lake Utopia, boats were able to get to the head on Monday while late in breaking up it is not a record. Fishing is reported good about the Ledges.

George F. Meating and Allen Grant attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., in St. John last week.

Steven Conley left to-day for Augusta, Me., called by the serious illness of his sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald.

The New Council was sworn in on Wednesday evening last, in the Council Chambers, Town Hall. Mayor McGrattay gave an address. During the course of his remarks he referred to the Town Election, thanking the electors for the support given him. He said they had been chosen to administer the affairs of the Town and they had the majority of the electors behind them. Certain matters demanded attention, and it was in the hands of the Aldermen to carry out the wishes of the people. He felt certain their relations would be cordial, as only by cooperation could their administration be a success. The committees were then submitted for their approval:

License:—Murray, Watt, and Grant. Assessment:—Kent, Johnson, Spear. Police:—Spear, McAdam, Johnson. Town Property:—Watt, Spear, Johnson. Fire:—Johnson, Grant, McAdam. Wharf:—McAdam, Johnson, Frauley. Fire:—Johnson, Grant, McAdam. Bye Laws:—Frauley, Kent, Watt. Streets and Sewers:—Grant, Kent, Murray. The first named is Chairman.

Mrs. Creamer leaves for there in a few days. Mrs. Jack Ingalls is home again after a very pleasant trip to Mexico, and other places in the South.

Messrs. Edgar and Arthur Fountain, Chester A. Dixon, and Albion Cummings attended the Chapman Concert, recently given in Eastport.

Chas. Haskins is home again after spending a pleasant winter with his niece, Mrs. Frank S. Cummings, in Ansonia, Conn.

Frank S. Cummings returned by train on Saturday, to his home in Ansonia, Conn., after a brief but very pleasant visit at his old home at Cummings' Cove.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dixon and little daughter, Muriel, spent Monday at Indian Island.

Mrs. James H. Ward, after spending two months with Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dixon, is at present the guest of her niece, Mrs. Edwin Conley, at Leonardville.

Mrs. W. Hatheway Fountain and little son, Glenn, spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. James Hurley, at Leonardville.

Miss Nina Field spent the week-end, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Seward Welch at Fairhaven.

Miss Selia Gupitell, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Fountain, has returned to her home at Machias Port.

A number of friends enjoyed a party at the home of Miss Lila Mosher one evening last week. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

Master Fremont Chaffey was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Percy Conley, at Leonardville, on Sunday.

Frank Hooper had the misfortune to lose a fine and only cow on Saturday of last week.

BOCABEC COVE, N. B. April 30.

Edgar Storr, of Bayside, was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brownrigg. Mr. Wilfred Bryant and bride (nee Miss Rachel Crichton) were guests of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crichton, on Sunday last.

Howard Mitchell, of Upper Bocabec, was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McGregor.

Mrs. James Holt and Mr. W. J. Taylor were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mitchell on Sunday last. The many friends of Mrs. Harold Mitchell are glad to know that she and her daughter, Bernice, are at home once more. Miss Bernice has been, for the past five weeks, taking treatment from a bone specialist in Boston, Mass. We are all pleased to hear that she is rapidly recovering her usual health.

Mrs. Edmund Hoit and Miss Lillian But, of Second Falls, are guests of Mrs. Albert Brownrigg.

Mrs. Isaac Lowery and daughter, Miss Gladys, called on Mrs. Matthew McCullough on Sunday.

Miss Helen Young spent the week-end at her home in St. Andrews.

Service was held in the Church of the "Heavenly Rest" on Sunday last at 3. Rev. D. W. Blackall, of Oak Bay, officiating. This is the first of the spring and summer services, and we are pleased to report that there was a goodly number in attendance.

ELMSVILLE, N. B. April 29.

Mrs. Edward Stuart recently visited relatives in St. Stephen.

Service was held at Christ Church on Sunday evening last at 7:30 daylight saving time, and as a consequence some

came in late. The next service will be held at 7:30 p. m. May 12th. Mrs. Sarah Crompton and little James have been visiting relatives here. Willis McKaskell left for St. John on Monday's train, to join the other young

men of this place who are with the 1st Depot Battalion. Lloyd Collett visited St. John the first of the week. James Monahan made a business trip to St. Andrews on Monday last.

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

It's Cheaper to Paint than Repair

YOUR house—if it is four years old or older—is worth at least 50 per cent more today than when it was built. Lumber and cement are so high that it would cost half as much again to build this year as it did in 1914. So it is obvious that either a new house or an old one is today so valuable a property that its owner must conserve it unless he is committed to a policy of willful waste. Keep your house—and all your buildings—protected. And let your paint-protection consist of an economical paint. Use the paint that goes farthest—lasts longest.

B-H "ENGLISH" 70% Pure White Lead (Schwab's Formula B.H.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

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 "Fresconette"—a flat tone oil paint. Staining the Roof "Anchor Brand Shingle Stains" in 19 different colors. Varnishing a Floor "Floorlustr" excellent for interior floors. For barn and outbuildings Imperial Barn Paint. Color 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

CLEARANCE SALE OPENS MONDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1918 This sale offers you the best goods in the country at the price of the cheapest to-day. It's your own fault if you don't take advantage of the opportunity. We want to close out everything in the store and we are going to give you a chance to SAVE MONEY. The values are big enough to make them go fast, so step lively if you want to save a dollar. You can't help buying if you see the goods. COME AND COME QUICK! Below are Some of the Bargains Offered: Men's Summer Underwear at 60 cents per suit. Men's Overalls at \$1.30 and \$1.45. Men's Raincoats at \$5.50, \$7.50, and \$8.50. Boys' Khaki and Tweed Pants at 75c, \$1.10, \$1.30, and \$1.45. Boys' Suits at \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.75, and \$11.00. Don't forget the date, MONDAY, APRIL 22nd, at THE HANSON STORE, ST. ANDREWS Store Open Every Night

THE GUEST OF QUESNAY

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER II SWINGING out to pass us and then sweeping in upon the reverse curve to clear the narrow arch of the culvert were too much for the white car. In the middle of the road, ten feet from the culvert, the old woman struggled frantically to get her car out of the way. The howl of the siren frightened her perhaps, for she went to the wrong side. Then the shriek of the machine drowned the human scream as the automobile struck.

The great machine left the road for the fields on the right, reared, fell, leaped against the stone side of the culvert, apparently trying to climb it, stood straight on end, whirled backward in a half somersault, crashed over on its side, flashed with flame and explosion and lay hidden under a cloud of dust and smoke.

The peasant's cart, tossed into a clump of weeds, rested on its side. A pair of woman's goggles crunched beneath my foot as I sprang out of Ward's car, and a big brass lamp had fallen in the middle of the road, crumpled like waste paper. Beside it lay a gold rose box.

The old woman had somehow saved herself, or perhaps her saint had helped her, for she was sitting in the grass by the roadside, walling hysterically and quite unharmed. The body of a man lay in a heap beneath the stone archway, and from his clothes I guessed that he had been the driver of the white car. I say "had been" because there were reasons for needing no second glance to comprehend that the man was dead.

Ward meanwhile was dragging a woman out of the wreck, and after a moment I went to help him carry her into the fresh air. She pushed our hands angrily aside and completed the untangling herself, revealing the scratched and smeared face of Mariana, the dancer.

"Oh, the pain!" she cried. "That imbecile! If he has let me break my leg! A pretty dancer I should be! I hope he is killed!" Another automobile had already come up, and the occupants were hastily alighting. Ward shouted to the foremost to go for a doctor.

"I am a doctor," the man answered, advancing and kneeling quickly by the dancer. "And you—you may be of help, too."

We turned toward the ruined car, where Ward's driver was shouting for us.

"What is it?" called Ward as we ran toward him.

"The driver," he replied, "there is some one under the tonneau here!" From beneath the overturned tonneau projected the lower part of a man's leg clad in a brown puttee and a russet shoe. Ward's driver had brought his tools, had jacked up the car as high as possible, but was still unable to release the imprisoned body.

After considerable effort we rescued the imprisoned body, which stirred in pain.

I found that I was looking almost straight down into the upturned face of Larabee Harman, and I cannot better express what this man had come to be and what the degradation of his life had written upon him than by saying that the dreadful thing I looked upon now was no more horrible a sight than the face I had seen, fresh from the violet and smiling in ugly pride at the stables, as he passed the terrace of Larree on the day before the Grand Prix.

We helped to carry him to the doctor's car and to lift the dancer into Wagon and to get both of them out again at the hospital at Versailles, where they were taken.

"Did it seem to you," said George faintly, "that a man so frightfully injured could have any chance of getting well?"

"No," I answered. "I thought he was dying as we carried him into the hospital."

"So did I. The top of his head seemed all crushed in. Whew!" After a pause he added thoughtfully, "It will be a great thing for Louise."

Louise was the name of his second cousin, the girl who had done battle with all her family and then run away from them to be Larabee Harman's wife. Remembering the stir that her application for divorce had made, I did not understand how Harman's death could benefit her, unless George had some reason to believe that he had made a will in her favor. However, the remark had been made more to himself than to me, and I did not respond.

How to Purify the Blood

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

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The morning papers flared once more with the name of Larabee Harman, and we read that he was lingering. And the dancer had been right. One of her legs was badly broken. She would never dance again.

A great many people keep their friends in mind by writing to them, but more do not, and Ward and I belong to the majority. After my departure from Paris I had but one missive from him, a short note written at the request of his sister, asking me to be on the lookout for Italian earrings to add to her collection of old jewels. So from time to time I sent her what I could find about Capri or in Naples, and she responded with neat little letters of acknowledgment.

Two years I stayed on Capri, eating the lotus which grows on that happy island and painting very little. But even on Capri people sometimes hear the call of Paris, so there came at last a fine day when I, knowing that the horse chestnuts were in bloom along the Champs Elysees, threw my rope-soled shoes to a beggar, packed a rusty trunk and was off for the banks of the Seine.

At the end of a fortnight I went over into Normandy and deposited that rusty trunk of mine in a corner of the summer pavilion in the courtyard of Mme. Brossard's inn, Les Trois Pigeons, in a woodland neighborhood that is there. Here I had painted through a foliage summer of my youth, and I was glad to find, as I had hoped, nothing changed, for the place was dear to me. Mme. Brossard, dark, thin, demure as of yore, a fine looking woman with a fine manner and much the favor of old Norman portraits) gave me a pleasant welcome, remembering me readily, but without surprise, while Amedee, the antique servant, cackled over me and was as proud of my advent as if I had been a new egg and he had laid me. The simile is grotesque, but Amedee is the most henlike waiter in France.

He is a white haired, fat old fellow, always well shaved, as neat as a billiard ball. In the daytime, when he is partly porter, he wears a black tie, a gray waistcoat broadly striped with scarlet, and from waist to feet a white apron, like a skirt and so competently concealing that his trousers are of mere conventionality and no real necessity, but after 6 o'clock (becoming altogether a maitre d'hotel) he is clad as any other formal gentleman.

Amedee's suggestions as to my repast were deferential, but insistent. His manner was that of a prime minister who goes through the form of convincing the sovereign. He greeted each of his own decisions with a very loud "Bian" as if startled by the brilliancy of my selections, and the menu being concluded, exploded a whole volley of "Bians" and set off violently to instruct old Gaston, the cook.

The inn itself is gray with age, the roof sagging pleasantly here and there, and an old wooden gallery runs the length of each wing, the guest chambers of the upper story opening upon it like the deck rooms of a steamer, with boxes of tulips and hyacinths along the gallery railings and window ledges for the gayest of border lines.

In the course of time and well within the bright twilight Amedee spread the crisp white cloth and served me at a table on my pavilion porch. He feigned anxiety lest I should find certain dishes (those which he knew were most delectable) not to my taste, but was obviously so distended with fatuous pride over the whole meal that it became a temptation to denounce at least some trifling sauce or garnishment. Nevertheless so much mendacity proved beyond me, and I spared him and my own conscience. The salad prepared and the water bubbling in the coffee machine, he favored me with a discourse on the decline in glory of Les Trois Pigeons.

"Monsieur, it is the automobiles. They have done it. Formerly, as when monsieur was here, the painters came from Paris. What busy times and what drolleries! Ah, it was gay in those days! Monsieur remembers well. Ha, ha! But now, I think, the automobiles have frightened away the painters."

"I should have said that we should be happier if we had many like monsieur," went on Amedee. "But it is early in the season to despair. Then, too, our best suit is already engaged."

"By whom?"

"Two men of science who arrive next week. One is a great man, Mme. Brossard is pleased that he is coming to Les Trois Pigeons, but I tell her it is only natural. He comes now for the first time because he likes the quiet."

"Who is the great man, Amedee?"

"Ah! A distinguished professor of science, truly. He is a member of the institute. Monsieur must have heard of that great Professor Keredee?"

"The name is known. Who is the other?"

"A friend of his. I do not know. All the upper floor of the east wing they have taken—the grand suit—those two and their valet de chambre. That is truly the way in modern times—the philosophers are rich men."

"Yes," I sighed. "Only the painters are poor nowadays." Amedee laughed cunningly. "It was always easy to see that monsieur amuses himself only with his painting."

"Thank you, Amedee," I responded. "I have amused other people with it, too, I fear."

"Monsieur remembers the Chateau de Quesnay, at the crest of the hill on the road north of Dives?"

"I remember."

"It is occupied this season by some rich Americans."

"How do you know they are rich?"

"Dieu de Dieu! The old fellow appeared to heaven. 'But they are Americans!'"

"And therefore millionaires. Perfectly, Amedee."

"Perfectly, monsieur. Perhaps monsieur knows them."

"Yes, I know them."

"Truly!" He affected dejection. "And poor Mme. Brossard thought monsieur had returned to our old hotel because he liked it and remembered our wine of Beauce and the good beds and old Gaston's cooking!"

"Do not weep, Amedee," I said. "I have come to paint, not because I know the people who have taken Quesnay." And I added, "I may not see them at all."

Miss Elizabeth had mentioned in one of her notes that Ward had leased Quesnay, but I had not sought quarters at Les Trois Pigeons because it stood within walking distance of the chateau. In my industrious frame of mind that circumstance seemed almost a drawback. Miss Elizabeth, ever hospitable to those whom she noticed at all, would be doubly so in the country, and I wanted all my time to myself since my time was not conceivably of value to any one else. I thought it wise to leave any encounter with the lady to Amedee. George himself had just sailed on a business trip to America, and until his return I should put in all my time at painting and nothing else, though I liked his sister, as I have said, and thought of her often.

Amedee laughed incredulously. "But monsieur will call at the chateau in the morning," the complacent valet prophesied. "Monsieur is not at all an old man—no, not yet. Even if he were—aha—no one could possess the friendship of that wonderful Mme. d'Armand and remain away from the chateau."

"Mme. d'Armand?" I said. "That is not the name. You mean Mlle. Ward."

"No, no!" His fat cheeks bulged with a smile. "Mlle. Ward"—he pronounced it "Ware"—"is magnificent. Every one must fly to obey when she opens her mouth. It needs only a glance to perceive that Mlle. Ward is a great lady, but Mme. d'Armand—ah!" He rolled his round eyes to an effect of unpeppable admiration. "But monsieur knows very well for himself."

"We were speaking of the present chateleine of Quesnay, Mlle. Ward. I have never heard of Mme. d'Armand."

"Monsieur is serious?"

"Truly!" I answered, making bold to quote his shibboleth.

"Then monsieur has truly much to live for. Truly!" he chuckled openly. He had cleared the table.

"Amedee," I said, "who is Mme. d'Armand?"

"A guest of Mlle. Ward at Quesnay. In fact, she is in charge of the chateau, since Mlle. Ward is, for the time, away."

"Is she a Frenchwoman?"

"It seems not. In fact, she is an American, though she dresses with so much of taste. Ah, Mme. Brossard admires it, and Mme. Brossard knows the art of dressing."

"Mme. d'Armand's name is French," I observed.

"Yes; that is true," said Amedee thoughtfully. "No one can deny it; it is a French name." He rested the tray upon a stamp near by and scratched his head. "I do not understand how that can be," he continued slowly.

"Jean Ferret, who is chief gardener at the chateau, is an acquaintance of mine, and Jean Ferret has told me that she is an American."

"I believe," said I, "that if I struggled a few days over this puzzle I might come to the conclusion that Mme. d'Armand is an American lady who has married a Frenchman."

"The old man uttered an exclamation of triumph.

"Ha! Without doubt! Truly she must be an American lady who has married a Frenchman. Monsieur has already solved the puzzle. Truly, truly!" And he betook himself across the darkness to emerge in the light of the open door of the kitchen with the word still rumbling in his throat.

I rose from the chair on my little porch to go to bed, but I was reminded of something and called to him.

"Monsieur!" his voice came briskly. "How often do you see your friend, Jean Ferret, the gardener of Quesnay?"

"Frequently, monsieur. Tomorrow morning I could easily carry a message if—"

"That is precisely what I do not wish. And you may as well not mention me at all when you meet him."

"It is understood—perfectly."

"If it is well understood there will be a beautiful present for a good maitre d'hotel some day."

"Thank you, monsieur."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Vast Issues Depend Upon the Welfare of Our Men!



Cheer Up and Thank God for the Y.M.C.A.

TRY to picture yourself in the muddy cold trenches after exciting days and long nights of mortal danger and intense nervous strain. Rushing "whiz-bangs" and screaming "coal boxes" are no respecters of persons. You are hit! But despite shock and pain you still can face the long weary trudge back to dressing station. Weary, overwrought and depressed, you are prey to wild imaginings of that other coming ordeal with the surgeon. There are other "walking wounded," too! You must wait, wait, wait. And then—

Up comes a cheery Y.M.C.A. man, the ever-present "big brother" to the soldier, with words of manly encouragement. Close beside the dressing station the good generous folks at home have enabled him to set up a canteen. He hands you biscuits, and chocolate or coffee.

Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund \$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9 Canada-Wide Appeal

"In thousands of cases," writes an officer, "it was that first hot cup of coffee that dragged the man back to life and sanity."

The tremendous helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. as an aid to the "morale" or fighting spirit, of the soldiers is everywhere praised. No wonder the Germans make every effort to smash the Y.M.C.A. huts out of existence.

The Y.M.C.A. is everywhere. You first met the helpful, manly Y.M.C.A. worker in camp, then on train and boat, at camp in England and in France, close to the firing line. Often he risks his life to reach you in the trenches. He has won the warmest praise from military authorities, statesmen—the King!

Have you a precious boy at the front? You cannot be "over there" to guide him away from fierce temptations of camp and city. You cannot comfort him in his supreme hour of trial. Your parcels to him are necessarily few. But the Y.M.C.A., thank God, is "over there," going where you cannot go—doing the very things you long to do—doing it for you and for him.

Will you help? This vast organization of helpfulness needs at least \$2,250,000 from Canada for 1918. For your boy's sake be GENEROUS!!

National Council, Young Men's Christian Association

Campaign Directors for Maritime Provinces New Brunswick: Eber H. Turnbull, 64 Prince William St., St. John, N.B. Nova Scotia: D. G. Cook, Chronicle Bldg., Halifax, N.S. P. E. Island: Lieut. Ulric Dawson, Headquarters Y.M.C.A., Charlottetown.

STORY OF RECRUIT FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK

The Saturday Evening Post tells this story:

"In August, 1914, the first lot of soldiers left Woodstock, N. B., for Valcartier. Among them, and towering over his comrades as the company marched to the station, was a stalwart negro named Miles Diamond. Now, in those days it was thought by the unthoughtful that the war would soon be over, and some very uncomplimentary remarks were made about the negro soldier by certain youths who should have been beside him. The customary snaphot was taken of the marching company, and Miles stood out in bold relief. He soon became one of the noble 37,000 and survived all the mud and mark—of Salisbury Plain, and in due season went across the Channel. But before leaving Salisbury Plain there was more notoriety coming to Miles. A photographer of the Illustrated London News happened to take a photograph of some Canadians passing on horseback along the flooded streets in Salisbury, and our good Miles was easily recognized as one of the number. When he got to France he wrote back that his first experience under fire was that the "bullet passed him and then he passed the bullet." However, he made a first-class fighting man. The other day there blew into the town a fine, well set colored man, looking more like a Spaniard than a negro, and it was our old friend Miles. Come back he had with most honorable leave. Never even asked for it, but was called to headquarters and given three months off with his way paid

as a reward for his faithful service. He has all the badges which go to show that he served in the main Canadian actions, and that he has not been out of France since he went in. He wears two honorable wounds and a noticeable scar which where he had unpleasant contact with barbed wire. Asked if he wanted to go back, this manly negro said: "Why not? It's no use 'leaving a job half finished.' And there is not much cheap laughing at Miles to-day. The 'white men' take off their hats to him, and the others, who are very few, don't say anything. It wouldn't go if they did."

St. Andrews people will recognize in Miles an old time St. Andrews boy. Miles, with his people, moved away from St. Andrews when he was about 15 years old. While here they lived in the house now occupied by Herbert Greenlaw.—Ed. BEACON.

THE CALL

THE air around was trembling-bright And full of dancing specks of light, While butterflies were dancing too Between the shining green and blue; I might not watch, I might not stay, I ran along the meadow way.

The straggling brambles caught my feet, The clover field was oh! so sweet; I heard a singing in the sky And busy things went buzzing by. How this could be I cannot tell, But all the hedges sang as well.

Along the clover-field I ran To where the little wood began, And there I understood at last Why I had come so far, so fast— On every leaf of every tree A fairy sat and smiled at me!

ROSE FYLEMAN, in Punch.

War Work Summary

There are:

- 96 branches of Canadian Y.M.C.A. in France.
- 79 branches in England.
- Dozens of Y.M.C.A. dug-outs in forward trenches under fire.
- Over 120 Military Secretaries overseas.
- 300,000 letters a day written in Y.M.C.A. overseas buildings.
- \$133,000 needed for athletic equipment. (Helps morale of soldiers.)
- Y.M.C.A. saved hundreds of lives at Vimy Ridge by caring for walking wounded.
- Over 100 planes in England and France, also 300 gramophones and 27 moving picture machines.
- Y. M. C. A. helps boys in hospitals.
- More than 60,000 cups of hot tea and coffee distributed daily in France—free. Estimated cost for 8 months, \$48,000.
- 150,000 magazines distributed free every month. (Estimated cost \$15,000.)
- \$125,000 used in 1917 to build huts in France.
- Concerts, sing-songs, good-night services and personal interviews energetically conducted. Concerts, lectures, etc., cost \$5,000 a month.
- Thousands of soldiers decide for the better life.
- Y.M.C.A. sells many needful things to soldiers for their convenience. Profits, if any, all spent for benefit of soldiers.
- Service to boys in Camp hospitals.
- Red Triangle Clubs for soldiers in Toronto, St. John and Montreal, Centres in Paris and London for men on leave.
- Out of Red Triangle Fund, \$75,000 to be contributed to the War Work of the Y.W.C.A.

Boys!

Here's your chance to do a fine stroke in the big war! Help the Y.M.C.A. to help your big brothers overseas by joining in the

"Earn and Give Campaign"

Six thousand Canadian older boys are invited to earn and give at least Ten Dollars (\$10) to the Red Triangle Fund. That means \$60,000 in all! Splendid! Five thousand dollars will be used for boys' work in India and China; another \$5,000 for the National Boys' Work of Canada, and \$50,000 to help big brothers in Khaki. Ask your local Y.M.C.A. representative for information and pledge card. When you have subscribed one or more units of Ten Dollars, you will receive a beautifully engraved certificate.

MOVEMENT TO STAMP OUT GERMANISM IN CUBA

Havana, April 26—A Committee of Public Safety has undertaken a nation-wide campaign to stamp out "Germanism" in Cuba. It is composed of twenty prominent citizens under the chairmanship of Col. José d'Estampes, and was organized at a meeting last night in the House of Representatives. President Menocal is honorary president, and the Allied Ministers at Havana are honorary members. Dr. Henry de Penalosa, secretary of the committee, announces that a campaign of education will be carried on, and steps taken to stamp out every kind of German propaganda in Cuba. All German firms, he says, as well as German sympathizers will be boycotted.

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tion to the Publishers.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., CANADA.

Saturday, 4th May, 1918.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR**

[April 25 to May 1]

IN the week under review, as in the four preceding weeks, the chief interest in the hostilities centred in the Western front, especially in Picardy and Flanders. The great German drive on the Ypres sector was pressed with tremendous force the first five days of the week, but was halted on the last two days. The Germans succeeded in surrounding and capturing Kemmel ridge, after a defence by a band of French Poilus to the number of over 6000. The story of their heroic stand has yet to be told, but it will certainly prove to be one of the most thrilling in all history. The ground gained by the Germans in the Ypres sector during the week was not extensive, though its strategic value is reckoned very high. The cost to the Huns was enormous; and the Entente losses were not small, though not unduly great considering the stubborn resistance they maintained against the outnumbering host opposed to them. In the Somme sector fierce fighting was continuous throughout the week, and the Entente Allies—at this point including Americans, British, and French—held the enemy in check and recovered some lost ground in the vicinity of Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard. At other points on the Western front considerable activity prevailed, but positions were not materially altered.

On the Eastern front, or what was such, the week was without important developments. The greatest activity was in Finland, where the pro-German White Guards succeeded in taking Viborg, which was held by 6000 Red Guards, as the Bolshevik troops are called. In the Caucasus the Turks took Kars, the resistance probably not being very great.

In the Mesopotamian campaign important progress of the British west and north of Baghdad was reported. Many Turkish troops were taken prisoners and considerable military supplies captured. In Palestine east of the Jordan and south of Es-Salt, the British gained some ground and took several hundred Turkish prisoners. About 125 miles southeast of the Dead Sea the Arabs, who are co-operating with the British, destroyed a large section of the Hedjaz Railway and took a considerable number of prisoners. The week's results in Mesopotamia and Palestine were thus eminently satisfactory from an Entente point of view.

The Balkan campaign was vigorously maintained throughout the week, but positions were only slightly altered, to the advantage of the Entente Allies.

There was somewhat increased activity in the Italian campaign, especially on the Asiago plateau. Bohemian troops were reported to have joined the Italians, and to be at the front in Italian uniforms. It is not possible to present a summary of the week's shipping losses through mines and submarines, as the British Admiralty has ceased the issue of weekly statements concerning the same, and the details of such disasters are not now being published. The bombardment of Paris by long-range guns was resumed.

The week may be summarized as one of great anxiety for the Entente Allies, but the result was so far satisfactory that the German drive was halted—for how long it is not possible to say—and that the Entente line was unbroken and its great body of reserves was not called into action. The situation was more hopeful at the week's close than at the beginning.

**THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE**

THE Legislature was prorogued on Friday afternoon, April 26, after an interesting session in which some useful legislation was enacted, and some more promised, and equally important measures were left over for a future session. The new Health Act cannot be judged until its operation has been enforced, but it is quite likely that it will have to be much amended in future. The changing of the "Rule of the Road" requiring vehicles to turn out to the right instead of the left will probably be approved by a majority of the people, though a strong minority (in which the BEACON desires to be reckoned) deprecates the change. It was a bitter disappointment to a large section of the people of the Province that Woman Suffrage was not taken up as a Government measure and placed upon the statute book. The non-fulfillment of the promise to amend the Mining Law of the Province is a dereliction that cannot be

too strongly deprecated. The increase of \$100 in the seasonal indemnity of the members met with no opposition in the House, but in the Country people will feel sorry that the increase was not postponed for a few years. The tone of the debates generally did not reach a very high plane, and the charges and counter charges of "graft" were altogether too frequent. The Speaker seems not to be too well qualified for his important duties, and a charge of malfeasance made against him is to be investigated by a Commissioner. Without knowing anything about the matter or the nature of the evidence to be produced, and being uninformed as to the person to be appointed Commissioner, we think we could accurately forecast the finding. The Commissioner—whatever he may be—will not be able to free his mind of a suspicion that "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark," but the suspicion will not mature into a conviction.

**THE DOMINION BUDGET**

HON. A. K. McLEAN, acting Minister of Finance, delivered the budget speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. The budget does not involve many changes in the general Customs' tariff, only a few articles—mostly luxuries—being affected. Business taxation is to be modified. The new taxes that will hit the poorer people hardest are those on tea and matches. Tea, which has been on the free-list, is now to pay a duty of 10 cents per pound; and the tax on matches is to be one cent per hundred or fraction thereof. At time of going to press we had not received the official list of the tariff changes, so we are obliged to wait till next week to print it. The taxation measures are not likely to meet with much opposition in the House; and the probability is that the other further work of the session will be put through rapidly and prorogation of Parliament will soon take place.

**Up-River Doings**

St. Stephen, N. B., May 1.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Scoville have returned from St. John, where they spent several weeks, and opened their handsome home on Union Street.

The Methodist vestry was filled with a most appreciative audience on Monday evening to listen to the lecture on "Russians and Russia" given by Rev. S. H. B. Strothard, pastor of the church. There were some fine lantern pictures and a short musical programme.

Mr. L. A. Gilbert, who has been principal of the St. Stephen High School, has resigned his position to enlist in the tank battalion in St. John. Before his departure he was presented with a wrist watch from the graduating class. Miss Bliss and Mr. Groom, who have been Mr. Gilbert's assistants, will continue to conduct the school during the rest of the term.

Frank T. MacNichol, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. MacNichol, and Joseph Whitley have enlisted in the tank battalion and expect soon to go overseas.

Miss Etta DeWolfe spent the week-end at Oak Bay with friends.

Mrs. John Ryder is again at home, after a pleasant visit in Woodland, Me.

A very pleasant knitting party for the benefit of the Red Cross Society was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. John W. Scoville last Friday evening. Mrs. Scoville and Mrs. Thomas Toal were the hostesses. A large number of ladies attended. There was a musical programme in which Misses Georgie Grimmer and Glenna Dinsmore sang. Miss Betty, in recitation, gave a Scotch selection; and her brother, Master Tom Coleman, gave an exhibition of dancing which was greatly enjoyed, especially the Highland Fling, as he was dressed in a Highlander's gay apparel. Before going home war-time refreshments were served, consisting of delicious nut bread and coffee. The affair was so pleasant that there are other ladies who hope to entertain in the same way for the good of the Red Cross Society. The sum of \$25.00 was realized.

Mr. Harold McLain has entered the employ of Ganoing Bros. Ltd., and will travel in Ontario in the interest of that firm.

Senator and Mrs. Todd returned from Ottawa on Saturday. The Senator left again on Monday evening for that city.

Judge N. Marks Mills, who has been ill for several weeks, has been able to walk out this week.

Mrs. Eva Glass, with her children, arrived last week from Montreal and is visiting Calais friends before joining her husband in Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. George A. Murchie has returned from a business trip to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Louis W. Eaton has returned from Mr. M. N. Cockburn is in town this week.

The Bijou theatre was filled to its utmost capacity on Tuesday evening to listen to a most remarkable and powerful address by Rev. George Adam, of England. In the afternoon Mr. Adam addressed the school children. At noon he, with Capt. Dingle and Rev. Mr. Archibald, were entertained at dinner by St. Stephen business men, to whom he spoke in regard to the Red Triangle Campaign.

Rev. W. Tomalin leaves on Thursday of this week for his new rectorship in

Shediac. Mr. Tomalin has been rector of Trinity Church, St. Stephen, during the past four years. This evening a reception is to be given to Mr. and Mrs. Tomalin, in the Church school room, as a farewell from his late parishioners, when Mrs. Tomalin will be presented with a dozen silver teaspoons by the ladies of the Congregation.

**GRAND HARBOR, G. M.**

May 1.  
Mrs. A. M. Dakin, and Mrs. Le Roy Russell spent a few days of this week in Eastport.

Mr. Willard Ingalls and Miss Vesta Strang of Castalia were united in marriage by Rev. J. E. Gosline, at the Parsonage on Sunday evening. They have hosts of friends who wish them a very happy and prosperous life.

S. N. Guptill, Loring Green, Manford Young, Elmont Green, Leonard Guptill, Charles Moran, and Walter McLaughlin, all left here this week for different parts of N. B. to engage in the fish business.

Clarence Brown left on Monday for the Magdalen Islands to put up herring.

Scott Wooster left here Monday in his boat for the Magdalen Islands for a load of herring. Capt. Geo. Foster has his vessel ready and will sail the first chance.

Capt. Loren Ingalls arrived by Stmr. Grand Manan, on Friday bringing the remains of his wife, Linda M., who died in Boston, Jan. 28th. The funeral was held from the boat. A large number gathered at the cemetery to show their love and respect for the departed. She leaves to mourn, besides her husband, one daughter, Alice, mother and father, and two sisters, Mrs. Grant Dakin, of this place, and Mrs. Frank Gillis of Portland Me., besides a host of friends, who deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement. The service was conducted by Rev. J. E. Gosline. She was a member of the U. Baptist Church of this place. Beautiful floral tributes were sent from the Pythian Sisters and Poochontas Orders of Lubec, the Pythian Sisters of this place, and many others from the family and friends of the deceased.

Miss Alice Guptill, of Boston, will spend the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Grant Dakin.

Mrs. Frank Gillis, of Portland, who was here to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Loren Ingalls, returned to her home on Thursday.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Cheney are glad to welcome them back, after a year's absence, spent in Portland and Boston.

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

May 1.  
Mrs. Summer Hartford is receiving treatment at the Hospital in Calais.

Mrs. J. Stevenson Lord, of Richardson, is spending a few days in Calais.

A number of young people of this place attended meeting at Leonardville on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Burpee Wilson, of Leonardville, visited Mrs. Wilson's parents, Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Stuart, on Monday.

Mrs. G. B. Stuart, of Stuart Town, entertained the Ladies of the Red Cross on Monday evening. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

In regard to dairy produce, Mr. Harvey Leonard can congratulate himself on having a cow with six teats. That is certainly doing her bit for her country.

Capt. Liscomb Hartford has improved greatly at the Calais Hospital and is expected home in a few days.

Mr. Frank Mitchell, traveller, visited the Island on Tuesday.

The sardine catch looks very prosperous some good draughts having been taken from the weirs lately.

On May the first little Miss Mary Adams daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Adams, celebrated the fifth anniversary of her birth. She treated a large number of her friends to ice cream and cake, and a grand time was enjoyed by all.

**CHAMCOOK, N. B.**

May 2.  
Among the latest arrivals here are:—Mrs. James Thompson and family, from St. Andrews, N. B.; Mr. James McKennie, of Calais, Me.; Mr. P. W. Elliott, of Red Beach; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Foss, of Alcorn, N. B.

Mr. Henry Austin, of St. George, has taken the position of machinist in the American Can Plant here.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. King was brightened by the arrival of a baby girl on Sunday morning. Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. C. Reynolds, from Perry, Me., has arrived to take care of her new grand-daughter.

Mrs. McHugh, from St. George, is helping her sister, Mrs. Stephen Goodell, with the cooking at the Factory boarding house.

Mr. George Ripley has returned from Boston.

A number of friends called on Mr. and Mrs. G. Newton on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. George McCoubrey entertained the company with piano duets. The usual good time was enjoyed.

The many friends of Mrs. Isaac Harris will be glad to hear that she is on the road to convalescence.

Mrs. H. Howard has arrived from Eastport and will spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Austin Bucknam.

**BEAVER HARBOR, N. B.**

April 30  
A great many of the men in this place are building weirs. Others are getting ready for the season's catch of cod, hake, etc. As yet the catches of line fish have not been large.

The canning factory of Beaver Harbor Trading Co. is running, canning kippered herring.

Medley Kennedy has arrived home from Cape Tormentine, where he has been employed.

Dr. Andrew Hickey came by Stmr. Conors Bros. on Saturday, and spent a few hours with friends her before leaving for St. George.

Clare Eldridge, who passed the medical examination in "B" class under the M. S. A., was sent for to report in St. John last week, and is now wearing the khaki.

Benjamin Bates has gone to St. John, where he has accepted a position as foreman in the new sardine factory being built there.

The Red Cross Society was entertained by Mrs. Robert Barry last Wednesday evening.

Miss Amy Hawkins has accepted a position as clerk in the store of the Beaver Harbor Trading Co.

Mrs. Jane Dickson has gone to St. Andrews to live with her son, Clayton Dickson.

**LEONARDVILLE, D. I.**

May 1.  
Lance-Corp. Byron A. Johnson, a returned soldier who has been receiving treatment in the Convalescent Home at St. John, has returned to his home here for an extended visit. He is much improved in health, as we are glad to report.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Luther Matthews is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Conley are rejoicing on the arrival of a baby girl.

The Misses Lettie and Lillian Doughty were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Wm. Doughty at Cline's Point.

A party of young people from Lord's Cove attended service at the Christian Church here on Sunday evening.

Mr. Osgood Leslie, of North West Harbor, is a frequent visitor at Leonardville.

Mr. Daniel Cameron called on friends in Eastport on Saturday last.

The Dominion Light tender was in the harbor for a few hours on Monday last.

Miss Mabel Tewksbury, of Hibernia, visited relatives here on Monday last.

Miss Geneva Hawkins, of the teaching staff at Leonardville, visited her sister, Miss Violet, of Richardson, on Sunday last.

**WILD LANDS TAX**

We would call special attention of those concerned to the Government Notice in this issue relating to the taxation of wild lands. It should be particularly noted that failure to comply with the new Act which requires owners of wild lands to file the necessary statement with the Minister of Lands and Mines, a penalty in the form of an additional tax is imposed. Read and study the notice, and act accordingly.

**New Arrivals!**

- New Mixed Tweed Coats
- New Covert Cloth Coats
- New Black Moire Coats
- New Plaid Georgette 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 accident. In any case we will be glad to have you just "look 'round".

**R. D. Ross & Co.**

Near Post Office St. Stephen

**SPRING BARGAINS**

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

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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 building, 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
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- Middlings and Bran

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**Social and Personal**

Mrs. Ben. Hanson spent the week-end in St. John in St. John.

Rev. Wm. Amos conducted the services at Wilson's Beach on Sunday.

Mrs. James Monahan, of Elmsville, was in town on Monday.

The Misses Gladys Horsnell and Mina Pendlebury have returned from attending the W. A. Convention in St. John.

Mrs. O. Clarke, who has been spending the winter with her son in Montreal, has returned to St. Andrews and is occupying her own home.

Mrs. Davidson Grimmer has returned from the W. A. Convention at St. John.

Mr. Howard Chase has returned from visiting his wife in St. Stephen.

Mrs. Hartley Wentworth, of Deer Island, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Emma Hewitt.

Miss Freda Wren entertained at a small knitting party on Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Harry Burton and the Misses Broad.

Miss Carolyn Rigby spent the week-end in Campbellton.

Mr. Hayter Reed has returned from England and France, where he spent the winter.

Mrs. Wm. Hare and little daughter are now occupying "Indiana."

Mr. Harry Russell was in Town a few days this week. He is now in Halifax, N. S., where he has been engaged in superintending reconstruction work.

Miss Frances Thompson has returned from a pleasant visit in St. Stephen.

The Misses Alice Wilson and Winifred McCurdy have returned from St. John.

Miss Nellie Mowat has been in St. John.

Mrs. Richard Owens, who has been spending a couple of months with her mother, Mrs. Angus Kennedy, has returned to her home in Edmundston.

The Evening Bridge Club met with Mrs. W. F. Kennedy on Tuesday. Mrs. Vernon Lamb was the holder of the highest score.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Babbitt and family are now occupying the Eber Stinson house.

Mrs. T. A. Hartt, Mrs. J. F. Worrell, and Master Donald Worrell have gone to Ottawa for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. T. T. Odell was in St. Stephen this week.

Miss Mary Lank, of Campbellton, spent a couple of days with Miss Carolyn Rigby.

Mr. W. A. Black, Vice-President, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, has rented Mr. D. R. Forgan's cottage for the summer.

Pte. Edward Sharkey has gone to the Convalescent Home in Fredericton.

Mr. Harry Russell has taken his wife and son to Halifax to live.

Mrs. James Cronin was called here from Milltown by the illness of Mrs. Robert O'Brien.

Miss Mary Hannigan has returned from Business College and will begin work as stenographer in the office of the Booth Fisheries Co. at Chamcook N. B.

Mrs. Harry Burton, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hibbard, has returned to Chatham.

Mr. Skiff McCarroll, telephone exchange manager of this district, has gone to enlist.

Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mountain street, has returned from a trip to Atlantic City. Lady Tait and Miss Winifred Tait will spend the summer at St. Andrews, N. B.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loring have arrived in town from New York, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mackay.

Mrs. Fred Markey, who has been visiting Colonel and Mrs. Toller in Ottawa, has returned home.

Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, Drummond street, entertained informally at luncheon on Thursday. Her guests included Lady Shaughnessy, Lady Tait, Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, Mrs. E. N. Heney, Mrs. W. A. Black, Mrs. F. N. Beardmore, and Mrs. F. W. Thompson.—*Montreal Herald*, April 27

**THE RED CROSS SOCIETY**

It is with very great pleasure that the Red Cross Society acknowledges the receipt of the following kind and generous contributions to its funds which have recently come to hand: Miss Minnie Keay \$15.00; Mrs. Willoughby, of Minneapolis, proceeds of the sale of a go-cart, \$1.00; Mrs. Anderson, 30 cts.

**SHORE LINE SERVICE**

For some time past the service between West St. John and St. Stephen has been on the every other day basis. Effective Monday, April 29, the service will be one train each way each week-day. Leave West St. John 7.45 a. m. (local daylight time), arrive St. Stephen 12.45 p. m. Leave St. Stephen, 2.10 p. m., arrive West St. John, 7.20 p. m.

**IN MEMORIAM**

In loving Memory of Robert A. Stuart, Jr., Sergt., 2nd Batt., Infantry, C. E. F. Killed in Action at Fresnoy, France, May 3rd, 1917.

He made the Supreme Sacrifice helping to make the World safe for Democracy.

THE FAMILY

**Local and General**

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. W. P. A. will be held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, May 6th, at 7 o'clock, instead of Tuesday evening, May 7.

Don't forget to come to Paul's Hall on Tuesday evening May 7, to hear Corp. Grant lecture under the auspices of the Y. W. P. A.

Within the next two weeks the Women's Canadian Club will collect paper. You are asked to tie your newspapers in bundles, and to put the waste paper in bags.

While working at the weir of Mr. Chas. Wallace on Monday, Mr. Wm. Mitchell was hit on the head by a pile driver. His injuries were not serious, and he was able to return to his work in the afternoon.

A match dropped in a stuffed chair, in Mr. Hanford Thurber's house, started a fire which might have done considerable damage. The prompt action of the neighbours prevented the fire from spreading through the house, and the damage was confined to the room where the fire started.

Mr. William Hannigan has purchased a piece of property from Harry Russell.

Don't forget the lecture by Corp. Grant in Paul's Hall on Tuesday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. A. G. Huntsman, the able Curator of the Atlantic Biological Station in St. Andrews, arrived in Town on Monday from Toronto, where he has been engaged in his professional duties at the Toronto University during the winter. The Station will be opened as usual this summer, but Dr. Huntsman himself will spend most of the season on the Miramichi, where he will conduct investigations of the fisheries in that section of the Province. He will use the motor-boat *Prince*, which will be in charge of Capt. Rigby and Engineer Calder. Prof. Huntsman left on Thursday for Chatham, which will be his headquarters for the season.

**SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT**

Two men from Bayside, Daniel Irwin and Samuel McFarlane, left their homes on Wednesday afternoon to go fishing in the first Chamcook Lake. They told their wives they would be home before dark. About five o'clock Messrs Howard and Oscar Rigby saw them on the Bayside shore of the lake. They have not been seen since. When at dark they did not return their wives became uneasy and had search parties sent out. Their boat, a canvas one, was found floating, upside down in Bartlett's Cove.

Daniel Irwin, who was Capt. of Mr. R. B. Van Horne's yacht, *Uviva II*, leaves a wife who was a Miss Maxwell, and four children. Samuel McFarlane, a farmer in Bayside, is survived by his wife, formerly, Miss Mary Mowat, and four children. This is only the second drowning that has occurred in 1st Chamcook Lake. The other happened so many years ago that only the oldest inhabitants remember it.

**A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT**

The Canadian Club Chorus played to a crowded house on Friday evening, April 26, in the Memorial Hall where they presented "The Bachelor's Reverie" and "The Peak Sisters." The President of the Women's Canadian Club, Mrs. Fred Andrews, made a few remarks at the beginning of the evening. Mrs. Arthur W. Mason played two charming piano solos. The cast for "The Bachelor's Reverie" was as follows:

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| The Bachelor      | Mr. Russell McLean   |
| Country Girl      | Miss Dorothy Lamb    |
| Golf Girl         | Miss Laura Shaw      |
| Coquette          | Miss G. Thompson     |
| Belle of the Ball | Miss Bessie Grimmer  |
| Quaker            | Miss Carrie Gardiner |
| Hunting           | Miss Margaret Rigby  |
| College Girl      | Miss Carol Hibbard   |
| Military Girl     | Miss Marie Douglas   |
| Tennis Girl       | Miss Carolyn Rigby   |
| Skating Girl      | Mrs. Ralph Goodchild |
| Western Girl      | Mrs. Vernon Lamb     |
| City Girl         | Mrs. Harry Burton    |
| Trained Nurse     | Mrs. R. D. Rigby     |
| Suffragette       | Mrs. Ben. Hanson     |
| Nautical Girl     | Miss Bess Thompson   |
| Auto Girl         | Mrs. E. A. Cockburn  |
| Airship Girl      | Mrs. Percy Hanson    |
| Widow             | Miss P. Cockburn     |
| Bride             | Miss Elsie Finigan   |

During the pictures appropriate selections were sung. Mrs. Clyde Gardiner sang two solos, and Mrs. Harry Burton and Miss Carol Hibbard played a duet.

In the "Peak Sisters" the principals were:

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Sister Kezia     | Mrs. B. Hanson      |
| Sister Dorothy   | Miss M. Douglas     |
| Sister Bethia    | Mrs. R. D. Rigby    |
| Sister Maria     | Mrs. E. A. Cockburn |
| Sister Betsy     |                     |
| (deaf and dumb)  | Miss B. Grimmer     |
| Sister Sophia    | Miss G. Thompson    |
| Sister Mehitable | Miss C. Gardiner    |

At the end of Sister Maria's recitation she was presented with an artistic bouquet. The proceeds, which amounted to over sixty dollars, will be divided evenly between the Canadian Club and the Y. W. P. A.

**OBITUARY**

**MRS. J. F. GILL**  
St. Stephen, N. B., May 1

After a painful illness of many weeks at her home in Bath N. B., Mrs. Ruth Stewart Gill, the beloved young wife of Mr. J. E. Gill, manager of the bank of Nova Scotia in Bath, was brought to the Chipman Memorial Hospital, with the hope she might receive medical aid that would restore her to health, but although everything was done and every care given her, she passed away on Monday morning. She was but twenty-two years of age and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Stewart, of St. Stephen. She leaves her husband and infant child, her parents, and brother and sisters to mourn her great loss. The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon from the home of Miss Thompson on Elm Street. The interment was in the Rural Cemetery. Great sympathy is expressed for her husband and family in their sad bereavement.

**PETER LESLIE**

Leonardville, Deer Island, May 1.

An aged resident in the person of Mr. Peter Leslie passed peacefully away at his home in North West Harbor, on April 23, after a lingering illness. Deceased was formerly of Back Bay, where he had many relatives. He leaves to mourn a widow, and three daughters, Mrs. Benj. Parker, of Richardson; Mrs. Osgood Poland, of Leonardville; and Mrs. Hartford Thompson, of Fairhaven; and two sons, Alva and Ernest, and several grandchildren. The entire community extends its sympathy to the bereaved ones.

**WILSON'S BEACH, C-BELLO.**

May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvador Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Porter, and Mr. Horace Brown spent Sunday with relatives in Lubec.

A quarterly meeting was held in the U. B. Church here on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last. Those from other places attending were: Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rev. Mr. Jenner, of St. John; Rev. Mr. Amos, of St. Andrews; and Deacon Frank Gamble, of St. George.

The meetings were well attended by the home folk and much appreciated.

Two deaths occurred at Mill Cove recently. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fitzsimmons, and Mr. William James, Mr. James was three times married; of his first and second marriages numerous children, grand-children, great-grand-children, and great-great-grand-children survive. The third wife, who was a Miss Anthony, of Nova Scotia, bore him no children. Mr. James was the oldest man on the Island, but retained his faculties until the last. He will be much missed in the home circle.

Mrs. Sophia Lank is very seriously ill.

Mrs. Edward Hampton and son, Calvin, have moved from St. John to their farm known as the Cedars.

Mrs. Eliza Brown returned last week from a pleasant visit with friends in St. Stephen.

**CAMPOBELLO**

April 29.

The quarterly convention in connexion with the Baptist churches of the seventh district was held with the churches here on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. On Sunday Rev. W. E. Robinson presided over the church at North Roads. A very impressive address on National Obligation and God's challenge to the world of the churches, was delivered to deeply interested congregations.

Mrs. Meade Mallock and daughters, Mildred and Marion, spent the week-end with relatives here.

The fishermen are very busy repairing weirs for the summer season.

Mr. Walter Calder made a business trip to St. John last week.

**CUSTOMS RETURNS FOR THE PORT OF ST. ANDREWS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL**

Duty collected, April 1918, \$2425.60, corresponding month 1917, \$1802.26. Increase for April 1918, \$623.34. Free Goods entered \$2742.25. Dutiable Goods \$27467.95.

**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.

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

**RETURNED SOLDIERS AND THE Y. M. C. A.**

The Y. M. C. A. of Canada is about to ask friends of boys overseas to make a contribution of \$2250,000 to enable the "Y" to do yet more effective service for the boys who are fighting the battles of empire. The cause is a good one and is heartily endorsed by chaplains, commanders and officers of all ranks, as well as by the men in their commands;—but the "Y" would make its appeal to men on leave and to men who have "done their bit" and have been granted an honorable discharge. You have been "across." You have seen the work the "Y" is doing. Can you endorse this work? Do you approve of a forward move in this work? Will you encourage your father or your chum to contribute to this cause? Your testimony will weigh more with persons who know you, than long addresses by men whom they do not know. If you have been helped by the "Y" overseas, tell it to others; tell it in your home and to your friends; tell it in the moving picture halls and wherever you have an opportunity. This will tend greatly to strengthen the appeal the "Y" is about to make and you will be doing something while at home to advance the cause overseas.

**STEFANSSON VERY ILL**

Fort Yukon, Alaska, April 25.—Bringing an appeal for a doctor by Vilhjálmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who lies dangerously ill on Herschel Island, a messenger reached here late yesterday after a record-breaking trip from the North.

A Northwest Mounted policeman and two Eskimos have died of typhoid, while several others are ill, the messenger said. A doctor already is on his way to Herschel Island from here, starting several days ago upon learning of Stefansson's illness. Stefansson's message said: "Ill fifty days. Still running. Temperature 102. Had typhoid and pneumonia, followed by complications. Managed to get to Herschel Island. Have been taken care of by missionaries."

**NOTICE OF ELECTION**

Notice is hereby given that on **Tuesday, the 7th day of May next,** I will hold a poll for the election of **Seven Aldermen** for the Town of St. Andrews

The place of said polling shall be at the Town Hall, and the polling will open at 10 o'clock in the morning and close at 4 p. m.

Nominations for Aldermen will be received by me up to Friday, the 3rd day of May next, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

No person who is not regularly nominated as the law directs shall be a Candidate.

Polling will only take place in the event of more than seven Candidates being duly nominated for Aldermen.

E. S. POLLEYS, Town Clerk  
St. Andrews, N. B., April 23rd, 1918.

**Plumbing, Heating**

Sheet Metal work, Galvanized Eavetroughs and Flashings.

Special attention given to all repair work.

Estimates cheerfully given.

**Roy A. Gillman**  
Market Sq. - St. Andrews, N. B.

**Notice to Stallion Owners**

Notice is hereby given to Stallion owners that they must submit their stallions for inspection at the nearest inspection point named below.

The following are the inspection points and dates of inspection:

**Charlotte County:**  
St. Stephen May 7  
St. George May 8

**Vail's Stable Hotel**

**J. F. TWEEDDALE**  
Minister of Agriculture  
New Brunswick Dept. of Agriculture  
30th April, 1918. **FREDERICTON, N. B.**

**SINGER SEWING MACHINES**

Can now be purchased at my Store for I have taken the Exclusive Agency for Eastport—Lubec—and this vicinity, and no matter how old—or out of repair your machine is, I will make you a liberal allowance for it on a New Singer, 3 Ply 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.

**Economize!**

You can color your old Straw Hat as fresh and dainty as a new one by using the preparations that we have for that purpose.

Any of the popular shades, or you can color your straw hat to match a new dress.

Sold in a bottle, with a brush for applying, waterproof and durable, very easily applied, and dries in thirty minutes. Sixteen colors.

**The Wren Drug & Book Store**

St. Andrews, N. B.

**Convert**

your old and shabby Car into a money saver. Make of it (with the assistance of Haley & Son) an

**AUTO TRUCK**

We make bodies at our factory suitable to go on the chassis of a Ford Car or any other make of car.

We carry standard designs of bodies in stock and we make special bodies to order.

We will be pleased to submit cuts and prices of bodies to any who are interested.

Write us, telephone, or (better) call and investigate in person.

Old Cars repainted to look like new.

**Haley & Son**

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

**H. G. Browning Plumber and Tinsmith**

Repairs of all kinds promptly attended to.

"Eat Less Meat and More Vegetables"  
Issued by Canada's Food Board

Try Our **Dried GREEN PEAS**  
For Boiling or Baking  
**16c. per lb.**

**H. J. BURTON & CO.**  
(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-1606)

**H. O'NEILL UP-TO-DATE MARKET**



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

ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

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

WE HAVE THERMOGEN WADDING IN STOCK

**ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE**

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

**A. E. O'NEILL'S**

FOR **MILLINERY** AND **FANCY GOODS**  
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

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

**BROODING METHODS**

(Experimental Farms Note)

If less than 100 chicks are to be brooded the old natural means will answer; if more, the artificial means are to be preferred.

**NATURAL BROODING**

Some hens never make good mothers. If the sitting hen is not suitable, transfer some of the eggs before hatching to one that is, if you have her.

Free from lice: Treat the mother hen for lice several times before the chicks hatch, and make sure there are no mites. Double up: Have the chicks come out several broods at a time, and double up the chicks, giving 15 to 18 to each hen.

Cooing: Small "A" coops to accommodate one family are good. Where hens agree, larger coops or colony houses may serve the purpose for several hens and their broods. Keep the broods away from the general flock. Move the coop frequently. Don't let the hen out when the chicks are small, and especially early in the morning.

**ARTIFICIAL BROODING**

Of artificial brooders there is quite a variety both good and bad. Any brooder should provide a temperature of 90 to 100 degrees under the hōver. It should have good ventilation, no draughts, and it should be easily cleaned.

Individual brooders: So called out-door brooders are not always satisfactory, being too small and lacking ventilation. Indoor brooders are better, as the house accommodation can be made to suit conditions. Where there is too much wind or the lamp outside, try it inside the coop. The indoor electric hōver gives the best of satisfaction. Cold brooders are satisfactory, if not used too early and the number of chicks is limited.

Emergency brooders: There are times when even the best managed plant is short of brooder space, and emergency quarters have to be arranged. Sometimes the services of several broody hens can be utilized at such a time. This, however, cannot always be depended upon, and a lantern or a hot water bottle placed in a box and covered over with sacking will sometimes help one over a hard place. Small coal-oil stoves and electric heaters may also be used for this purpose, or one can resort to the cold brooder.

Room or stove brooders: One of the best brooders for large quantities of chicks, and especially when the chicks are all the same age, is the room or stove brooder. This is a small stove which burns coal and is automatically regulated. For brooding on a fairly large scale, not too early in the year, these brooder stoves are very satisfactory. They can be placed in an ordinary colony house that is used for other purposes during the rest of the year. There are also stoves of this description which burn oil instead of coal. We have tried both kinds. The oil is quite satisfactory, except for the extra cost of fuel.

Pipe brooders: For larger plants and earlier hatching the pipe brooder is probably the most satisfactory. It is more expensive to install, but the heat can be so regulated that the best of conditions are available. There are a number of systems of pipe brooders on the market, most of which are satisfactory providing the bottom heat is not too great.

**CLEANLINESS ABOVE ALL THINGS**

In brooding, whether natural or artificial, absolute cleanliness must be observed. Brooding quarters cannot be kept too clean, and there is nothing that will kill off a bunch of young chicks more quickly than lack of cleanliness.

Healthy chicks, put into clean brooders, fed judiciously, should live. This year, more than ever, care should be taken that the chicks which are hatched should be given every chance. Provide them with suitable brooding quarters, feed sparingly on dry feeds, and keep everything scrupulously clean.

**POINTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF SOME VEGETABLES MOST DIFFICULT TO GROW**

(Experimental Farms Note)

Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is one of the hardest to grow in many parts of Canada. It damps off easily in the hot-bed, is often badly affected by root maggot, and frequently does not head well. In raising plants, transplant them from the seed row, pot, or flat to a distance of about two inches apart each way as soon as possible after the seed germinates. This permits a freer circulation of air between the plants and makes the danger of damping off much less. Root maggots are bad nearly every year in many places in Canada and often prevent practically all the plants from heading. Eggs are laid on the ground near the plant which soon hatch into maggots which eat into the roots and thus cut off the supply of sap. To prevent injury from these, a tar felt disc should be placed around each plant close to the ground at the time of planting. It will be too late otherwise. Full particulars in regard to the use of the disc can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. If the first planting of cauliflower is a failure, a second planting should be made, as cauliflowers are much easier to grow in late than in earlier summer, as the maggots are not so troublesome at that time and there is usually an abundant supply of moisture. If the soil in which cauliflowers are growing is dry, they will not head well, as they need lots of moisture and must be kept growing without a check from start to finish.

The onion is another rather difficult vegetable to grow. It requires a long season of growth, and very often the seed is sown too late, and if the summer is cool and wet the onions will not ripen and will run to thicknecks. The seed should be got in the ground as early as possible in the spring, so that the onions will mature while the warm weather continues, thus ensuring a thorough ripening and curing of the bulbs. To hasten the development of bulbs, especially in places where the season is short, young plants are set out instead of the seed being planted. Onion sets will ensure good bulbs also, where the warm season is short. Root maggots often do much harm in the onion plantation. Watering the rows every four or five days with hellebore and water, in the proportion of two ounces of hellebore to one gallon of water, while the insects are most troublesome, will control them to a considerable extent.

Except in the warmest parts of Canada melons require considerable care to ensure the ripening of many of them. The warm season is too short. To overcome this, melons should be started in hot-beds and kept under glass until there are warm nights in June or even July. Melons require heat below and heat above, hence the necessity of keeping the soil warm by having a good bed of manure. They will not succeed in cold soil even if the air above ground is warm. Melons require a plentiful supply of moisture in the soil to give the best results. Much watering, however, should be delayed until the ground is sufficiently warmed up so that heavy watering will not cool it too much. Brussels sprouts do not develop well in hot, dry weather and, unless the autumn is a long one without severe frost, they are not satisfactory. It is important, therefore, to plant varieties that will be most likely to develop where the season is short, and the dwarf ones have been found the most satisfactory.

"I am unworthy of you," he murmured. "Stick to that idea," said the girl, "and we'll get along fine."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

**TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES WHICH HAVE BEEN INJURED BY MICE OR RABBITS**

(Experimental Farms Note)

As mice or rabbits have, doubtlessly, injured many trees in Canada during the past winter, the following information is given in regard to the treatment of the trees in order to save them. If a tree is badly girdled by mice or rabbits it usually dies if left untreated. If, as soon as the wound is noticed, it is cleaned and covered with grafting wax or some paste, such as sulphur, cowdung, and clay, and wrapped with cloth to exclude air and prevent the wood from drying out, there is a possibility of saving the tree if the girdle is a small one, as the sap which rises through the wood will continue to do so, and returning through the inner bark in an elaborated condition will cause growth to be made all around the upper part of the wound, and if the latter be not too large there is a chance of its healing over. If, however, the wood becomes dry before the bandage is put on, the tree will almost certainly die, although it may continue to grow throughout the season. When the wax and bandage are applied the tree should be headed back considerably to lessen the amount of transpiration of moisture, as there will not be as much sap rise as if the tree were uninjured, and the wood will thus dry out sooner than if it were headed back. If the girdle is near the ground, in addition to covering the injured part with wax or cowdung and clay, it is advisable to mound up the soil about the tree to cover the wound and thus help to prevent the wood from drying out. The mound should be up about six inches above the wound and be about two feet across at the base.

Girdled trees are frequently saved, and more surely saved than by the above method, by connecting the upper and lower edges of the girdle with scions, which are inserted about an inch apart all around the trunk. This is known as bridge grafting. The more scions that are used the more quickly they will grow together and form a new trunk, but two or three scions successfully grafted on a small tree will carry enough sap to keep the tree alive. A slanting cut is made at each end of the wound in the uninjured wood in which the ends of the scions are to be inserted. Strong, plump scions of the previous season's growth—not necessarily from the same tree, nor even the same variety—cut a little longer than the distance between the slanting cuts, are made wedge-shaped at each end. They are made a little longer than the distance between the cuts in order that when inserting the ends into the cuts it will be necessary to bend them, and thus have them under pressure which helps to keep them in position. After inserting, some of the inside bark of the stock should remain in contact with the inside bark of the scion, as it is here, or at the cambium layer, where union takes place. As soon as the scions are all placed, the wound, especially about the ends of the scions where inserted in the stock, is covered with grafting wax. The ends are also at the same time bandaged with a piece of sacking around the trunk to aid in keeping the scions in place and to exclude the air. The tree should then be well headed back. The scions, if properly made and inserted, should soon unite with the stock and then carry the sap to the top of the tree.

One of the most satisfactory methods of utilizing the badly girdled tree is to cut it off close to the ground and insert a scion of some good variety. This graft should grow at least three feet in height the first season and make a nice young tree.

A young tree may sometimes be saved when the girdling is well above the graft by cutting the tree back so as to remove all of the injured part. Under such conditions young trees will usually make new growth and the strongest shoot may be selected to form a new trunk and top for the tree. This method is not usually very satisfactory if the injury occurs more than two years after the tree has been planted.

**NEWFOUNDLAND CALLS UP MEN**

St. John's Nfld., April 27—The Legislature opened on the 23rd. At the preliminary sitting held at noon, Mr. William Higgins, member for St. John's East, was elected Speaker of the Assembly, succeeding Mr. John Goodison, member for Carbonear, who accepted public office some months ago.

In the afternoon the Governor officiated. His Speech from the Throne announced bills for enacting selective conscription; extending the life of Parliament; and raising a local loan for war purposes. The conscription measure is based in its main principles on the Canadian measure, but renders all men from nineteen to forty, unmarried, or childless widowers, liable for military service save for certain limited exceptions.

All men liable are divided into four classes each covering five years of the twenty, and the youngest classes are to be called first. The first category is expected to yield one thousand men. The only exemptions are men who have served in the Empire's naval or Allied military forces, clergymen, and those exempted under the Military Service Act.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

**THE MANURIAL VALUE OF CLOVER**

(Experimental Farms Note)

The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils—sandy and clay loams—bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity. Humus not only fulfils the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply.

Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and ploughing in a green cover-crop such as rye, buckwheat, rape, vetches, or clover. Of these, clover—where conditions are conducive to its satisfactory growth—is generally to be preferred. By means of its deeply ramifying roots, clover disintegrates and aerates the lower soil layers and brings up therefrom plant food supplies unattainable by other more shallow rooted crops.

An additional advantage which clover, in common with all members of the legume family, possesses, is that of its ability to assimilate the free nitrogen of the soil atmosphere by means of minute bacterial organisms living and operating in small nodules on its roots. Thus clover gathers the greater part of its nitrogen from the air, and its phosphoric acid, potash, and lime largely from soil depths beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, consequently enriching the surface soil with these constituents for the benefit of succeeding crops.

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen, 5 pounds phosphoric acid, and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid, and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid, and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to, 10

pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming) produced 8 tons, 480 pounds, more after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1280 pounds, and 5 tons, 1440 pounds, respectively, of corn, per acre, were obtained on the clover plots.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley, and oats with clover the increases were, respectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels, 40 pounds; and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yields from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime, a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say, two

tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and the clover, 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contain, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent. of potash, about 2 per cent. of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1000 to 1600 pounds) per acre.

"So you got mad at him for kissing you?" "No; I got angry at him for saying he was sorry he did it, when I pretended I was angry."—*Houston Post*.

"How did you first learn that you loved me, sweetheart?" "I found that I got very angry whenever I heard anybody calling you a brainless idiot."—*Puck*.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



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One reason why the Kootenay Range gives the most use of the heat generated from the fuel, is that the grates have ample vents to make perfect combustion in the firebox, which is properly and scientifically proportioned according to the needs of the range.

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**Light and Heavy HARDWARE**

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

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

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Your Garageman Stocks  
**Dunlop Tires.**

**LORD LEVER**

Lord Lever a representative declared that knuckle down eternal disgr...

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**BOVRIL**  
Take it as Soup  
before Meals

**LORD LEVERHULME'S FAITH IN ENGLISH IDEALS**

Lord Leverhulme, in conversation with a representative of the *Daily Chronicle*, declared that for the Anglo-Saxon race to knuckle down to the German would be an eternal disgrace.

After discussing the possibility that the war might last from three to five years, Lord Leverhulme said:

"I can contemplate anything rather than the knocking down of the Anglo-Saxon race to the German. That would be eternal disgrace. We should never survive it. It would be our ruin."

"My opinion is that finance will never stop us. I don't care how big our debt may be, we can shoulder it. . . . But I am a little suspicious about bankers. Of course, it's only a guess, I don't know, but I can't help thinking a banker must have been talking to Lord Lansdowne before he wrote those letters. Bankers are as timid as rabbits. I have noticed that all my life. No sooner does a man fall ill than they fly to their ledgers, thinking he's going to die, to see how much he owes them. They are almost all like that—extraordinarily timid. It's very curious, but they seldom have the courage which is essential to enterprise of any magnitude. But finance won't stop us."

"Our debt after finishing off the Napoleonic menace was eight hundred millions. It is calculated that our national wealth now is tenfold what it was then. I say it is a hundredfold. Think of the discoveries which have been made since Waterloo. We mine for coal at an infinitely greater depth. Our modern mining for all minerals is a revolution. Then think of the revolution, equally great, in chemistry, transport, agriculture, marketing—in fact, everything. Then think of the present extent of the British Empire. Tenfold! I say the national wealth, at the very least, is a hundredfold greater than it was in Napoleon's day. We shall shoulder our debt."

"Has the Russian smash affected the ideals with which England went to war? Has it modified my opinion as regards German character? The answer is clear. That so-called peace emphasizes everything for which England went to war, and puts into flaming italics, if there are such things, everything in German character that is a menace to the happiness of mankind. Never before did I see so vividly how essential it is to defeat Germany. And never before did I feel so sharply in my very bones that to bow to Germany, to accept Germany's will, would mean our eternal disgrace. Fight on? Of course we must fight on. Is there an Englishman who doubts it? Is there an Englishman, after this Russian peace, who would trust the Germans, who would bring himself to sit at a conference table with them arranging the future of mankind? Don't think of frontiers. Don't think of territory. Think of it as the future of men, women, and children. Would you arrange that future with the Germans of Brest? Never mind about Armenian massacres, Serbian massacres, Belgian massacres, U-boat atrocities here, there, and everywhere; don't think of those things, but think simply of the Peace Treaty of Brest. Would you negotiate the future of men, women, and children with the German scoundrels who trapped the deluded and disarmed Russians to their ruin?"

"DISHONOR OR SACRIFICE?"  
"Any peace made with an undefeated Germany, any peace, would undermine our Anglo-Saxon mentality for

centuries. We should never be the same race again. All our idealism would be clouded over by the emasculating opportunism of the materialist. We should be like the Germans. We should have a bagman morality. We should walk the earth with the same sort of feeling that a card-sharper must have in his brain. We should have failed to say the eternal No. We should have accepted dishonor—on what grounds? On the grounds of convenience. What an end for our race!—at any rate what a poison to hand on to our children! Dishonor rather than sacrifice! Do you think our children would survive that? Isn't there a time when a nation must say, and mean, Death rather than Dishonor? Isn't dishonor more fatal than a loss of acres?"

**STEAMER "CONNORS BROS."**

The steamer *Connors Bros.* is about to be withdrawn from the route which she has held for the past eight years. The withdrawal of the steamer is due, according to a statement made last night by Lewis Connors, to the fact that the owners have been notified by the Dominion Government that no provision was made this year to pay a subsidy to the steamer.

According to information received by Connors Brothers, the subsidy ceased to exist at the end of March, and the owners now find that they are unable to operate the steamer except at a loss of money. Thus they have decided that after four more trips, unless something now unforeseen turns up, the steamer will cease covering the route. She will, however, continue to operate between St. John and Black's Harbor, but only in a private capacity for the convenience of the owners.

The steamer *Connors Bros.* on this route serves Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Lettie, Back Bay, Deer Island, St. George, and St. Andrews. Not only does the steamer carry freight and passengers to and from all these points, but mail for Black's Harbor and Dipper Harbor. The steamer makes one round trip each week, and is particularly useful to the wholesale merchants of the city of St. John and the farmers at the different ports of call who desire to send produce to the city markets.

For the last eight years the steamer has received a subsidy from the Dominion Government of \$4,000 per year, but this year provision was not made for it. The change of policy by the Government was quite unexpected, and it is understood that there is much indignation among the people who are served by the steamer. A movement is on foot, the people affected at the different ports of call co-operating, to have the Dominion Government reconsider its decision and re-establish the subsidy.

Wholesale merchants in the city, who learned yesterday that the steamer was to be taken off the route, said they would be at their wits' ends to discover some other regular form of service to and from the outside points affected if the steamer ceases her trips.—*St. John Telegraph*, April 26.

Friend—"That's a wide-awake-looking man I met coming out of your office."  
Doctor—"Yes, I'm treating him for insomnia."  
"The pen mightier than the sword!"  
"Isn't it about time the ink got a little of the credit?"—*Judge*.

"Flub-dub runs his new car with extreme caution." "Yes, he's been used to running a baby carriage."  
—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

**PEANUTS**

**PEANUT SOUP**

- 1 quart milk
- 1 slice of onion
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons butter substitute
- 1 cup of raw peanuts, boiled and mashed.
- Black pepper
- Celery salt
- Parsley

Put the milk in the double boiler with the salt, pepper, and onion. Cook gently for one-half hour. Remove the onion. Rub the flour and fat together, and gradually add the hot milk. When the soup is slightly thickened add the cooked peanuts, cook all ten minutes, then add the celery salt and parsley.

**PEANUT AND CHEESE ROAST**

- 1 cup cooked oatmeal
- 1 cup grated cheese
- 1 cup chopped roasted peanuts or ½ cup peanut butter
- ½ cup bread crumbs
- 1 tablespoon butter substitute
- 1 small minced onion
- 1 tablespoon celery salt
- Cayenne

Cook the onion in the fat until tender, but not fried. Add to the other ingredients, moistening with a little water. Shape into a roll or pack into a baking-dish, and sprinkle the top with crumbs. Brown in the oven.

**PEANUT LOAF**

- 1½ cups corn-meal
- 1½ cups flour
- 4 level teaspoons baking-powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup sugar or sugar substitute (may be omitted)
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1½ cup milk
- ½ cup peanut butter

Sift together the flour, corn-meal, baking-powder, salt, and sugar. Work in the peanut butter as for biscuits, with the tips of the fingers. Beat the egg, add the milk, and add to flour mixture. Bake in a well-greased loaf-tin fifty minutes in a moderate oven, the heat being increased after the first fifteen minutes.

**PEANUT PATTIES**

- 1 pint toasted bread crumbs rolled fine
- 1 pint mashed potatoes
- 2 teaspoons baking-powder
- 2 eggs
- salt
- Mace
- Ground peanuts

Dissolve the baking-powder in the egg yolks. Stir all the ingredients together thoroughly. Form into small cakes. Dip each cake into the whites of the eggs and then into the ground peanuts, and brown lightly in a frying pan containing a little fat—not deep fat; turn and brown on both sides.

**PEANUT MACAROONS**

- 2 egg-whites
  - 1 cup powdered sugar
  - 1 cup peanut-meal
  - ½ teaspoon almond extract
- Grind blanched peanuts very fine, but not so that they are oily. Blend the resulting meal with the sugar, which is then worked into the stiffly-beaten egg-whites.

**PEANUT BISCUITS**

- 1 cup white corn-meal
- 1 cup flour
- 1 tablespoon fat
- 2 tablespoons peanut butter
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 teaspoons baking-powder
- ½ cup (about) milk or milk and water

Sift the corn-meal, flour, baking-powder and salt; work in the fat and peanut butter with the tips of the fingers; add the liquid, stirring lightly with a knife. Turn out on a floured board when of the right consistency to roll out. Roll as lightly as possible into a sheet from one-quarter inch to one-half inch thick, cut into biscuits and bake in a very hot oven on an ungreased tin for about fifteen minutes.

**PEANUT COOKIES**

- 2 tablespoons butter substitute
- ½ cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon baking-powder
- ½ cup flour
- ½ cup finely chopped roasted peanuts
- ½ teaspoon lemon juice
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg
- 2 tablespoons milk

Cream together the fat and the sugar. Add the well-beaten egg. Sift together the flour, baking-powder, and salt, and add to the first mixture. Lastly add the peanuts, lemon-juice, and milk. Drop from a teaspoon on an ungreased sheet, one inch apart, and place one half of a peanut on each. Bake fifteen minutes in a slow oven.—*The Delineator*.

**GOLD EXPORTS FROM U. S.**

During the past nine months, exports of gold from the United States exceeded imports by \$98,000,000. This was the largest surplus of gold exports on record for that period; even in the nine-month period from July 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915, covering the "war panic," gold exports were only \$69,400,000 ahead of imports. On the present occasion, the heavy balance occurred almost wholly in July, August, and September of last year, in which three months the excess of gold exports was \$96,200,000.

**A COMMON ERROR**

It was a pallid patriot,  
Who bade his doctor come,  
And sit beside his humble cot,  
And tell him just precisely what  
Would cure his ailing tum.

"This case seems very clear to me."  
The doctor said, when through,  
"Your food and you do not agree;  
That's all, in short, appears to be  
The matter, friend, with you."

The patient gave a hollow sigh,  
Quoth he: "The truth you've hit.  
My patriot aim has been to try  
To do, as stress of war drew nigh,  
My gastronomic bit."

"Where'er I saw a sign which said:  
'Eat This and Win the War,'  
'Eat That' or 'Those' in place of bread,  
I always gave myself a spread,  
Enough, perhaps, for four."

"A patriot's zeal, it prompted me.  
But each succeeding day,  
Another sign I seemed to see,  
Another 'Eat and Win It' plea,  
And one I must obey."

"Dear sir," the doctor said, your aim  
Will put you on the shelf.  
Don't try to corner ALL the fame;  
Eat, win the war, but just the same,  
Don't win it all yourself!"

—*New York Evening Post*.

**MORE CANADIAN TROOPS ARRIVE**

Ottawa, April 29.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following 'troops' have arrived safely in England.

Infantry drafts from British Columbia, western Ontario, eastern Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, first Quebec, second Quebec; field artillery from Vancouver, London, Ont., Toronto; forestry draft; cavalry; railway construction draft, Hamilton; air force; pilots; Serbian draft; inland water transport men; details—a total of 2,908.

**RHONDA HAS RESIGNED**

London, Friday, April 26.—The reports printed this morning that Baron Rhonda had resigned the office of British Food Controller, because of ill health, were confirmed to-night. It is stated, however, that his resignation has not been accepted.

"Her voice has been well trained."  
"Why, I've never heard her sing."  
"That shows the training."  
—*Buffalo Express*.

**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.

**A Full Line of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES**

**J. D. GRIMMER**  
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

Unless you have heard the NEW EDISON, "The Phonograph with a Soul," you do not realize that the great inventor has actually evolved a new art.

Even more vividly and convincingly than the motion picture reproduces the drama this marvellous instrument re-creates music. In fact, as the famous tone tests have effectively proved, no human ear can detect a shade of difference between the rendition of the living artist and that of "the phonograph with a soul."

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.



The Morning Cup  
well begins the day.

**KING COLE**  
**ORANGE**  
**PEKOE**

The "Extra" in Choice Tea



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TORONTO.



SCOTLAND YET

The Lowland Scots Regiments. Edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. Edinburgh: Maclehose & Sons, 21s. net

In these days when every one is a student of war it may be said that out of the wreckage of our old beliefs and accepted faiths has emerged one solid truth—that in defence of a good cause the bravery of one man, or one regiment, or one army is only equalled by the bravery of another. The war has brought with it few compensations but it has established as never before the splendor of the ordinary man. It has ceased to be possible to distinguish and select, and left instead only the faculty for wonder. It was because any other attitude should be discouraged that certain words in Sir Herbert Maxwell's eminently learned and instructive introduction to his new book struck one as retrogressive and unwelcome. It is his complaint that the Highland regiments are more pleasing to the public eye than his own gallant Lowlanders. That may or may not be true—it depends so greatly on the kind of satisfaction inspired and the importance that should be attached to it. Without desiring to reflect in any way upon our incomparable killed regiments I would hazard that the tourist to Edinburgh Castle—another delicate point with the Editor—would surrender a sight of the whole Highland Brigade for a march past of Dancing Dervishes accompanied by camels.

But Sir Herbert Maxwell goes farther. He would take the breeks off the Lowlander and thrust him into a kilt, apparently forgetting that the Lowlander had suffered very greatly in the past from gentlemen wearing kilts, and has no desire to change his attire. Moreover, he happens to be proud of his race and its traditions.

For, as the reader fully realizes, Sir Herbert Maxwell is referring to regiments as distinguished, as proud, and of older history than any in Scotland. This volume, ably edited in separate regimental chapters by various former officers of the corps, relates the leading features in their foundation and battle honors. The Royal Scots, for instance, Major Haldane reminds us in his competent chapter, inherited "the traditions and honors of several ancient bodies of Scottish troops which acquired in the service of France, Sweden and other states a renown for valor, endurance, and all other military virtues that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. It presents in itself an epitome of the history of Western Europe from the fifteenth century onwards."

No regiment in the British Army is higher in popular respect and admiration than the Scots Guards, the famous corps that met and defeated the crack infantry of Louis Napoleon and the Kaiser, and once again at Festubert as at Flodden fell to the last man. The tradition of these Lowland Regiments is very precious to them, and it is not without significance to recall that in 1914 the Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers halted the battalion on the road to Mons, and reminded the men of the gallant deeds of their predecessors upon that field in the year 1708. Nor in these days when British infantry has been called upon to withstand the overwhelming crash of innumerable odds should it be forgotten that long years ago the Army fought to a standstill and that the King's Own Scottish Borderers—the undaunted K. O. S. B's—were in 1759 one of "the famous six British regiments which received and repulsed charge after charge of sixty squadrons of the best cavalry of France, routed two brigades of French infantry, and swept away a body of Saxon foot—all this under a heavy cross fire of artillery." Well might Prince Ferdinand, upon visiting the spot some years later, say, "It was here the British infantry gained immortal glory."

It would appear to one, however, after reading the moving chronicles of the Lowland regiments, that the Cameronian embody in their past and in the present the spirit of the Covenant which was and is so inherently Scottish. Mr. Andrew Ross, in his well-informed chapter on the history of the regiment, notes that "an interesting custom is still observed in the Cameronian Regiment derived from the troublesome times when the persecuted Covenanters had to observe precautions against being surprised by the forces of the Government when attending a hill preaching or conventicle. Whenever the regiment is in camp or billets the men parade for divine service with their rifles, and usually five rounds of ball cartridge. A picket is sent out and sentries are posted, and not until the officer in charge of the picket reports 'All Clear' does the officer commanding the parade inform the clergyman that he may proceed with the service."

Symbolism such as that is the true, imperishable tradition of the Lowlands, a trust of steadfast courage and faith in the face of overwhelming disaster which, bequeathed by an undefeated ancestry, is marching through the night of war to meet its destiny.

FREDERICK WATSON, in The Bookman for April.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

May 4.—St. Monica. Siege of Quebec raised, 1775; Rhode Island declared its freedom of Great Britain, the first of the thirteen States to take this action, 1776; John James Audubon, American naturalist, born, 1782; John Jay appointed Chief Justice of the United States, 1784; Joseph Whitaker, English publisher, editor of the *Almanack*, born, 1820; Hon. Sir Louis H. Davies, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, born, 1845.

May 5.—Prague, 1757. Mohammed, founder of Islam, born, 570; Beginning of the French Revolution, 1789; Dr. John W. Draper, American scientist, who made the first photograph, born, 1811; Karl Marx, founder of German socialism, born, 1818; Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821; Eugenie, ex-Empress of the French, born, 1826.

May 6.—St. John a. P. L. ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE V (1910). Constitution of the State of Georgia adopted, 1789; Postage stamps first used in England, 1840; Alexander von Humboldt, German naturalist and explorer, died, 1850; Earl of Dartmouth, prominent English nobleman, born, 1851; Hennen Jennings, American mining engineer, born, 1854; Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary, American Arctic explorer, born, 1856; Henry D. Thoreau, American naturalist and author, died, 1862.

May 7.—Socrates, Greek philosopher, put to death, 399 B. C.; Otho the Great, Holy Roman Emperor, died, 973; Commodore William Bainbridge, father of naval construction in the United States, born, 1774; Robert Browning, English poet, born, 1812; Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, born, 1836; Destructive earthquake in Haiti, 1842; Polish insurgents surrendered to the Russians at Posen, 1843; Earl Rosebery, British statesman and former Prime Minister, born, 1847; Latest recorded opening of St. John River, 1854; Lord Brougham, English statesman and writer, died, 1868; Hon. Joseph Howe appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, his native Province, 1873; James Nasmyth, Scottish mechanic, inventor of the steam hammer, died, 1890; British steamer *Lusitania* torpedoed by German submarine with loss of 1314 lives, 1915.

May 8.—Jamaica taken, 1655. Rump Parliament assembled in London, 1659; Alain-René LeSage, French writer, author of *Gil Blas*, born, 1668; Robert Morris, financier of the American Revolution and one of signers of the Declaration of Independence, died, 1806; Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, Canadian statesman and former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, born (at Gagetown, N. B.), 1818; Saxony dismembered by Prussia, 1815; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, born, 1859; Treaty on the *Alabama* claims signed at Washington, 1871; John Stuart Mill, English political economist and author, died, 1873; Francis Ouimet, American golfer, born, 1893; Treaty of Peace between China and Japan signed at Chefoo, 1895; Eruption of Mont Pelée, Martinique, causing death of 30,000 people, 1902.

May 9.—Arenas del Rey. Christopher Columbus sailed from Cadiz on fourth voyage across the Atlantic, 1502; Spaniards took Pensacola and all Florida, 1781; Schiller, German poet, died, 1805; First trans-Atlantic steamer arrived at Quebec, 1853; Sir James M. Barrie, Scottish novelist and dramatist, born, 1860; Hon. George Brown, Ontario statesman, died, 1880; Gustave Flaubert, French novelist, died, 1880; First Federal Parliament of Australia opened by Duke of Cornwall (now King George V), 1901; Proclamation of King George V, 1910.

May 10.—Lodi, 1796. First Agricultural Exhibition in the United States opened at Georgetown, D. C., 1810; Viscount Bryce, O. M., British jurist, statesman, diplomatist, and author, born, 1838; Judge J. Gordon Forbes, St. John, N. B., born, 1840; J. Gordon Bennett, American journalist, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, born, 1841; Sir Thomas J. Lipton, Irish merchant and yachtsman, born, 1841; Indian Mutiny began, 1850; General Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, American soldier, died, 1863; Alsace-Lorraine ceded by the French to Germany, 1871; Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia opened by President Grant, 1876; The Prince of Asturias, heir to the Spanish Throne, born, 1907.

MISS FORGAN, NOW IN PARIS, ENGAGED TO AIR FIGHTER. Announcement was made yesterday in this city and in Chicago of the engagement of Miss Ethel Forgan and Mr. W. Vernon Booth, Jr., members of prominent families of Illinois, who have many friends in New York. Miss Forgan is a daughter of Mr. David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, of Chicago, and Mrs. Forgan. Mr. Booth is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Vernon Booth, who now are living at No. 14 East Sixtieth street. The announcement was made in Chicago by Mr. and Mrs. Forgan and in this city by Mr. and Mrs. Booth, after a cable message from Paris had informed them that their families were to be allied through the war romance of their children. Miss Forgan went to France early in the winter to work in the Y. M. C. A. canteens, and is at present in Paris. Previously she had been an organizer of relief work in Chicago. Her sister is Mrs.

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 of 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 road leading to Lemuel and Irvin Benson's Fish Stand, and running southerly along said 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 situate and being, with the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, dower, right of dower, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both in law or in equity of her said Gertrude MacDonald, of in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof.

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

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

FOR SALE

1. The island called and known as Cochrane Island, situated in L'Etang Bay in the Parish of Penfield, Charlotte County, containing eighteen acres more or less originally granted to Samuel Thomson. 2. A lot of land situate on the southern side of Carleton Street in the Town of St. George, Charlotte County, between property owned or occupied by T. S. McAdam and property owned or occupied by James L. Watt having a frontage on Carleton Street of 48 feet more or less and extending back 98 feet more or less.

Offers for the purchase of either of the above properties will be received by BOWMAN S. SAUNDERS, Solicitor, St. John, N. B., or MARTIN MCGOWAN, St. George, N. B. Dated 25th March, 1918. 39-6wp

NOTICE

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; Parishes where the land is situate; what fractional part of the interest in said lands is held by resident and by non-resident owners, or if owned by a corporation, what fractional part of the stock is held by resident and by non-resident stockholders, and the name and address of the manager, managing owner or managing director of said land.

Upon failure to comply with this demand an additional tax of one cent per acre may be imposed, not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$30 in addition to the tax as prescribed by the Act. Taxes are payable at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton, on or before the first of September, 1918 and remittances can be forwarded in the name of T. G. Loeppie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines. E. A. SMITH, Minister of Lands and Mines, Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., 25th April, 1918. 44-2w

Conserves Your Health. CANADA needs her... No one can afford to be too sick to work. Kidney trouble often keeps men ailing around the house, but Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS will quickly relieve pain in the back, take away the burning in bladder, restore healthy action to the kidneys, and make a tired, worn-out, pain-plagued man feel as if he had been born anew. Dr. Wilson's Herbine Bitters are made from simple herbs and are Nature's own remedy for kidney troubles, indigestion, constipation, bilious headaches, general run-down condition. At most stores, 25c a bottle. Family size, five times as large, \$2. The Brayley Drug Company, Limited, St. John, N. B. 42

MINIATURE ALMANAC

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

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

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

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS, CUSTOMS

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

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.

CHARTER 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

TO LET—House to let: six rooms, with water in house

44-tf Apply to MRS. ROBERT SHAW

WANTED—Three or four men, 7 months' work. Apply

42-tf ARTHUR MCFARLANE, St. Andrews, N. B.

BOY OR GIRL WANTED—to learn the DRUG BUSINESS. Apply to the WRENS DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE—A decked boat in good condition, with sails, anchors, etc.

40-9w MIANUS engine in good shape, capacity 15 horsepowers, with good living accommodation. Will sell cheap. ALONZO CONLEY, Leonardville, N. B.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching. White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons.

\$1.00 per dozen. Apply to WALTER THOMAS, St. Andrews, N. B. 40-tf

ST. Andrews, N. B. Attractive cottage to let for the summer months.

39-tf Completely furnished. Eight rooms and bath. Hot and cold water. Address Miss MORRIS, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

FOR SALE—150 Spruce and hardwood Weir Stakes, running from 25 to 45 feet in length on the Bank at the head of L'Etang River.

44-tf CHAS. WOODBURY, St. George, N. B.

FOR SALE—Desirable property, known as the Bradford property, situated on the harbour side of Water St., St. Andrews, consisting of house, ell, and barn. House contains store, sever, rooms, and large attic. Easy terms of payment may be arranged. Apply to

44-tf THOS. R. WREN, St. Andrews, N. B.

FOR SALE—My House on Adolphus Street, recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Babbitt, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia.

41-tf Ten rooms and bath-rooms, 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 and sun-bathing. Occupation can be given at once. Address Miss E. FRYER, St. Andrews, N. B.

TO LET SUMMER RESIDENCE, T. R. Wheelock family and near Algonquin Hotel, seven rooms; three baths; water connection. Algonquin Hotel system. Apply F. H. GRIMMER, St. Andrews, N. B. 44-tf

TRAVEL

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7.30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach. Returning, leave Turnbull's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7.30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7.3 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.

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.

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 ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

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

S. Kerr, Principal

WANTED—Male Teacher for Principal of Charlotte County Grammar School, St. Andrews, N. B. Salary \$1000 per annum exclusive of Government grant. Address D. C. ROLLINS, Secretary of Trustees.

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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. Prayers services Fri; day evening at 7.30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hicks, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12.00 m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7.30. ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keeffe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

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 open 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 Posted at least 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.