



The Beacon



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THE HOURS

NEVER were the Zephyrs known dis-
closing
More sweets, than when in Temple's
shades
They waved the lilies, where reposing
Sat four-and-twenty lovely maids.
Those lovely maids were called "the
Hours."
The charge of Virtue's flock they kept;
And each in turn employ'd her powers
To guard it while her sister slept.
False Love, how simple souls thou
cheatest!
In myrtle bower that traitor near
Long watch'd—the softest, sweetest—
The evening Hour, to shepherds dear.
In tones so bland he praised her beauty,
Such melting airs his pipe could play;
The thoughtless Hour forgot her duty,
And fled in Love's embrace away.
Meanwhile the fold was left unguarded;
The wolf broke in, the lambs were
slain;
And now from Virtue's train discarded,
With tears her sisters speak their pain.
Time flies, and still they weep; for never
The fugitive can time restore;
An Hour once fled, has fled for ever,
And all the rest shall smile no more!
MATTHEW G. LEWIS,
(Born 1775; died May 14, 1818.)

THE HISTORY OF A FISH

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

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

(Concluded from last week)

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

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

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

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

Our work consisted in getting informa-
tion concerning the fishes in the water
and the conditions under which they were
living. We used most of the usual gear
of the fishermen, such as seines, gillnets,
traps, hand lines, set lines or trawls, and
the other trawl, as well as other gear of a
special nature. Among the latter were the
usual naturalists' dredge, a small otter
trawl of sucking for taking the fry of
fishes, numerous fine nets for towing,
made of silk bolting cloth of various
grades for catching the microscopic plants
and animals in the water as well as the
floating eggs of fishes, special bottles for
collecting samples of the water at any
required depth, and special thermometers,
which registered the temperature at any
required depth. By these means we were
able to follow the changes from spring
through summer to fall, both from the
fresh water in the river at the head of
the harbor out to the open gulf, and also
from the surface to the bottom in the
deepest part of the water. We obtained,
therefore, very complete knowledge con-
cerning the occurrence, food, movements,
spawning, and development of the im-
portant fishes of the region. It is one of
these whose history we propose to relate
to you in very brief form.

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

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

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

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

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

By means of the scales the age of the

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

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

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

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

We are confident that by the use of
methods similar to those that we have
employed for the plaice it will be possible
to determine for your whitefishes and her-
ring, why they are to be found in certain
localities only, what places are most
suitable for the development and growth
of the young, how fast they grow, when
they become marketable, and what their
rate of death is. Until these and similar
questions are answered you will be work-
ing in the dark, not knowing what be-
comes of the millions of fry that are
planted yearly, not knowing at what ages
the various fishes can most profitably be
caught, and not knowing what prospects
there are for increasing the stock of fish.
—Canadian Fishermen, April, 1918.

SHAH OF PERSIA BUYS BONDS

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

Now that the Shah of Persia has applied
for an allotment of Liberty Bonds, per-
haps we shall allow the Akund of Swat,
the Maharani of Lahore, the Grand Lama
of Tibet, the Prince of Monaco, King
Sisowath of Cambodia, the Negus of Aby-
sinia, in spite of his alcoholic name, the
Bey of Tunis, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the
Kash of Kashmir, the Wali of Kalat, the
Jam of Las Bela, who ought to have con-
siderable lakhs of rupees sticking to his
fingers, the Kabaka of Buganda, the
Mpret of Albania, the Raja Muda of Sar-
awak, the Yamtuan of Negri Sembilan, not
to speak of Prince Lichnowsky and Herr
von Mublon, to subscribe to a few of our
bonds. We throw this out as a hint, at
any rate, to the managers of the next
loan. They should get up a Foreign
Potentates Committee, with the Kish
Kehlem of Turkistan, the Saddlebag of
East Gudarod, the Finnun-haddes of
Washi-wasor and the Johnnylan of Noo-
Yawk to act as managers.—New York
Evening Post.

"THE IRISH GUARDS"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Louis was our King,
But Douglas Haig's our Marshal now
And we're King George's men,
And after one hundred and seventy years
We're fighting for France again!

Ah, France! And did we stand by you,
When life was made splendid with
gifts and rewards?
Ah, France! And will we deny you
In the hour of your agony, Mother
of Swords?

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

Ireland no more!
The following changes in the Game
Laws of New Brunswick should be care-
fully noted:—
1. The care and management of all
migratory birds such as wild geese, brant,
duck, shore birds, woodcock, snipe, etc.,
have passed by treaty and Acts of the
Federal Parliament and the Legislature
of this Province to the control of the
Dominion Government.

2. Close Season on Caribou to 1921.
3. Close Season on Partridge to 1921.
4. Bounty on Wild Cats increased to
\$2.00.
5. Bounty on Porcupines, 50 cents.
6. Bounty on Hawks and Owls, 25 cents.
7. The Sheriffs, Licensed Guides, Hold-
ers of Game Licenses, Labour Act Com-
missioners and Inspectors under the
Intoxicating Liquor Act are ex-officio
Game Wardens.

8. The Minister may pay one-half the
fine to a Warden under certain conditions.
9. The holder of a Game License must
sign and make oath to it.
10. Sale of Game prohibited.

BRITISH LOSSES FOR WEEK

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

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

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

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

TOWN ELECTION

St. Andrews, N. B., May 7, 1918.

Returns re Election of seven (7) Alder-
men for the Town of St. Andrews.

Votes polled 80

Ballot spoiled 2

RESULT OF ELECTION

	51 votes
E. A. Cockburn	41
T. J. Caughey	43
Goodwill Douglas	46
Albert Denley	48
G. B. Finigan	58
Frank Gilman	60
George Malpas	58
M. E. McFarlane	59
Wright McLaren	55

PERSONNEL OF TOWN COUNCIL

G. King Greenlaw, Mayor.

Aldermen—E. A. Cockburn, James

Cummings, Goodwill Douglas, G. B. Fini-

gan, Frank Gilman, George Malpas, M. E.

McFarlane, Wright McLaren.

A meeting of the Town Council will be

held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the

14th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

E. S. POLLEYS,
Town Clerk.

FIELD-MARSHAL FRENCH

IS APPOINTED LORD

LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND

London, May 6.—Field-Marshal Vis-

count French has been appointed Lord

Lieutenant and of Edward Shortt,

member of the House of Commons for

Newcastle-on-Tyne, as Chief Secretary

for Ireland was issued last night.

Lord French succeeds Baron Wim-

borne, who was appointed Lord Lieu-

tenant of Ireland in 1915, serving to May,

1916, and re-appointed the following

August to that post, after the Dublin

revolt. In connexion with that uprising

Lord Wimborne gave testimony before

the investigating commission, which later

absolved him from responsibility for the

outbreak.

Field-Marshal Viscount French of

Ypres, then Sir John French, was com-

mander-in-chief of the British expedi-

tionary forces in France and Belgium at

the outbreak of the war, in August, 1914,

remaining until the end of 1915.

MARRIAGE OF MR. J. W. VERNON

BOOTH AND MISS ETHEL

FORGAN

[Special Cable to the Herald]

Herald Bureau,

No 49 Avenue de l'Opera,

Paris, Sunday.

Miss Ethel Forgan, daughter of Mr.

David R. Forgan, president of the Nation-

al City Bank of Chicago, and Mr. J. W.

Vernon Booth, Jr., son of Mr. W. Vernon

Booth, of New York, were married yester-

day in the American Church, in the Rue

de Berri, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich

officiating.

Mr. Booth, an aviator, recently was

transferred from the Lafayette Squadron

to the American army. He brought down

his second German aeroplane a few days

ago, and as a reward ten days leave was

granted to him, which enabled him to

come to Paris and be married. The bride

was engaged in Young Men's Christian

Association work several months.—New
York Herald, May 5.

STEFANSSON RETURNING

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 1.—Vilhjalmur

Stefansson, Arctic explorer, has reached

Fort Yukon, Alaska, from Herschel Island,

where he had been spending the winter,

according to word received from Fort
Yukon. A relief party left for the Yukon
on April 16 to go to the aid of Stefansson,
who was said to be extremely ill.
Stefansson, still weak from long illness,
returned with the party. It was said he
expects to return to the United States in
July.

HISTORICAL PAINTINGS TO COME TO CANADA

CANADIAN WAR MEMORIAL FUND

On the Orders of the Day:

Right Hon. Sir ROBERT BORDEN

(Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, before

the Orders of the Day are called, I might

make an announcement with regard to

some very valuable paintings which have

been secured for this country through the

instrumentality of the Canadian War

Memorial Fund. On March 20th, I gave

an answer to a question which is to be

found at pp. 52-53 of Hansard, in which

the work of the Canadian War Records

Office was briefly outlined. It was not

then stated that in connexion with the

Canadian War Records there has been

established a Canadian War Memorial

Fund, which has acquired fairly large

proportions through the services and

exertions of Lord Beaverbrook, and also

through the assistance of many prominent

men in Great Britain, particularly Lord

Rothermere, who took over the exclusive

rights of reproducing as postal cards, or

as cards of similar size, the Canadian

official war photographs, under an

arrangement by which the entire net

proceeds are to be handed over to the

Canadian War Memorial Fund. The

service and the advertising performed by

the press under the direction of Lord

Rothermere were given absolutely with-

out any charge whatever.

The purpose of the Canadian War

Memorial Fund is by paintings, by photo-

graphs, and by the erection of memorials

to aid in perpetuating the memory of

what Canada has accomplished in this

war. I am informed by the Advisory

Arts Council of Canada, of which Sir

Edmund Walker is Chairman, that recent-

ly, through the efforts of Lord Beaver-

brook, co-operating with the Advisory

Arts Council, the Canadian Government,

or the Canadian people rather, have come

into possession of three pictures which

are said by competent judges to be the

three greatest art treasures connected

with the history of Canada. It appears

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